DCN 737

According to Alaska Senator Stevens.....

Ft Greely
6-28

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Voice of Interior Alaska

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See GREELY, Page A-11

GREELY: Looks dim

Continued from Page A-1

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In addition, Murkowski said the cost-benefit analysis performed on Fort Greely by the Department of Defense was incorrect because it uses the population of the Southeast Fairbanks census area—instead of just the 4,000 residents of Delta Junction—to assess the economic impact.

"The figures show 36.8 percent of the study population will be adversely impacted. However, the community that will be hit the hardest is the town of Delta Junction . . . job loss in this area will be 82.6 percent, according to the Community Coalition of Delta," Murkowski said.

Because "the Pacific has become one of the most significant areas of interest to the United States because of our sizable trade relationships and our legitimate security interests," the alignment doesn't make sense, Murkowski said.

Murkowski also said that more than 150 installations and sites have been closed in Alaska by the Defense Department since 1968.

"This suggests very strongly that the excess military capacity in Alaska has already been eliminated," he said.

According to Alaska Senator Stevens.....

☑ **No Financial or Personnel savings**

☑ **No Strategic or Tactical advantage**

☑ **Serious Negative Community Impact**

..... So why should Greely be realigned ?

Dear BRAC Commissioners, June 14, 1995

Today's paper reports that after speaking to you folks, it does not look good ? Where did Senator Stevens get that message ? Your Commission has not yet made any decisions. Everyone acknowledges that the Army misrepresented the Fort Greely facts. I think it also has been proven that Fort Greely did not meet the conditions originally required to place it on the list ? So why is it so difficult to reverse this decision. That is your responsibility, right ?

I have also included a series of articles that show another by-product of long distance supervision and equipment control. When men are eight hours away from home base and their officers, good judgment may also be forgotten. There is no ownership. The 'safari soldiers' will spend more time on repair (flats, broken shocks, moose road kill,) and recovery of lost items, than training. Why is a heavy artillery brigade based (ie. Anchorage) where they can not train on their equipment ? Is that a viable plan ?

The Military wants this land but not the local commitment or accountability.

You can do the right thing

Thank You,

Guy Clancy

G. Clancy
Delta Jct, Ak.

P.S. I'd appreciate a copy of your rationale however you decide.

Voice of Interior Alaska

ALASKA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1995

....final pitch for Greely

By A.B. STODDARD
States News Service

WASHINGTON—Alaska's congressional delegation urged reconsideration of Fort Greely's fate and criticized its possible realignment in testimony before the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission this week.

But Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, said after testifying Tuesday that it doesn't look good for Fort Greely.

"It's not a closure and it is one of those things that would be very difficult," Stevens said. "Hopefully (the commission) will ask for reconsideration for the purpose of giving them more time—that's the best we can hope for."

Stevens and Rep. Don Young, both Republicans, were among roughly 200 members of Congress testifying before the committee. The two days of hearings were the last public events held by the commission, which begins voting June 22 to determine which military bases will be realigned or closed.

Young, who spoke Monday, said "not only are many people dependent upon the variety of human services that Fort Greely provides, but Fort Greely also provides jobs, schooling, recreation and hospital care to an expanding population."

Delta Junction residents, assuming the worst, have been focusing on remaking their town.

"I don't think there's any alternative left to us," said Cleeta Barger, president of the Delta/Greely Community Coalition, a group of local governments and civic organizations. "We've given it our best shot. The Army has misrepresented it all the way."

A state commerce official was meeting with residents Tuesday night, and a public hearing to discuss what the economy should center on is set for next month. A workshop to discuss short-term solutions is scheduled for June 26-27.

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6-20

P.O. Box 1418
Delta Junction, AK 99737
June 12, 1995

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore St.
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Honorable Commission Members:

I am writing to express my concern about the entire base closing process as it now exists. I do not believe that it serves the interest of our country because neither the military nor the federal government has a clue as to what needs to be done. Clauswitz essentially said that the military must serve a political end. In order to fulfill that mission, the military must be highly trained and in a high state of readiness. It must be flexible; it must be able to grow to a size to get the job done. The only country to successfully sculpt an army to fill this need was Pre-World War II Germany (an army the Israelis have emulated)!

Germany had too few economic resources to build its military. It could not afford a large general staff. It could not afford an army that would not meet Hitler's future needs (lest the general staff lose their personal and professional reputation). To accomplish this they set up a system of cadres where a core of **trained** professional soldiers would form a nucleus around which **trained** reserves would form. Their **training was as real as it could be** because we know that **the army would fight the way they trained!**

We know that this works because we have successfully used this program to train our fighter pilots to out dogfight their opponents through the air force's red flag program and the navy's top gun program. **Training has value; it saves lives!** In closing bases why has the military forgotten this basic premise? They will tell you that they can train in a northern state. I have lived in Argentia, **Newfoundland** and Bainbridge, **Maryland**. I have wintered in Twin Falls, **Idaho**, Vail, **Colorado**, and Boston, **Massachusetts**. **NONE OF THESE PLACES COMES CLOSE TO ARCTIC CONDITIONS**. In order to train to meet a threat from the Russian Republic or China (in the northern area), we need to have our troops **train under Arctic conditions in order to save lives.** While living in Delta, I have seen troops, in their first winter, come into town, improperly clothed, to shop or go out to dinner. After a couple of weeks of forty below weather, this does not happen anymore. If soldiers will forget to clothe themselves in their off-duty hours, what will happen when this is not part of their training? If you need a historic example, just ask a survivor of the Attu invasion of World War II or ask a German survivor of the Soviet counterattack at the gates of

Moscow in that first winter. The casualties of those military operations came from a **lack of ability of the troops to deal with the cold**.

In a typical four year tour, a soldier should be exposed to a desert, temperate, and Arctic environment, one year in each environment. In their fourth year, they should receive special training of various types. Only the best should make corporal and only the best of the best should be allowed to re-enlist. Those allowed to re-enlist should be on track for master sergeant. After eight years, the corporals should be allowed to test for sergeant. Those who make sergeant should be trained as they are now except vary their experience even more than it is now. As they approach their sixteenth year, the survivors should be trained to be trainers at one of the three training areas. Their last four year tour should be used to train those who will carry on the fight. The non-coms who do not make the cut will be sent to the reserves.

In closing I want to assure you that I am not writing because I will lose my job when or if Greely is realigned. I am writing this from a hotel room in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho (check the post mark) just before leaving for a job interview. I will be employed no matter what you choose to do. I am writing this as a Navy brat who has seen too many women after they were visited by an officer who told them their husbands would not be coming back. I delivered TV Guides, after school, in 1967 and '68, in Navy housing, in Paradise Hills, California (a military housing area in San Diego). Three units in officer's country were a part of my normal route. All three were pilots. Within a two week period in '68 I had the experiences of going by these homes shortly after the women were told about their husband's fate. Even though I was only eight years old, these moments are unforgettable. Had Top Gun been in place these men might still be with us.

Make the choice that will give our boys the best shot at coming home. Keep Fort Greely serving its country; expand its role in realistic training for our troops. Who is going to explain that their son or daughter lost their hand, foot, limb or life because they were not trained to survive arctic (not just cold weather) conditions? Remember the vets from Attu. **Training saves lives.**

Sincerely,

Robert W. Taylor

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

FT Greely 5-31

May 25, 1995

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

Dear Commissioner Dixon:

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Cleeta P. Barger

CLEETA P. BARGER
President

CPB:ld

Encl.

COLONEL KENNETH L. JARMAN

Post Office Box 3386
Fort Leavenworth KS 66027
23 May 1995

Mr. and Mrs. Jerold Barger
Delta Junction AK

Dear Cleeta and Jerry,

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

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

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

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

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

Warm Regards,

Kenneth L. Jarman

Kenneth L. Jarman
Colonel,
United States Army Retired

Alaska Post

A weekly newspaper published by, for and about the United States Army, Alaska

Vol. 2, No. 16

April 21, 1995

Moose Run renovations proposed

Golf

And you want to close Greely to save money — Get Real!!

Fort Greely - 5/27

By Spc. Patricia A. Douglas
Fort Richardson Public Affairs Office

Start

FORT RICHARDSON -- Moose Run Golf Course here could see some changes in the next few years if proposed renovations and expansions are approved.

Carolyn H. Becraft, deputy assistant secretary of defense for personnel support, families and education, was briefed Tuesday on the proposal as part of a four-day trip to Alaska this week.

U.S. Army, Alaska submitted a proposal to the Department of the Army to renovate the existing course and add another 18 holes. The Army agreed to a $6.3 million construction package, funded by

See GOLF, Page 8

Continued from Page 1

$3.3 million from DA, $2 million from U.S. Army, Pacific and $1 million from USARAK.

The Department of Defense has split the project into two parts; they promised to approve the renovation but consider the expansion. Becraft learned how the renovation and expansion will improve the quality of life for post and its community. It is not known when she will make a final decision on the project.

"Our tees are small, our greens are small and our drainage is not good,"" Lt. Col. Bill Babylon, director of the Directorate of Personnel and Community Activities, said during the briefing. "The solution is to renovate the greens, renovate the tees, upgrade the fairways and install an irrigation system but to retain the revenue stream during the renovation."

If an additional 18 holes are approved for Moose Run Golf Course, revenue from the Morale, Recreation and Welfare activity will increase. This money can be used to help fund other MWR activities, such as the Arts and Crafts Center and Seward Army Recreation Camp.

"We're here to take care of soldiers and families," said Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Needham, commander of USARAK. "This project is one way to do that."

In addition to the briefing she attended at Moose Run, Becraft was given the communities point of view on the courses' renovation and expansion by officials with Anchorage's municipal golf course. The project also has the support of Air Force Lt. Gen. Lawrence E. Boese, commander of the Alaskan Command.

Photo by Spc Patricia A Douglas

Lt. Col. Bill Babylon, director of DPCA, shows an aerial view of Moose Run Golf Course to Carolyn Becraft, deputy assistant secretary of defense for personnel support, families and education, and Air Force Col. Rick Kennedy, Becraft's aide.

Almost 35,000 golfers teed up last season at the course. Although the post has downsized, revenue so far has not decreased. About 70 percent of Moose Run's business last year was from area civilians. There are about 283,000 authorized golf course users in the Anchorage Bowl and about 17 percent used the facility. Authorized users include active duty servicemembers, retirees, civilian employees and their families.

"Our goal is to have 18 holes open and not lose any revenue during the project," Needham said at the briefing.

The course was constructed in 1951 by the Army engineers for about $11,000, according to Babylon.

In addition to the briefing, Becraft was give a tour of the post's new Youth Center. She presented a certificate to representatives of post, Elmendorf Air Force Base and Alaska National Guard agencies, which on April 1, received a $280,000 incentive award for joint youth programs.

During her Alaska trip, Becraft also visited Elmendorf Air force Base, Fort Wainwright and Eielson Air Force Base.

Fort Greely

Gerald Clancy
Box 815
Delta Junction, AK. 99737
May 18,1995

Dear BRAC Commissioners,

The past two weeks have been a good example of what our community has been trying to explain to you. Northern Edge the joint military training exercise, involving thousands of men, trained in a realistic setting - **Fort Greely**. The community of Delta put up with the equipment convoys, the twenty-four hour mortar rounds and bombings, the squadrons of choppers patrolling the perimeter, the low level jets piercing the sound barrier, **yet, we are on the realignment list**.

Alaska's "new mission" is to serve as a launching pad for half the globe, including those previously discussed hot spots (Korea, China, former USSR). Where is the only place they can realistically train ? Apparently Admiral Richard Macke feels Fort Greely is the solution. **Yet, we are on the realignment list ?**

This summer, **Fort Greely** will be host to a major military international arms show. Yes, tanks, patriot missiles, cluster bombs and everything else that destroys people and the environment will be 'live fired' and test driven. Do you think Anchorage or Fairbanks, even if they had the terrain, would allow this to happen ? Their concerns are more simple (ie. the rifle range is smokey or the golf course has poor drainage). **How can I emphasize the land and public relations advantage of Greely.**

Have you had a chance to check on the true cost savings ? Was that before or after the safari equipment repairs, building new houses, offices, golf and fishing facilities ? Remember personnel numbers will remain about the same. If yes, you now realize **there are none**, **it will cost more** to realign, both in the short and long haul.

On one hand, the DOD suggests that there really is no need to maintain this site. On the other hand they increase the use of this reservation without any responsibility to the local community. I believe the Army has totally minimized (**falsified**) the value of this Post and the **disastrous impact**, realignment will have on the community of Delta. Ted Steven's used Greely as a political chip - (more voters in Anchorage). Please inform the Department of Defense of the facts. If they disagree - **CLOSE GREELY**, **insist they decontaminate the ranges and reactor site and give the property back to Alaska**. We can figure out how to best use the facilities.

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This summer, **Fort Greely** will be host to a major military international arms show. Yes, tanks, patriot missiles, cluster bombs and everything else that destroys people and the environment will be 'live fired' and test driven. Do you think Anchorage or Fairbanks, even if they had the terrain, would allow this to happen ? Their concerns are more simple (ie. the rifle range is smokey or the golf course has poor drainage). **How can I emphasize the land and public relations advantage of Greely.**

Have you had a chance to check on the true cost savings ? Was that before or after the safari equipment repairs, building new houses, offices, golf and fishing facilities ? Remember personnel numbers will remain about the same. If yes, you now realize **there are none**, **it will cost more** to realign, both in the short and long haul.

On one hand, the DOD suggests that there really is no need to maintain this site. On the other hand they increase the use of this reservation without any responsibility to the local community. I believe the Army has totally minimized (**falsified**) the value of this Post and the **disastrous impact**, realignment will have on the community of Delta. Ted Steven's used Greely as a political chip - (more voters in Anchorage). Please inform the Department of Defense of the facts. If they disagree - **CLOSE GREELY**, **insist they decontaminate the ranges and reactor site and give the property back to Alaska**. We can figure out how to best use the facilities.

Sincerely,

Gerald Clancy

Gerald Clancy
Box 815
Delta Junction, AK. 99737
May 18,1995

Dear BRAC Commissioners,

The past two weeks have been a good example of what our community has been trying to explain to you. Northern Edge the joint military training exercise, involving thousands of men, trained in a realistic setting - **Fort Greely**. The community of Delta put up with the equipment convoys, the twenty-four hour mortar rounds and bombings, the squadrons of choppers patrolling the perimeter, the low level jets piercing the sound barrier, **yet, we are on the realignment list**.

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Sincerely,

Gerald Clancy

Ft. Greely

Postal 953
Delta Jct, Ak 99737
May 10, 1995

Dear Sirs:

To be brief: Myself, along with many others in our area, are in favor of total closure of the Fort Greely, Alaska base.

As a resident of Delta Jct for the past 29 years, we have watched people scam on that military base year after year — all civilians allowed on base recreation facilities, swim pool, gym, exercise room, skeet range, bowling alley, movie theatre, snack bar, NCO & officer club (cheap drinks/food.) Most people working Greely are retired military now doing civil service, & both husband/wife employed on base. Most are older people — not young people with growing families. Civilians working Greely can shop PX & commissary also.

These are the reasons Delta has not grown + developed any kind of industry. Close Greely & after the yelling stops — Delta will be better for it! We'll survive — & probably better than we are now — sucking the government dry. Sincerely, Margaret J. Carlson

DELTA

What's Happening in th

VOL. 3, NO. 15 -- MAY 3, 1995

Proposed sales tax fails to pass; city to cut services, facilities

By Pam Ellis

As most people in our community are aware, the sales and use tax vote failed by a large margin. There were 174 votes against and 63 votes for the tax.

This means city services will be cut back and some services will become non-existent. Non-essential services will, as should be, the first to go. These will be put on a prioritized list and as the new budget is worked through will be cut or downsized.

The services that will most likely be affected include, but are not limited to: the electricity and services at the park being shut down; the television translators being shut off, the hockey rink being closed, the library being closed completely, roads being maintained less and the Community Center being closed.

At this point it is uncertain if any of these changes will take place before July 1, but the possibility is certainly there.

Already various departments have been curtailing spending. The Rescue Squad did not upgrade their EMTs due to a lack of funds. The library went to half-time hours in January and the fire department is really doing without the essential things they need to operate effectively.

City Hall office hours have been cut back due to cuts in staff and funding. City Hall will be open from 2 to 5 pm Monday through Friday for business. An answering machine will be installed to receive messages in the mornings. Leave a message if you would like your call returned.

16th Buffalo set to begin ir

By Harold Anderson

Delta's own Buffalo Squares Square and Round Dance Club will host the 16th Annual Buffalo Wallow square dance extravaganza, Friday through Monday, May 26 to 29.

Approximately 350 guests will flock to Delta to enjoy dancing in the large gym at the Delta School. They camp out in Recreational Vehicles with meals prepared for them by our club. We also indulge in much after-hour "Dancing in the Dirt" and socializing.

Dances, workshops and special events will fill three days of the biggest square and round dance event in Alaska. The fourth day is

Fall

Kinder

I would like to comment on the proposed closing of Fort Greely and respond to several items in the most recent issue of the *Delta Wind.*

Contrary to statements made by the Delta/Greely Community Coalition, the community is not 100 per cent behind them. I am firmly in favor of closing Fort Greely, provided that it will result in cost savings to the federal government. There are a lot of other people who feel the same way, but who do not speak up because of the verbal and physical posturing directed against them.

The Base Realignment and Closure Commission article in the *Delta Wind* did not mention cost savings at all. Indeed most talk I hear centers ar nd people having to move to F ks to keep their Civil Ser roperty values falling, ar le to go on post and swimming or, if buy cheap gas

t to Con- overn- rein he

Knowles' "unique partnership with the military" is a thinly disguised excuse for welfare writ large.

I don't know if closing Greely will save money or not. If it will help reduce the cost of the federal beauracracy, and people still complain as to how it will put a crimp in their lifestyle, try this: John Fitzgerald Kennedy said, "Ask not what your Country can do for you, ask what you can do for your Country".

Thank you,

JW Musgrove

Thank You

The Delta Chapter of the National Future Farmers of America (FFA) Organization would like to sincerely thank the businesses and people who donated items and gift certificates for the Easter raffles.

We would also like to thank various farms around the community for letting us use their livestock in an FFA judging contest.

At the Wrigley Pig Farm, the Delta and Palmer livestock judging teams looked at both market swine, and breeding gilt. Cows and heifers were judged at Scott Hollembaek's farm. New Hope Farms provided bred ewes for judging and the market steers were Russ Bowdre's.

Team members would also like to mention their appreciation of Mr. Ken Krieg for donating his time and expertise to be the official judge of our contest.

Michaele Jo Mandulak

Dear Editor:

It was an honor for me to participate in the Delta town meeting on April 24. Under the threat of the Fort Greely "downsizing", the citizens of Delta came together as a unified group and spoke eloquently

Each person who spoke was supported by the community in a show of solidarity for Fort Greely to continue to operate as a full, training and testing base. This demonstration could not be ignored by the powers from Washington, D.C.

Although the final outcome of the BRAC decision won't be made until July 1, I believe the people of Delta opened the eyes of the commission to the critical importance of Fort Greely to Delta. Everyone from school students, to farmers, to political leaders expressed their earnest desire to go forward into the future with a full-scale civilian/military community. Additionally, through the efforts of your Delta Greely Community Coalition, armed with facts and figures, this realignment has an excellent chance of being reversed.

During the past few months, I have traveled to Delta on five occasions and each time have been touched by the cohesion within the community on this single issue. I encourage you to keep up the pressure on the BRAC and never give up on your convictions for a full-scale base. Best wishes to each of you as we head into the summer and, as always, please feel free to contact me if I can be of assistance in this or any other matter.

In friendship,

Senator Georgianna Linc

From the Editor's Desk..

I'll have to limit myself to a c two on L.M. Boyd's column thi seems to me from my long-ag at the university in Fair

Delta Junction. Ak.
April 29,1995

Base Realignment and Closure Commission
Dear Mr. Dixon,

Would you please discuss this letter with your fellow commissioners. I am not sure how I should approach your group, no doubt you receive bags of mail from every community on your list. Hopefully, you have staff to research our concerns.

In previous studies and base closure evaluations Fort Greely was always spared. Apparently, because it earned more "points" then this recent review. In those studies most done within the past ten years, Greely had more points then Fort Richardson and Fort Wainwright when it came to air space, tank maneuverable terrain, testing / training area. So how does it happen that in this review, Greely earns less points ? Nothing has changed, in fact, both Wainwright and Richardson have lost some ranges since earlier reports ? Do you see my concern ? I believe General Needham has been working with " falsified data" and needs to review his staff competence and intent.

I am also curious why the Air Force has been so quiet (I guess they must follow the Dept of Defense " party line"). Elemdorf Air base has been interested in expanding - the only land available is on the Fort Richardson reservation. This year they are planning to stretch out their runway onto Army land (pretense of "joint use"), if they need it, why not just give the whole enchilada to the USAF and move the Army to Fairbanks. Has this ever been a discussed cost savings decision ?

In regards to savings, I really believe the Army is " off track " both in how severely our community will be impacted and how much they will save. The stunt about extending our impact area all the way to the Canadian boarder (the size of several states combined) was unexcusable. As far as savings go, the military has plans to continue training at Fort Greely, there is no where else that is even close in capability. SO WHY REBUILD EVERYTHING ELSEWHERE ? The General seems to enjoy the comfort of 'town", who wouldn't ? Did the DOD mention to you , their plans to improve the golf course ($6.3 million) at Fort Richardson. They already have one (Fairbanks does not) but the " tees are too small". Did you know that this summer, they are improving their "halibut fishing camp" at Valdez (about $10 million). Why continue the cost charade ?

Mistake

My family hopes that before we have to go Chapter 11, (Army will not be reimbursing my home - I work in Delta) and move to who knows where, you will have examined the truth. Please advise the Defense Department that their argument for **closing Fort Greely, Alaska makes no sense.** Thank-you for your time.

Sincerely,
Katie

May 15,1995
[redacted] and Commissioners,

As the bombs exploded throughout Sunday night and early (2 to 4 AM) morning, I thought what a scam the Army is pulling on Fort Greely. I reread my letter to you folks and realized I made an error. I was angry about the disregard for savings and indicated that the Army is dumping ten million into a halibut fishing camp in Valdez, that was wrong. They already have a fish and boat rental in Valdez. The $10.4 million is going to upgrade a Fish camp in Seward (closer to Fort Richardson). **Check it out.**

I'll also include a couple of recent articles, describing just what we told you. The Fort Wainwright (FBKS) live firing range is too small and is a fire hazard and PR joke. Heck, you can see the soldiers shooting from the road. Fort Richardson is even smaller.

The other article is demonstrating how both military post's need to train here. Why isn't the heavy artillery battalion based at Fort Greely (as the military recommended in '91') vs Anchorage ? Obviously, they could better train and we have the housing and facilities to support them. **Has anyone read the current and historical mission for Greely and Richardson ?** Don't you feel this is a political game ? Ask Ted Steven's why he wants us to compromise our hopes. Give "Fort Rich" to the Air Force, they need it - **Keep Greely Alive.**

Thanks again for your time.
Respectfully,

Katie Finazzo

Katie Finazzo
PO box 1088
Delta Junction, Ak. 99737

Combat ready

Army paratroopers scattered throughout the sky above Delta Junction Friday during an air drop exercise dubbed Northern Edge 1995. Below, 500 soldiers, mostly from Fort Richardson in Anchorage, dropped 800 feet in bright daylight. Below right, Pvt. David Bean of Fort Wainwright stands guard at the landing zone. At right, a group of soldier unload from a Chinook helicopter during the exercise.

Brenda Gibson photos

Brenda Gibson/News-Miner

Wainwright fire grows to 70 acres

Fairbanks Daily News-Miner, Friday, May 12, 1995

A fire on a Fort Wainwright small arms range spread to 70 acres Thursday with fire crews reportedly backburning to prevent it from reaching the Richardson Highway.

The fire is about 100 yards from the gate at "3 Mile" and is visible from the highway. Smoke blanketed the post and parts of the highway Thursday.

The fire started accidentally Monday when live rounds were being fired on the range, post spokeswoman Linda Douglas said.

Douglas said the range was brushy and that Bureau of Land Management fire crews had talked about doing a controlled burn there last summer.

Associated Press

STILL DEFIANT—Imelda Marcos speaks to her supporters during a rally Sunday while she took her oath of office as a congresswoman in Tacloban, Philippines.

Imelda Marcos gets sworn into office

The Associated Press

TACLOBAN, Philippines—A defiant Imelda Marcos took her oath of office as a congresswoman Sunday even though election officials refused to certify her as the winner.

At a rally before 1,500 cheering supporters, Mrs. Marcos declared that her victory showed the uprising that ousted her husband from office nine years ago was a fraud.

Meanwhile, election officials

quirements to run in the district. The ruling has been appealed.

Mrs. Marcos ignored the decision and took her oath from a village official, Eduardo Hidalgo, in Tacloban.

"There are those who will stop at nothing to keep the people from electing the Marcoses," she said at her "victory rally."

Mrs. Marcos said that with her victory, "the world realized that they were deceived nine years ago." She was referring to

Virologists search for ebola source

The Associated Press

KINSHASA, Zaire—Bob Swanepoel is like a detective who's been waiting for years for a sinister killer to strike again—and give himself away.

The South African virologist is one of the medical experts from around the world who are converging on a Zairian city plagued by the Ebola virus, one of nature's most mysterious and hideous killers.

"I knew it would happen again, and I've been waiting 20 years for it," Swanepoel said Sunday before departing with 225 pounds of laboratory equipment for Kikwit, the epicenter of the infected zone, 370 miles east of the Zairian capital Kinshasa.

Scientists have seen outbreaks of Ebola, or related strains, in 1967 and 1976. At 59, Swanepoel said, he may not get another chance to study a virus he's only known firsthand lurking in flasks in "a clear pinky liquid."

In Geneva, Richard Leclair of the World Health Organization said three new confirmed cases, all of them in Kikwit, were reported Sunday, bringing the total to 79.

Of those cases, 59 have died, including a fourth Italian nun who was caring for Ebola patients at Kikwit General Hospital.

Cases have been confirmed in the villages of Musango, Vanga, Yassa Bonga, and Kenge, according to an international committee overseeing the response to the outbreak. Kenge is 125 miles east of Kinshasha and more than halfway along the main road from Kikwit to the capital.

Kikwit, a city of 600,000, has been quarantined. Health workers were moving into the area Sunday to dispel fears, inform people how to avoid contracting Ebola and try to trace people who were in Kikwit's hospital but have left.

"The total number of cases and deaths will be increasing," as more people are traced, WHO spokesman Valery Abramov said in Geneva. Leclair said health workers are covering Kikwit street by street to persuade possible victims to report to the hospital.

The United States government donated $25,000 of medical supplies, including blood plasma and protective clothing, which arrived in Kinshasa on Sunday.

There is no vaccine or cure for

Specialists from the WHO, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, France's Pasteur Institute and South Africa's National Institute for Virology will first try to prevent Ebola's spread — cool off the hot zone, as they say.

But beyond the humanitarian mission, what drives the "swamp stompers" is curiosity, Swanepoel said.

"If you asked scientists, 'What gives us kicks?', it's 'Where does this all come from?' That's our holy grail," he said.

On the surface, the scientists work well together. They stay in touch by E-mail and fax and fly to outbreaks of unusual, deadly diseases like bees to honey.

"But there is a real rivalry behind this," Swanepoel said. "The guys even take bets on who's going to find it first."

"It" is the source of the Ebola virus.

The disease has long been associated with monkeys, which also die of it. It is known to spread via bodily liquids, like the AIDS virus. Commonly, it is spread when blood gets through a break in the skin, Swanepoel said.

The mystery is how both monkeys and humans get infected to begin with. Is it an insect that transmits the virus with a bite? Or when eaten? Does it come from an animal or a plant?

Among the leads Swanepoel is pursuing is a rumor that the lab technician who has been identified as the first victim in the current outbreak was infected by a specimen from someone who had eaten smoked monkey.

"Our work is much more detective work than lab work," he said.

Scientists have been searching for the answer to this particular puzzle since 1967, when a monkey caretaker in Germany died from a related filovirus, or thread virus, called Marburg.

The first case of Ebola was diagnosed in southern Sudan in July 1976 and was twice as lethal as Marburg. Two months later, an even more lethal filovirus emerged in northern Zaire. It killed 274 of 300 people in a village on the Ebola river.

Scientists could also learn more about the disease, such as how quickly the body produced antibodies to fight it.

TERRY HALL

World's Greatest Husband Father and Underwater Hunter

HAPPY 50th

SCHOOL NEWS . . .

FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT
BOARD OF EDUCATION

May 16, 1995
6:00 P.M. SPECIAL MEETING — EXECUTIVE SESSION
Suite C — First Floor
7:00 P.M. — REGULAR BOARD MEETING
Board Room
520 Fifth Avenue
School District Administrative Center

AGENDA

A. PRELIMINARIES

1. Call to Order
2. Pledge of Allegiance/Patriotic Music
3. Roll Call
4. Student Recognition — K-8 Science Fair First Place Winners
5. Student Recognition — Interior Alaska Spelling Bee Winner
6. Student Recognition — American Junior High Math Examination
7. Student Recognition — First Place Winners State High School Science Symposium
8. Student Recognition — First Place Winner at State Science and Engineering Fair
9. Student Recognition — State High School Girls Swimming Championship
10. Student Recognition — State High School Boys Swimming Championship
11. Student Recognition — State High School Girls Cross Country Ski Championships
12. Student Recognition — State Wrestling Championship — 4A
13. Student Recognition — State Wrestling Championship — 1A2A3A
14. Student Recognition — State Cross Country Running Team
15. Student Recognition — Scholastic Art and All-State Art Winners
16. Staff Recognition — Excellence in Teaching of Economics
17. Retirement of School Board Representative

B. AGENDA

1. Adoption of the Agenda
2. Presentation on Agenda Items

Delta Junction
5/15

Gary Cooper
HC 60 Box 3530
Delta Jct., AK 99737
907-895-4577

May 1, 1995

Mr. Alan Dixon, Chairman
BRAC Commissioners
1700 North Moore St. , Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Alan Dixon,

Unfortunately I was not able to attend the BRAC commissions recent visit to the Delta/Greely area. As a result of your visit I hope you will take a serious look at the numbers used to make the decision to realign Ft. Greely. Considering the vast amount of land the military has in Alaska for training are on Ft. Greely it would make sense to keep the post in it's present state to continue to support these training efforts, especially in light of the option of moving the troops one hundred miles away and then bringing them back for the necessary training. By the time you factor in the costs of building the new facilities on Ft. Wainwright and the high costs of bringing the troops up and down the road, I can hardly image there would be any savings to the government.

I would also like to emphasis that you are not merely realigning a military installation. You are realigning, or more appropriately "mothballing", a community. As National Public Radio stated "if there ever was a military town it would have to be Delta Junction". The numbers used to estimate the impact on this community need to be seriously looked at. Even a conservative estimate would put this realignment decision to impact at least 70% of the community. And this is a community that supports the military. The Army bombs, shoots cannons, conducts all sorts of training exercises and no one complains; nor does the city council require prior permission and/or permits like other installations do. We understand that we are a military town and support the military training.

One of the strongest aspects this small community offers is the education that it provides to those that attend school here. We can, and do, offer the dependents of the military stationed here a high quality education. We have small classes in safe

schools. This is probably one of the few places left that students can go to school without worrying about guns, drugs and gangs in the school. The Delta/Greely schools may be giving the military dependents the best education that they will get in their young lives. The value of that cannot be underestimated. Through the years it has been my impression that the military has focused on the need for a strong family structure that will offer the opportunity of success for it's dependents. What else truly offers the chance for success than a quality education like students get in the Delta/Greely school district?

I appreciated you taking the time to visit the Delta/Greely area. I hope your visit has prompted your reconsideration of the realignment of Ft. Greely. It is not only a matter of what Ft. Greely offers to the economy of this area, the true costs of maintaining this post, but your decision should also include what this community offers to the military and its dependents. This small, isolated community is truly a community that is dependent on one another. We certainly do not have the large voting population or political clout of other big installations, but it doesn't mean we are less important. There has been a great deal of speculation as to the political reasons why Ft. Greely ended up on the list. I hope you can look beyond those reasons and see the true costs, overall importance and value of keeping this installation and community as it presently is.

Sincerely,

Gary Cooper

Gary Cooper

Document Separator

Fort Greely 5/15

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

Dear Mr. Dixon, MAY 8, 1995

Please let the base stay open because everybody is depending on it. I am in the fifth grade and I want to finish school until I am big enough to get a job and get a apartment. But everybody is counting with there eyes, on you so please make up your mind and let the base stay. Ok?

Sincerely,
Sang-Jin Holland

RT Greely S.C.

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

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, DOD has recommended the realignment of Fort Greely; and

WHEREAS, the Delta/Greely Community Coalition has successfully established that the military testing and training missions cannot adequately be accomplished by SAFARI; and

WHEREAS, the military value of Fort Greely is without doubt significant; and

WHEREAS, the savings if Fort Greely were realigned is nonexistent; and

WHEREAS, Fort Greely's realignment will have severe economic impact on Delta Junction; and

WHEREAS, the Coalition recognizes the difficult task of reducing military expenditures with which the BRAC Commission has been charged;

THEREFORE be it resolved that

A. Fort Greely should be removed from the list and if possible future drawdowns without BRAC approval should be prevented and

B. If the decision is made to keep Fort Greely on the list, a slow track is requested to give our community time to develop an economic development plan and

C. If the final decision is made to keep Fort Greely on the list, it is requested that the Commission provide for the greatest possible joint utilization of Fort Greely by the Delta/Greely Community Coalition for economic recovery.

Adopted by the Delta/Greely Community Coalition on May 8, 1995.

On behalf of the Delta/Greely Community Coalition: Cleeta P. Barger
Cleeta P. Barger
President

LETTERS TO THE EDITO

FT Greely
B-4

April 26, 1995,

Dear BRAC Commissioners,
Here are a few "clippings" since your visit.
Thank-you for your time and effort.

Respectfully,

Janet Potwin

Janet Potwin - Delta Jct.

Greely boondoggle

April 20, 1995

To the editor:

It's been interesting reading the suggestions for Delta Junction, should the military go through with its plan to dismantle Fort Greely. Advocates for a prison, bird farms, and wind power miss the point. It's not that Delta residents don't have the imagination to come up with viable economic solutions. It's a lot more simple: the Army doesn't want to give up any property.

Out of the million plus acres available to them in Alaska more than half is on Fort Greely. Where else can you fly fast and low, bomb, fire missiles, mortars, heavy artillery, and God knows what else without dealing with the public relations and environmental headaches so common to Fairbanks and Anchorage. On top of this, the Army will forever be the custodian of the "sealed" nuclear power plant on post. No, this area will be used more now than ever. Think of the potential issues facing Korea, the former Soviet Union, and China. There is nowhere else in the world that has the terrain, temperature, and strategic training or testing capabilities of Fort Greely. As far as cold weather research, Fairbanks was tried before but it did not have the area to do it properly.

Not only is the Army demonstrating no obligation to the small community that has grown up supporting it, but there is little evidence to prove any real cost savings. Overall personnel will not be significantly reduced. Many suspect it will eventually cost more in time, cash, and wear-and-tear to safari soldiers and equipment to Greely training grounds from Anchorage and Fairbanks. It will cost more to support and supervise these new "highwaymen" and rebuild the same facilities (e.g., housing, office space) we already have, elsewhere. I doubt savings has been a concern to these anonymous planners. The whole process appears to be a deceptive but politically well-executed plan to allow command the opportunity to live in Anchorage.

This mission is heading for failure but no one will realize it until the damage is done and the money blown. Delta will suffer (our real estate values have already nosedived) and those involved in this decision will have long gone. We hope that the BRAC process this coming Monday will help separate the facts from fiction.

Respectfully,

Fairbanks Daily News-Miner, Wednesday, April 26, 1995

DELTA: Hundreds turn out

Continued from Page A-1

as cold weather weapons testing, which often can't be done elsewhere because of expanding population.

"There will be no cost savings if Fort Greely is realigned—and Fort Greely is a bargain by anyone's judgment. . . . The Delta/Greely community, in its entirety, will be grievously crippled should the realignment occur," said coalition member Ray Woodruff, a retired lieutenant colonel who formerly commanded the Cold Region Test Center, one of the post's major operations.

A standing ovation peppered with shrieks and whistling followed Woodruff's comments.

Will community input accomplish anything?

"It will be given careful consideration by the commission as we reach our decision," said a subdued Cornella to the crowd. "We're appreciative that we could be here today to hear testimony."

The commission may not have come to Delta to talk about Fort Greely if the community had not protested. Members normally would have heard testimony from Delta residents at Friday's western regional conference at San Francisco.

The coalition credits the meeting coming from the backing of influential politicians such as U.S. Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, and Knowles, who both visited Delta in recent months in support of the community.

Stevens and Delta schools official Lee Clune will have 20 minutes to talk to the BRAC panel at the San Francisco meeting.

Mike Mathers/News-Miner

HEARING TESTIMONY—Commissioners Al Cornella, left, and Rebecca Cox, right listen to public testimony during their visit to Fort Greely and Delta Monday. Charles Smith also with the commission, sits between them.

Mike Mathers/News-Miner

MAKING HIS POINT—Delta Junction Community Coalition member Ray Woodruff addresses the Base Realignment and Closure Commission during Monday's meeting in Delta. Woodruff aurgued that the Army would save money by keeping the base as is.

The commission will give a final list to President Clinton based on information gathered at hearings like Monday's. Clinton this July will either approve or reject the list in full.

If Fort Greely remains on the BRAC list and that list is approved by Clinton, the post would be drawn down by 1998.

If that happens, only about 50 jobs will remain out of more than 300 civilians currently working on the post. Hundreds of military personnel would be moved elsewhere.

The impact of realignment, according to the coalition, would be far-reaching and devastating. At least 70 percent of jobs in the Delta area would be lost, the coalition said.

Eighth-grader Alex Taylor was in the bleachers. His teacher kicked him out of class because of his essay on why he wanted Fort Greely to remain open.

"Well for one thing, I was born here for two years, but I've become very attached to the place," he said, sitting on the steps outside the school.

Taylor's parents, both teachers at the school, were at a job fair in Anchorage on Monday, he said.

FT. GREELY SCHOOL
FT. GREELY, ALASKA

FAIRBANKS
Daily News-Miner
The Voice of Interior Alaska

XCIII, No. 115 FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1995

Mike Mathers/News-Miner

PLEADING THEIR CASE—Hundreds of residents of Delta and Fort Greely attend a meeting with the Base Realignment and Closure Commission at Delta High School Monday afternoon. Numerous members of the community, Gov. Tony Knowles, Rep. Georgianna Lincoln, D-Rampart, and members of the Delta Junction Community Coalition presented arguments to try to persuade the commission to reconsider their current plan to close Fort Greely.

Delta turns out in force for Greely

By IAN CARROLL
Staff Writer

DELTA JUNCTION—When the government van carrying Al Cornella and Rebecca Cox turned from the Richardson Highway onto the road to Delta Junction High School, Debra Diviney was waiting in her parked Bronco ready to honk.

"Save Delta," she shouted at the gray van, waving also to friends as a steady stream of cars passed and honked back at her.

As the van carrying Cornella and Cox—members of the Pentagon-appointed base closure and realignment commission—turned into the school parking lot, 80 middle and high school students with picket signs were waiting. They had written essays on why Fort Greely should be kept open, keeping them out of the afternoon's classes.

The traffic was headed for the school gym, where the commission was scheduled to spend about 90 minutes in a rare public hearing before a town facing a base cutback.

Greeting the commission were more than 500 residents of the city of about 4,000, many ready to give a dozen reasons why the Army should stay at Fort Greely. The list of speakers included Gov. Tony Knowles.

It was the fifth such meeting between government officials and angry residents looking for answers since Feb. 28, when Army Maj. Gen. Thomas Needham announced that Fort Greely was on a list of bases facing cutbacks.

Monday's meeting, however, was the largest of them all.

"I never seen a crowd like this before," said Fort Greely plumber Dennis Sherrill as he stepped out of the family van he parked behind a line of cars a half-mile from the school.

"The people of Delta want it to accomplish something," Sherrill said.

The Delta Junction Community Coalition, which wants to keep Fort Greely open, told the commission: to remove Greely from the closure and realignment list and prevent future drawdown without commission approval; if Greely remained on the list, to move units out slowly so the community has time to plan; and if Greely is realigned, to help the community use post facilities to develop commerce and economic development.

Coalition members also made it clear they felt the post provides unique facilities the Army needs, such

See DELTA, Page A-8

Ft Greely
5-4

" Our tees are small, our greens are small and our drainage is not good " - Lt. Colonel Babylon
Fort Richardson

May 28,1995
Dear Commissioners,

At the moment I am sending you this copy you are in San Francisco hearing the facts about why Fort Greely should remain open.

Fort Richardson has been on the cut list each go around but when the smoke cleared this time it was Greely. As we have been saying all along the only reason Fort Greely has been put on this list is to keep Fort Richardson alive. We have demonstrated there is no strategic training or cold weather testing advantage to realigning Fort Greely. There is no cost saving and it will devastate our community. We have no golf course. The Army plans (it has no choice) to use the Greely reservation now, more then ever.

General Needham and his staff simply like the good life in downtown Anchorage (Theatre, Malls, Restaurants). They "cooked the books" to disguise this fact. This recent article in the Alaska Army paper demonstrates how serious high command is about savings. Does the average soldier play golf? Does it matter that the greens are only good for less then three months due to snow and rain ? Does it matter that most of the troops are in Fairbanks? No, but let's spend another six million. Is truth and honesty going to win this time or is it politics as usual?

Please ask the important questions.

Sincerely,

Mindy Eagleston

Mindy Eagleston
PO. Box 722
Delta Junction, Ak.
99737

Alaska Post

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APR 28 '95 10:15AM DELTA/GREELY S. D. P.1/1

Moose Run renovations proposed

By Spc. Patricia A. Douglas
Fort Richardson Public Affairs Office

FORT RICHARDSON -- Moose Run Golf Course here could see some changes in the next few years if proposed renovations and expansions are approved.

Carolyn H. Becraft, deputy assistant secretary of defense for personnel support, families and education, was briefed Tuesday on the proposal as part of a four-day trip to Alaska this week.

U.S. Army, Alaska submitted a proposal to the Department of the Army to renovate the existing course and add another 18 holes. The Army agreed to a $6.3 million construction package, funded by

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Golf

Continued from Page 1

$3.3 million from DA, $2 million from U.S. Army, Pacific and $1 million from USARAK.

The Department of Defense has split the project into two parts; they promised to approve the renovation but consider the expansion. Becraft learned how the renovation and expansion will improve the quality of life for post and its community. It is not known when she will make a final decision on the project.

"Our tees are small, our greens are small and our drainage is not good,"" Lt. Col. Bill Babylon, director of the Directorate of Personnel and Community Activities, said during the briefing. "The solution is to renovate the greens, renovate the tees, upgrade the fairways and install an irrigation system but to retain the revenue stream during the renovation."

If an additional 18 holes are approved for Moose Run Golf Course, revenue from the Morale, Recreation and Welfare activity will increase. This money can be used to help fund other MWR activities, such as the Arts and Crafts Center and Seward Army Recreation Camp.

"We're here to take care of soldiers and families," said Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Needham, commander of USARAK. "This project is one way to do that."

In addition to the briefing she attended at Moose Run, Becraft was given the communities point of view on the courses' renovation and expansion by officials with Anchorage's municipal golf course. The project also has the support of Air Force Lt. Gen. Lawrence E. Boese, commander of the Alaskan Command.

Photo by Spc. Patricia A. Douglas

Lt. Col. Bill Babylon, director of DPCA, shows an aerial view of Moose Run Golf Course to Carolyn Becraft, deputy assistant secretary of defense for personnel support, families and education, and Air Force Col. Rick Kennedy, Becraft's aide.

Almost 35,000 golfers teed up last season at the course. Although the post has downsized, revenue so far has not decreased. About 70 percent of Moose Run's business last year was from area civilians. There are about 283,000 authorized golf course users in the Anchorage Bowl and about 17 percent used the facility. Authorized users include active duty servicemembers, retirees, civilian employees and their families.

"Our goal is to have 18 holes open and not lose any revenue during the project," Needham said at the briefing.

The course was constructed in 1951 by the Army engineers for about $11,000, according to Babylon.

In addition to the briefing, Becraft was give a tour of the post's new Youth Center. She presented a certificate to representatives of post, Elmendorf Air Force Base and Alaska National Guard agencies, which on April 1, received a $280,000 incentive award for joint youth programs.

During her Alaska trip, Becraft also visited Elmendorf Air force Base, Fort Wainwright and Eielson Air Force Base.

Ft. Greely ① JAC

Delta Junction, Ak.
April 29,1995

Base Realignment and Closure Commission
Dear Mr. Dixon,

Would you please discuss this letter with your fellow commissioners. I am not sure how I should approach your group, no doubt you receive bags of mail from every community on your list. Hopefully, you have staff to research our concerns.

In previous studies and base closure evaluations Fort Greely was always spared. Apparently, because it earned more "points" then this recent review. In those studies most done within the past ten years, Greely had more points then Fort Richardson and Fort Wainwright when it came to air space, tank maneuverable terrain, testing / training area. So how does it happen that in this review, Greely earns less points ? Nothing has changed, in fact, both Wainwright and Richardson have lost some ranges since earlier reports ? Do you see my concern ? I believe General Needham has been working with " falsified data" and needs to review his staff competence and intent.

I am also curious why the Air Force has been so quiet (I guess they must follow the Dept of Defense " party line"). Elemdorf Air base has been interested in expanding - the only land available is on the Fort Richardson reservation. This year they are planning to stretch out their runway onto Army land (pretense of "joint use"), if they need it, why not just give the whole enchilada to the USAF and move the Army to Fairbanks. Has this ever been a discussed cost savings decision ?

In regards to savings, I really believe the Army is " off track " both in how severely our community will be impacted and how much they will save. The stunt about extending our impact area all the way to the Canadian boarder (the size of several states combined) was unexcusable. As far as savings go, the military has plans to continue training at Fort Greely, there is no where else that is even close in capability. SO WHY REBUILD EVERYTHING ELSEWHERE ? The General seems to enjoy the comfort of "town", who wouldn't ? Did the DOD mention to you , their plans to improve the golf course ($6.3 million) at Fort Richardson. They already have one (Fairbanks does not) but the " tees are too small". Did you know that this summer, they are improving their "halibut fishing camp" at Valdez (about $10 million). Why continue the cost charade ?

My family hopes that before we have to go Chapter 11, (Army will not be reimbursing my home - I work in Delta) and move to who knows where, you will have examined the truth. Please advise the Defense Department that their argument for **closing Fort Greely, Alaska makes no sense.** Thank-you for your time.

Sincerely, Katie Finazzo

P.O. Box 1088
Delta Jct., AK 99737

27 April 1995

F T Greely
1-1

Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Dear Sir,

My name is Wayne Crouson, and I am writing you in defence of Fort Greely, in Alaska.

But first, I would like to say Thank you to the two commissioners the BRAC Committee sent to Fort Greely and Delta Junction for their visit, and trust it was enjoyable, informative, and a trip neither regrets.

I served in the U.S. Army at both Fort Richardson and Fort Greely in 1966 through 1967. I was first assigned to the 172nd Brigade, light infantry division at Fort Richardson, then with some area for training. I was reassigned in the fall of 66 to the Northern Warfare training Center, Fort Greely, where I became an instructor in rock climbing, skiing and Northern mountain operations. Fort Greely is where I met and married my wife of 27 years and still counting.

We have made Delta Junction our home. Although life hasn't been good to me, and I am now disabled and draw a meager Social Security Disability check each month, My wifes work at

Fort Greely supports our household and has for the past 15 years. Even though realignment of Fort Greely, would not effect my wifes career, it would mean adding 4 hours every working day in travel, the 100 miles to Fort Wainwright, risking fatigue and the worst of roads in temperatures often reaching 60° below zero. The reason for this is, we have in the last 8 years, purchased our own home. Since we purchased the home, the value of it has decreased almost $1000.00 per year. This is not due to anything the Army has done or intends to do. It's just a natural decline in property values in the entire Delta Junction Area. We do not have enough equity in our home, that we could sell it to anyone, not even a Government buyout program and even begin to break even. I also know many people in the Delta Community, who are in the same position.

Several years ago, the 6th Infantry Division Light was Headquartered at Fort Wainwright, near Fairbanks. The Artilery unit was housed at Fort Richardson,

near Anchorage. These people beat the nearly 400 miles of highway to death in conveying there weapons to Fort Greely for live fire exercises. Why? because over the years, Fort Richardson has lost it's training areas do to civilian population expansion, and to Wetlands legislation.

Fort Richardson also has come up on the past two realignment and Closure lists, until this one this year, and now it's Fort Greely, yet this remains the only place they have to train.

When the 6th Infantry Division Light was downsized. The very first thing that happened, was the Headquaters was moved back to Fort Richardson where it remains today, while leaving the majority of it's troops in the Interior of Alaska at Fort Wainwright and Fort Greely. This move had no military basis what so ever. I would like to see an investigation made as to its logic. The only reasons the top brass moved back to Fort Richardson was 1.) to keep

it off the closure list.
2.) supply themselves and their wives with shopping and dinning facilities that a major lower 48 city like Anchorage can offer, and
3.) Climatic reasons, being that living on the coast is much more pleasent, than the dark cold Northern Interior winters have to offer.

It has been said, that the Fort Richardson Engineers are preparing to come to Fort Greely and bury many buildings along with housing, that in the last 5 years has all been remodeled, with new attached garages added. The plan of Fort Richardsons engineers and top brass is to protect Fort Richardson at Fort Greely's expense. Yet, they must still thaw at Fort Greely.

Elmendorf Air Force Base sits adjacent to Fort Richardson, needs and wants Fort Richardson for expansion of there runways, expansion of Air Force personnel and in fact, are building at this time a new Airforce Hospital on Fort Richardson property, because they don't have the land themselves

to expand on.

All logic says, move all the Army in Alaska to the Interior, Fort Wainwright and Fort Greely. Realign Fort Richardson to the Air Force, who needs and wants it. Have a total interior Alaska Army, trained by the best, the only place they can train, in the interior, at Fort Greely.

Also in the past five years, the Army has built two facilities in excess of 6.5 million dollars each at or near Fort Greely. One at Bolio Lake for testing in Northern Cold Climates, and the other at Black Rapids training site, for the Northern Warefare training Centers mountain military operations school.

Relocating these operations to Fort Wainwright, will add to the danger of more travel time lost, yet the only place these people have to do this work, which is needed.

All the past studies of the Army have said, Fort Greely is the only place this training and testing can be accomplished, effectively.

The Army has no place at Fort Richardson any longer. Yet General Needham and company indicate even if Fort Greely is taken off the realignment list, they plan to relocate Fort Greely's testing and Northern Warfare Training Center to Fort Wainwright, only to add unneeded travel and stress for everyone concerned.

I say, move the Artilery division to Fort Greely, realign Fort Richardson to the Air Force, and lets keep all the Army in Alaska, in Interior Alaska.

I would like to address one more topic in my letter. The building or rebuilding of highways in Alaska is not what it is in the lower 48 states. One section of 12 miles was rebuilt in all of one short Alaska summer, 3 years ago between Delta and Fairbanks, only to see it breaking up the fall it was finished do to permafrost and frost heaves. Keeping Alaska highways safe is more than a major undertaking. Yet our Army wants to add to that traffic daily.

It is true, realignments and Closures are needed, but the best choices for such are needed also!

I thank you sir, yourself and the other members of the BRAC committee for this, my opportunity to address you.

Thank you,

Wayne S. Crowson

Wayne S. Crowson
P.O. Box 231
Delta Jct.,
AK. 99737

Delta Jct
5-1

24 April 1995

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

My name is Lisa Crusberg. I am a resident of Delta Junction, Alaska. I am writing to you out of concern for the resent proposed realignment of Fort Greely, Alaska by the BRAC.

My husband was an Army Veterinarian for seven years. I have been a civil servant since 1979. We were last stationed at Fort Wainwright, Alaska from 1988-1993. Knowing we were to leave the Army in February 1994 we scouted many communities in search of a perfect town that we could call home. Delta Junction was that perfect town. I could continue my civil service career while my husband established a private veterinary practice.

We desired a town where our children could go to a great school without the fear of drugs, gang violence, and crime associated with large cities. After moving constantly with the Army, we were looking forward to country living and stability for the kids. There is a very strong community bond in Delta Junction. Much of the civilian population is retired or previous military. Everyone seems to have something in common. The town of Delta Junction basically grew up around Fort Greely and has always been an active participant in military activities as do the military with civilian activities. We seem to feed off each other. This will be a very lonely place without Fort Greely and all the wonderful soldiers and their families. They have become endeared friends to many.

Convinced this was the town for us, we started a small business, we purchased a home, established what we thought were roots in a community and felt secure in our decision. In less than 6 months this dream has all but been shattered with the DOD's announcement of realignment. If we had any idea of what was to come we never would have invested all that we have in this community. We've wasted our last move from the Army that would have been better put to use had we only known. Over 75% of this town will have to move and seek employment elsewhere. Our homes will be worthless to us. Our children will again be asked to give up everything they hold dear just because of the Army and its decision to not support a valuable testing post. I urge the BRAC to reconsider the actual impact of the Fort Greely realignment on our small but very productive community. The result would be devastating to us. (More like a state of emergency.) The local community poured all their efforts into the post and opened their arms to the military. This is what they get in return? Stop this realignment while you still can. Instead of realigning, encourage growth of Fort Greely and its modern testing facilities! Make a decision we can all be proud of.

Thank you for sending BRAC representation to Delta Junction to listen to our side of the issue. I hope they were here with open minds, ears, and hearts.

Lisa Crusberg - Delta Junction, AK

Lisa Crusberg

Ft Greely

PO Box 726
Davenport, WA 99122
April 3, 1995

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore St., Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Sirs,

My family and I would like to go on record indicating our fervent opposition to the proposed closure of Fort Greely at Delta Junction, Alaska. If you proceed with this action, you will cause the economic death of Delta Junction and its 3000 residents. It has no other economy. It cannot be compared to a city of 300,000 or even a town of 30,000. It will be wiped off the map. The economic impact will be devastating and final.

Any recent economic impact study done would have to indicate the inescapable fact that Delta Junction's existence is intertwined with Fort Greely.

Please DO NOT realign Fort Greely to a "warm" status.

Enclosed are copies of letters my family and I have sent to U.S. Senators Stevens, Murkowski, U. S. Representative Young, Governor Knowles, Alaska's governor, Alaska DNR, Alaska's representative and senator for the Delta Junction area.

The future of an entire community is in your hands. Please do not destroy it!

Sincerely,

Dr. James B. Goodman and Family

P. O. Box 726
Davenport, WA 99122

Sen. Ted Stevens
522 Hart Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510-0201

Dear Senator Stevens,

I was in total shock and disbelief when I heard that Fort Greely, Alaska was on the "hit" list for base closure or "realignment." As the senior republican senator of the state, you are well aware that Delta Junction's main source of employment is Fort Greely. Over one half of the town is employed there. Delta Junction as a community will die, if something is not done to stop this travesty.

I realize that in terms of votes, Delta's population does not have much clout. However, I can't believe you would let a whole town die. Anchorage and Fairbanks have many viable economies without the Army or Air Force. Delta does not. Many business people in Delta have invested dearly in that community to provide services for the people in that area and for the military. They will not be able to survive without Fort Greely.

We know the vast majority of people in the Delta area. They are by and large good, honest people, the kind of people who make a "great" community to live in. They are willing to accept cuts in their finances as the Republicans "Contract with America" calls for. However, putting Fort Greely on a warm status is doing more than making them take their fair share of cuts: it is killing them and their community.

The people in Delta have always accepted the military. Granted they have gained the money the military brings into a community. But they have also accepted all the bad including aerial bombing and artillery, during all hours of the day and night, the influence of young soldiers, etc.

Now the Army wants to realign Ft. Greely to a "warm" status. Why a warm status? There are 2 very obvious reasons: (1) the Army knows that if it "closes" Fort Greely, they will be required to clean up all the nuclear waste, all the asbestos in the buildings, thousands of unspent ordinances lying over 700,000 acres of land, and even nerve gas canisters. But by leaving Ft. Greely with a few personnel on "warm" status, they believe they will not be required to clean up all this eco-pollution. (2) the Army also knows that if they close Fort Greely they could easily lose the 700,000 acres of state land adjoining Fort Greely. They presently use this land for all military exercises for Ft. Greely, Ft. Richardson, Ft. Wainwright, Eielson and Elmendorf. this is the largest piece of land available for U.S. military training anywhere in the world. The Army has use of the 700,000 acres via a land use agreement with the state of Alaska administered by Alaska's Department of Natural Resources. Can the Army and Air Force afford to lose this land? Hell No!

So they pull a sleazy trick like putting Fort Greely on a "warm status so they can keep the land (yet kill the town and its people). Are you as one of only three national representatives for Alaska going to let this happen? We don't want to hear that you can't do anything about it. This is a Republican controlled Congress and you are a senior Republican. If Fort Greely was in West Virginia, you can bet Senator Byrd would keep it from closing. Do what is needed to keep this town from dying.

A question that we keep hearing is why wasn't Fort Richardson closed. We all know that it would not significantly affect Anchorage's economy. Fort Richardson's land is desired by both Elmendorf and the urban area of Anchorage. It provides no strategic importance. In other words, Fort Richardson is a perfect candidate for closure. But no! Fort Greely is instead unexplainably put on a "warm" status. And the community of Delta Junction is destroyed.

Is Fort Greely and its 700,000 acres of training area of strategic importance? Yes! Is Fort Greely the main economic factor to the Delta Junction community? Yes! Is there still a major threat from the post communist countries? Yes!

So how can you in good conscience participate in the closure of Fort Greely? How can you participate in destroying this Alaskan town and its people?

The people in Delta all seem to agree that you should either use Fort Greely as it was intended or it should be totally closed (not put on a "warm" status so the military can "have their cake and eat it too.") Either keep Fort Greely open and totally functioning or force the army to close it, clean it up, and give up their 700,000 acre playground! At least then, the community of Delta can use the buildings and land for a correctional facility, or a prison, or a Native college, etc. Obviously the first and best choice is to keep Fort Greely open and fully functioning. However, if that is not possible, then close it --lock stock and barrel! No "warm" status.

Just from a budgetary point of view, it would be much cheaper to keep Fort Greely operational at 75-100% capacity than to clean it properly and close it. And those should be the only 2 options you consider.

It would be refreshing to know that you are making a concerted effort to help the people of Delta Junction to save Fort Greely. That you care about all your constituents not just your votes from the big cities.

Please do what you can to keep Greely open and operational at or near 100% and /or close it entirely and turn the base into something productive and a source of employment. I personally would have trouble living with myself if I knew I was somehow responsible for the death of a community. Please restore my faith in you and the government by keeping Fort Greely operational at or near 100% of its capacity in terms of troops and civilians.

Your help in this situation is appreciated. Please send me further communication to let me know what you are doing and intend to do about this issue.

Sincerely,

Jim + Jane Goodman

Jim and Jane

PO Box 726
Davenport, WA 99122

Governor Tony Knowles
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Govenor Knowles,

Enclosed is a letter sent to U. S. Senator Stevens (with similar letters sent to Senator Murkowski and Representative Young). It is imperative that the state of Alaska come to the aid of the small town of Delta Junction in their time of need. If Fort Greely is allowed to realign to a so-called "warm status" it could mean the economic death of Delta Junction and the surrounding area.

My family and I lived in the Delta Junction area from 1975 through 1992 and operated a successful business there. We still have many friends and business interests in the Delta area. Therefore, I am writing to express my deep concern over the potential realigning of Fort Greely and its horrendous effect on Delta Junction.

My major question to the state of Alaska is why are you letting this happen? The answer is always there is nothing we can do to prevent it. However, I beg to differ.

Via a land use agreement with the state of Alaska, which is on file with the DNR, the Army (and the Air Force) lease and have primary use of 700,000 acres in and around Fort Greely/Delta Junction. This is the largest continuous land mass available for U. S. military training in the world. Obviously this is not something the military wants to lose. That's why Ft. Greely is being realigned (to "warm" status) and not closed.

Your job should be to get a copy of this document, study it, and find out where the Army is breaching this agreement by putting Greely on a "warm" status. this land that the state of Alaska owns and the Army wants to use should be used as a bargaining chip to save Delta Junction and the 3,000 people in the area. You as the representative of the people of this area MUST make sure that the state of Alaska puts the Army on notice that if the Army realigns Greely they will not have their 700,000 acre playground to use at their whim.

It is imperative that you and your staff find out the numerous ways the Army is breaking its land use agreement. For example, I know that the agreement requires the Army to keep a fire suppression crew on alert at Greely to suppress any fires caused by military training and bombing. Well, if Greely is put on "warm" status, there will be no fire crew and yet, there will still be lots of fire potential because the training and bombing will continue (business as usual!). Don't believe that they can suppress fires from Wainwright or Eielson.

Of course, another reason why the military want to realign and not close Fort Greely is to avoid the multi-million dollar clean up costs. "Warm" status means the Army will keep only 2 or 3 military personnel at Fort Greely. Supposedly by keeping the base "warm," the military can avoid cleaning up its nuclear wastes, the asbestos in the buildings, the thousands of unspent ordinances and even the nerve gas canisters. What an ecological mess! At the same time, the warm status prevents the base being used as a correctional facility, or native college or anything else that would help the economy.

It is for this reason that the people in Delta feel Fort Greely should either be used as originally intended or completely closed. None of this "warm" status sham! Obviously the first and best option is to keep Ft. Greely operating. But if that is impossible (Heaven Forbid!) then the military should close it.

Please read and study the land use agreement. Don't give up and say there is nothing you can do, because I know that is not true. But on the other hand don't just give it lip service. This is not something that

Please read and study the land use agreement. Don't give up and say there is nothing you can do, because I know that is not true. But on the other hand don't just give it lip service. This is not something that can be put on the back burner. Something needs to be done rapidly to prevent extermination of the community of Delta. Please let me know in writing what you are doing.

Sincerely,

James B. Goodman, DDS

PO Box 726
Davenport, WA 99122
April 3, 1995

State of Alaska DNR
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Sirs,

I am writing in regards to the recent announcement that Fort Greely, Alaska was to be realigned to a "warm" status. I am enclosing letters that have been sent to state and federal representatives, senators, and commissions that need to be informed of the economic impact this status would have on the community of Delta Junction.

Please read the enclosed letters and do what you can to prevent this from happening. Your help in this matter is appreciated.

Above all, please let the Army know that you will revoke their land use agreement for the 700,000 acres of land around Delta/Fort Greely that is presently being used for training. As I discussed thoroughly in the enclosed letters, there are obvious breaches in this agreement by the Army due to the realignment. If they want to put Ft. Greely on a "warm" status and kill the town of Delta, then the DNR should take away their 700,000 acre playground.

You must react now and decisively. Please let me know specifically what action you are taking.

Sincerely,

Dr Jim Goodman

Dr. Jim Goodman

Indiantown Gap

20 March 1995

Mr. William Clinton
President of the United States
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington D C 20500

Dear Mr. President,

I am currently one of your federal workers waiting out the final decision of the BRAC Commission determining the fate of our future.

There are many articles in our local newspapers, local radio and television programs and visitors speculating on what may or may not become of Fort Indiantown Gap in Annville, PA. These articles keep stating we have NO MILITARY VALUE to offer and the little we do have can be transferred to Fort Dix, NJ, Fort Drum, NY or Fort AP Hill, VA.

Just the other day, a Harrisburg Patriot News writer made a statement that has been on my mind ever since I read the article. It said that EVERY president has accepted the BRAC Commission's recommendation. You are not like EVERY president. You came to us from a background like many of us who must work for what we want to achieve. This article mentioned the fact that when the recommendation goes to Congress and Senate for their review, it will automatically become law if they don't act on it and let it go by the wayside. Will you get them to at least take a good honest look at it instead of ignoring their responsibilities. Please help the many people who are going to be affected in this nation's downsizing of the military facilities that provide support to the weekend troops.

I am just asking you to consider a few things before you sign your name to their final recommendation.

FIRST - Fort Indiantown Gap is a weekend and annual training base for your reserve and national guards to train. We have very few active military units assigned to us. We have the U.S. Garrison Unit consisting of soldiers on active duty who are the overseer of the very important part of training our reserve and guard members. We also have the Readiness Group and the 56th Ordnance Det (EOD). The 56th Ordnance Det (EOD)'s mission is to pre-inspection Camp David, Site-R at Fort Ritchie and the United Nations prior to a major event or a VIP visit for bugs, bombs, etc.

I am the Chief of the Plans and Operations Division, Directorate of Logistics, and directly involved in the interaction between the units training and mobilizing at the "GAP". The units

Copy Furnished - Defense Base Closure Commission

coming to Fort Indiantown Gap are not just army national guard and reserve soldiers. We provide support to many marine units as well as Army, Navy and Air Force ROTC within the First Army Region. We even have your White House Communications Agency come to us once or twice a year to train for approximately two to three weeks at a time. The FBI also uses our facilities to train their SWAT teams.

When you look at the number of "weekend" military members who have the opportunity to utilize Fort Indiantown Gap, you would see the numbers are high. You will see times when we have a very slow weekend, but we usually can give an explanation. If Monday is a holiday, most reserve and guard units try to give their unit the three day holiday and schedule training on another weekend within the month. This will effect our numbers and show as a slow time frame. But if you look at the other weekends you will see larger numbers. These units must still get their training in within the month. Therefore, we have some exceptional heavy times with as many as 10,000 military training on a weekend. Usually, during the months of November through February we may have up to 15 to 20 units train. When the weather starts to break, all the other units start to return and we become very busy.

We also provide support for units performing their two week commitment for annual training. This support usually picks up in numbers about the middle of May and slows down by the end of August. The installation gets augmented soldiers and summer hires to increase our staff so we can do our mission during the peak time of the year. Other than that, we do it with just a few civilians in the workforce.

SECOND - With the Active Army Garrison in charge of the installation, all units regardless of being guard, reserve, ROTC, army, navy, air force or marine, get treated alike without preference of who gets what. They are all our customers and we take pride in supporting them with the facilities and training expertise we have to offer.

THIRD - If Fort Indiantown Gap has no military value in the eyes of the BRAC Commission, these military units will have to go somewhere for support and training. Can Fort Dix, Fort Drum or Fort AP Hill provide the same type support with so few dollars as we are doing.

FOURTH (and last) - We are a mobilization station with about 130 units consisting of approximately 25,000 strength upon a full mobilization assigned to us. During Desert Storm, we did mobilize 17 units and demobed 22 units without a lot of temporary hiring and we still continued supporting weekend and annual training. I can brag about our staff, "WE DID A GOOD JOB". Just ask the people we mobilized. These units consisted of 3 truck companies (181 soldiers each unit); 1 field hospital (400 soldiers); 3 military police units (150 each unit); 1 engineering battalion (700 soldiers); 1 maintenance unit (400 soldiers) plus several others in various types. There was a lot of rolling stock needing to be

inspected, repaired and prepared to deploy. We performed this mission in a very professional manner and got our units to the theater on time and with "working" equipment. When the units got to port, not one piece of equipment needed to be pushed on the ship. All our equipment was "driven" on board. We hear horror stories from soldiers of their experiences with other mobilization stations. This aspect of the decision should be looked upon and considered when making the final list of base closures.

I will not go into all we have to offer as far as facilities and expertise in training, and why we should stay status quo, because I feel you as my President will be thorough in gathering data before you accept their recommendation and forwarding on to the Congress.

Thank you for reading my letter and please don't change your stand on your policies. Even though my job is on the line, I feel you will do what's best for our country and we will survive. I cannot just stand by without voicing my opinion on this matter.

This is what **AMERICA** is all about. The military is important and training is VERY important. Units cannot always do their field training in an armory or reserve center just so money can be saved. They must go to the field and be taught skills and learn them well if we are to continue to be strong in defense.

Sincerely,

Dixie Lee Gasper
1300 E. Kercher Ave, Lot #80
Myerstown, PA 17067
(717) 866-9237

Work - HQ, Fort Indiantown Gap
Chief, Plans & Operations Division
1499 Hospital Road
Annville, PA 17003-5026
(717) 861-2517
(DSN) 491-2517

Document Separator

April 13, 1995

To Whom It May Concern

FTGV 60

I am writing in regards to 4-7 Realignment of Fort Greely Army Base in Alaska.

Do you know what this is going to do to our little town of Delta Jct, Ak?

We have no activities like a Bowling Alley, Swimming Pool, Theater and etc. It certainly will be a ghost town with so many leaving. We would have to travel 100 Miles to Fairbanks to have any of these activities.

If our Shop-rite would close this means to travel to North Pole or Fairbanks 75 to 100 miles to a store at 40 to 60 below weather in the winter. This would be a disaster.

Please consider Eielson Air Force Base

to use it for Training and utilizing the Post at Ft. Greely.

I am a concerned citizen of 66 yrs old with a home here in Delta. My husband of 22½ yrs Army Service passed away six months ago and this is going to make a hardship on people like me

God Willing you will consider this realignment.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Esther Brown
35 Tanana Loop Box 1063
Delta Jct, Alaska
99737

Delta/Greely 4/17

Gary Cooper
HC 60 Box 3530
Delta Jct., AK 99737
907-895-4577

April 9, 1995

Britta Brackney
BRAC Commissioners
1700 North Moore St. , Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Britta Brackney,

I am writing to urge you to reconsider your recent decision to realign Ft. Greely. I can say without hesitation that the Delta/Greely community depends on one another more so than any other community I have ever lived in. Being a military dependent while growing up I had the opportunity to live in many such communities as this one, so I do feel qualified to comment on this point. I am now an employee of the Delta/Greely School District, which even by it's name, Delta / Greely, exemplifies the joint nature of this area. We are a very small, rural, community that has grown and developed together. Realigning this post will have a devastating effect on the cooperative nature and dependency that exists between the Ft. Greely and Delta Jct.

This area has proven to be an outstanding training area, which is presumably why the plan is to relocate most of Ft. Greely to Ft. Wainright, 100 miles away, and bring the troops back here to train. We already have the facilities and housing for this mission, why not let the troops stay here and save a community in the process?

We are so small and isolated that this area simply *will not survive* such a major reduction to the work force. I urge you to reconsider your decision from both a practical and humanistic point of view.

Sincerely,

Gary Cooper

Gary Cooper

Gary Cooper
HC 60 Box 3530
Delta Jct., AK 99737
907-895-4577

April 9, 1995

Ms. Rebecca G. Cox
BRAC Commissioners
1700 North Moore St. , Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Ms. Rebecca G. Cox,

I am writing to urge you to reconsider your recent decision to realign Ft. Greely. I can say without hesitation that the Delta/Greely community depends on one another more so than any other community I have ever lived in. Being a military dependent while growing up I had the opportunity to live in many such communities as this one, so I do feel qualified to comment on this point. I am now an employee of the Delta/Greely School District, which even by it's name, Delta / Greely, exemplifies the joint nature of this area. We are a very small, rural, community that has grown and developed together. Realigning this post will have a devastating effect on the cooperative nature and dependency that exists between the Ft. Greely and Delta Jct.

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We are so small and isolated that this area simply *will not survive* such a major reduction to the work force. I urge you to reconsider your decision from both a practical and humanistic point of view.

Sincerely,

Gary Cooper

Gary Cooper

Gary Cooper
HC 60 Box 3530
Delta Jct., AK 99737
907-895-4577

April 9, 1995

Mr. Alton W. Cornelia
BRAC Commissioners
1700 North Moore St. , Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Alton W. Cornelia,

I am writing to urge you to reconsider your recent decision to realign Ft. Greely. I can say without hesitation that the Delta/Greely community depends on one another more so than any other community I have ever lived in. Being a military dependent while growing up I had the opportunity to live in many such communities as this one, so I do feel qualified to comment on this point. I am now an employee of the Delta/Greely School District, which even by it's name, Delta / Greely, exemplifies the joint nature of this area. We are a very small, rural, community that has grown and developed together. Realigning this post will have a devastating effect on the cooperative nature and dependency that exists between the Ft. Greely and Delta Jct.

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Sincerely,

Gary Cooper

Gary Cooper

Gary Cooper
HC 60 Box 3530
Delta Jct., AK 99737
907-895-4577

April 9, 1995

Mr. S. Lee King
BRAC Commissioners
1700 North Moore St. , Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. S. Lee King,

I am writing to urge you to reconsider your recent decision to realign Ft. Greely. I can say without hesitation that the Delta/Greely community depends on one another more so than any other community I have ever lived in. Being a military dependent while growing up I had the opportunity to live in many such communities as this one, so I do feel qualified to comment on this point. I am now an employee of the Delta/Greely School District, which even by it's name, Delta / Greely, exemplifies the joint nature of this area. We are a very small, rural, community that has grown and developed together. Realigning this post will have a devastating effect on the cooperative nature and dependency that exists between the Ft. Greely and Delta Jct.

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Sincerely,

Gary Cooper

Gary Cooper

Gary Cooper
HC 60 Box 3530
Delta Jct., AK 99737
907-895-4577

April 9, 1995

Mr. Alan Dixon, Chairman
BRAC Commissioners
1700 North Moore St. , Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Alan Dixon,

I am writing to urge you to reconsider your recent decision to realign Ft. Greely. I can say without hesitation that the Delta/Greely community depends on one another more so than any other community I have ever lived in. Being a military dependent while growing up I had the opportunity to live in many such communities as this one, so I do feel qualified to comment on this point. I am now an employee of the Delta/Greely School District, which even by it's name, Delta / Greely, exemplifies the joint nature of this area. We are a very small, rural, community that has grown and developed together. Realigning this post will have a devastating effect on the cooperative nature and dependency that exists between the Ft. Greely and Delta Jct.

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Sincerely,

Gary Cooper

Gary Cooper

Gary Cooper
HC 60 Box 3530
Delta Jct., AK 99737
907-895-4577

April 9, 1995

Rear Admiral Benjamin Montoya, U.S. Navy Ret.
BRAC Commissioners
1700 North Moore St. , Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Rear Admiral Benjamin Montoya, U.S. Navy Ret.,

I am writing to urge you to reconsider your recent decision to realign Ft. Greely. I can say without hesitation that the Delta/Greely community depends on one another more so than any other community I have ever lived in. Being a military dependent while growing up I had the opportunity to live in many such communities as this one, so I do feel qualified to comment on this point. I am now an employee of the Delta/Greely School District, which even by it's name, Delta / Greely, exemplifies the joint nature of this area. We are a very small, rural, community that has grown and developed together. Realigning this post will have a devastating effect on the cooperative nature and dependency that exists between the Ft. Greely and Delta Jct.

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Gary Cooper

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Gary Cooper
HC 60 Box 3530
Delta Jct., AK 99737
907-895-4577

April 9, 1995

Maj. Gen. Joe Robles
BRAC Commissioners
1700 North Moore St. , Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Maj. Gen. Joe Robles,

I am writing to urge you to reconsider your recent decision to realign Ft. Greely. I can say without hesitation that the Delta/Greely community depends on one another more so than any other community I have ever lived in. Being a military dependent while growing up I had the opportunity to live in many such communities as this one, so I do feel qualified to comment on this point. I am now an employee of the Delta/Greely School District, which even by it's name, Delta / Greely, exemplifies the joint nature of this area. We are a very small, rural, community that has grown and developed together. Realigning this post will have a devastating effect on the cooperative nature and dependency that exists between the Ft. Greely and Delta Jct.

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Sincerely,

Gary Cooper

Gary Cooper

Gary Cooper
HC 60 Box 3530
Delta Jct., AK 99737
907-895-4577

April 9, 1995

Gen. James B. Davis, USAF Ret.
BRAC Commissioners
1700 North Moore St. , Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Gen. James B. Davis, USAF Ret.,

I am writing to urge you to reconsider your recent decision to realign Ft. Greely. I can say without hesitation that the Delta/Greely community depends on one another more so than any other community I have ever lived in. Being a military dependent while growing up I had the opportunity to live in many such communities as this one, so I do feel qualified to comment on this point. I am now an employee of the Delta/Greely School District, which even by it's name, Delta / Greely, exemplifies the joint nature of this area. We are a very small, rural, community that has grown and developed together. Realigning this post will have a devastating effect on the cooperative nature and dependency that exists between the Ft. Greely and Delta Jct.

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Sincerely,

Gary Cooper

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Gary Cooper
HC 60 Box 3530
Delta Jct., AK 99737
907-895-4577

April 9, 1995

Ms. Wendy L. Steele
BRAC Commissioners
1700 North Moore St. , Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Ms. Wendy L. Steele,

I am writing to urge you to reconsider your recent decision to realign Ft. Greely. I can say without hesitation that the Delta/Greely community depends on one another more so than any other community I have ever lived in. Being a military dependent while growing up I had the opportunity to live in many such communities as this one, so I do feel qualified to comment on this point. I am now an employee of the Delta/Greely School District, which even by it's name, Delta / Greely, exemplifies the joint nature of this area. We are a very small, rural, community that has grown and developed together. Realigning this post will have a devastating effect on the cooperative nature and dependency that exists between the Ft. Greely and Delta Jct.

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Sincerely,

Gary Cooper

Gary Cooper

1.

Ft. Greely 4/3

Mr. Stan VanDenBerge
PO Box 211
Delta Jct., AK 99737
(907) 895-5298

March 27, 1995

Mr. Alton W. Cornella
Suite 1425
1700 North Moore St
Arlington Virginia 22209

Dear: Mr. Cornella

I am writing this letter to you and other members of the BRAC committee after looking over the eight point criteria for closing or realignment of military bases.

Ft. Greely is located in the interior of Alaska with 600,000 plus acres of training land. Its mission has been and still is to support other military organizations that come here to train their troops or to test equipment in arctic conditions. The equipment and people are located on site to take care of what needs to be done. This ensures operational readiness. Ft. Greely also leases land from the state that is not connected to the fort for training on the river system and also in the Alaska Mountain Range for glacier training. The land is located in an area that is sparsely populated. Basically it is considered wet land that when frozen over in the winter provides excellent training land without harming the environment. The land is jointly used by the Air Force for aerial training. Ft. Greely's aviation detachment provides support for medical emergencies and troop training missions. In times of emergency the airfield helps with local forest fires. The Air National Guard uses the airfield for deploying members from this area.

I have trouble seeing the benefit that the Army would gain by moving everything to Ft. Wainwright because it is located over a 100 miles away. Ft. Greely is on site. The Cold Region Test Activity (CRTA) is on post and if moved and if they needed additional or replacement equipment it would have to travel many miles to get here. Logistically it doesn't make sense. The main training time frame is in our winter months. With the harsh weather elements that we experience it would make it very difficult if not impossible to meet mission requirements.

The cost of training is a major factor. If the troops to be trained are assigned to Ft. Wainwright they would have to be sent here on TDY orders. Using CRTA as an example the civilians that work in various departments would have to be sent on TDY orders at a large daily rate of pay. Large amounts of overtime would have to be factored in to the total cost of training. A large part of testing is done at certain temperatures and the lowest temperatures are in the middle of the night resulting more over all costs. Travel time alone will amount to a 4 to 5 hours a day per-person. I just don't see the savings.

When it comes to figuring out the savings to a military post when it is put into a "warm post concept" I wouldn't know what the savings would be. When Gen. Needham was on post he said " The powerplant would come on line and working. Actual costs are being kept a closely guarded secret but it would probably be 40% over the total Ft. Greely

budget. Unless the boilers in the powerplant have been modified they have to be operated at 80 % of capacity. This amounts to a lot of steam being used at a large dollar amount somewhere.

Another cost factor would be the needed cost of building or remodeling buildings to accommodate the organization's that are making the move to Ft. Wainwright. They presently don't have places ready to use. The cost to temporarily house the civilian work force alone would amount to a large expense if housing isn't readily available. The cost for severance pay to the workforce that will no longer have a job and home, buy out for everyone that qualifies also must be rather large.

The impact that mothballing Ft. Greely will cause on the surrounding community of Delta Jct. will cause it to become nothing more than a wide spot in road from which it will never recover. I have called the Basing Survey Office to try and find out how they came up with their numbers on how this is going to affect Delta Jct. I spoke to Mr. Joe Vallone, who I was told, handled the survey on Ft. Greely. The survey stated that the economic impact would only effect 36% of the employment in Delta Jct. The numbers he said came from the Southeastern Fairbanks Census Area. He couldn't tell me where the area starts or ends. Ft. Greely is the only major employer in the area. The school district would be the 2nd largest employer in this area. The school district will lose 48 % of its students from the military and civilian being transferred to Ft. Wainwright. The number the school will lose from people being forced to leave the area still hasn't been determined yet but it will be considerable. The Alyeska Pipeline Service Co. is another employer in the area. Every other week the company alternate uses the airfield at Ft. Greely to bring their replacement workers here. The people that they employ should only be counted if they actually live in this area.

In closing I would like to state again that Ft. Greely can best serve the mission of the Army by remaining with the mission that it has always had. It has the housing and the facilities to best serve the mission. Safety would also have to be looked at. Ft. Wainwright being located over 100 miles from here and with the conditions that our highways are in the chances for accidents would be great.

Sincerely,

Stan VanDenBerge

Stan VanDenBerge
Sgt. USAF (Ret.)

Mr. Stan VanHentenberge
PO Box 211
Delta Jct., AK. 99737
(907) 895-5298

March 27, 1995

Rear Admiral Benjamin Montoya, US Navy Ret.
Suite 1425
1700 North Moore St.
Arlington Virginia 22209

Dear: Rear Admiral Montoya, US Navy Ret.

I am writings this letter to you and other members of the BRAC committee after looking over the eight point criteria for closing or realignment of military bases.

Ft. Greely is located in the interior of Alaska with 600,000 plus acres of training land. It's mission has been and still is to support other military organizations that come here to train their troops or to test equipment in arctic conditions. The equipment and people are located on site to take care of what needs to be done. This ensures mission readiness. Ft. Greely also leases land from the state that is not connected to the fort for training on the river system and also in the Alaska Mountain range for glacier training. The land is located in an area that is sparsely populated. Basically it is considered wet lands that when frozen over in the winter provides excellent training land without harming the environment. The land is jointly used by the Air Force for aerial training. Ft. Greely's aviation detachment provides support for medical emergencies and troop training missions. In times of emergency the airfield helps with local forest fires. The Air National Guard uses the airfield for deploying members from this area.

I have trouble seeing the benefit that the Army would gain by moving everything to Ft. Wainwright because it is located over a 100 miles away. Ft. Greely is on post. The Cold Region Test Activity (CRTA) is on post and if moved and if they had to transport quantities of replacement equipment it would have to travel many miles to get here. Logistically it doesn't make sense. The main training site frame is in our winter months. With the harsh weather elements that we experience it would make it very difficult if not impossible to meet mission requirements.

The cost of training is a major factor. If the troops to be trained are assigned to Ft Wainwright they would have to be sent here on TDY orders. Using CRTA as an example the civilians that work in various departments would have to be sent on TDY orders at a large daily rate of pay. Large amounts of overtime would have to be factored in to the total cost of training. A large part of testing is done at certain temperatures and the lowest temperatures are in the middle of the night resulting more over all costs. Travel time alone will amount to a 4 to 5 hours a day per-person. I just don't see the savings.

When it comes to figuring out the savings to a military post when it is put into a "warm post concept" I wouldn't know what the savings would be. When Gen. Needham was on post he said " The powerplant would remain on line and working. Actual costs are being kept a closely guarded secret but it would probably be 40% of the total Ft. Greely

budget. Unless the boilers in the powerplant have been modified they have to be operated at 80 % of capacity. This amounts to a lot of steam being used at a large dollar amount somewhere.

Another cost factor would be the needed cost of building or remodeling buildings to accommodate the organization's that are making the move to Ft. Wainwright. They presently don't have places ready to use. The cost to temporarily house the civilian work force alone would amount to a large expense if housing isn't readily available. The cost for severance pay to the work force that will no longer have a job and home buy out for essentials that families also must be rather large.

The impact that mothballing Ft. Greely will cause on the surrounding community of Delta Jct. will cause it to become nothing more than a wide spot in road from which it will never recover. I have called the Boeing Survey Office to try and find out how they came up with their numbers on how this is going to affect Delta Jct. I spoke to Mr. Joe Vallone, who I was told, handled the survey on Ft. Greely. The survey stated that the economic impact would only affect 36% of the employment in Delta Jct. The numbers he said came from the Southeastern Fairbanks Census Area. He couldn't tell me where the area starts or ends. Ft. Greely is the only single employer in the area. Pre-school district would be the 2nd largest employer in this area. The school district will lose 40-50 of its students from the military and civilian being transferred to Ft. Wainwright. The number they will lose from people being forced to leave the area still hasn't been determined yet but it will be considerable. The Alyeska Pipeline Service Co. is no other employer in the area. Every other Wed. the company airplane uses the airfield at Ft. Greely to bring their replacement workers here. The people that they employ should only be counted if they actually live in this area.

In closing I would like to state again that Ft. Greely can best serve the mission of the Army by remaining with the mission that it has always had. It has the housing and the facilities to best serve the mission. Safety would also have to be looked at. Ft. Wainwright being located over 100 miles from here and with the conditions that our hi-ways are in the chances for accidents would be great.

Sincerely,

Stan VanDenBerge

Stan VanDenBerge
Sgt. USAF (Ret.)

Mr. Stan VanDenBerge
PO Box 211
Delta Jct., AK, 99737
(907) 895-5298

March 27, 1995

Ms. Wendi L. Steele
Suite 1425
1700 North Moore St
Arlington Virginia 22209

Dear Ms. Steele

I am writing this letter to you and other members of the BRAC committee after looking over the eight point criteria for closing or realignment of military bases.

Ft. Greely is located in the interior of Alaska with 600,000 plus acres of training land. It's mission has been and still is to support other military organizations that come here to train their troops or to test equipment in arctic conditions. The equipment and people are located on site to take care of what needs to be done. This ensures operational readiness. Ft. Greely also leases land from the state that is not connected to the fort for training on the river system and also in the Alaska Mountain Range for glacier training. The land is located in an area that is sparsely populated. Unbeknown to most people, it is swampy land that when frozen over in the winter provides excellent training land without harming the environment. The land is jointly used by the Air Force for aerial training. Ft. Greely's aviation detachment provides support for medical emergencies and troop training missions. In times of emergency the airfield helps with local forest fires. The Air National Guard uses the airfield for deploying members from this area.

I have trouble seeing the benefit that the Army would gain by moving everything to Ft. Wainwright because it is located over a 100 miles away. Ft. Greely is unique. The Cold Region Test Activity (CRTA) is on post and it moves and it does need of additional or replacement equipment it would have to travel many miles to get here. Logistically it doesn't make sense. The main training time frame is in our winter months. With the harsh weather elements that we experience it would make it very difficult if not impossible to meet mission requirements.

The cost of training is a major factor. If the troops to be trained are assigned to Ft. Wainwright they would have to be sent here on TDY orders. Using CRTA as an example the civilians that work in various departments would have to be sent on TDY orders at a large daily rate of pay. Large amounts of overtime would have to be factored in to the total cost of training. A large part of testing is done at certain temperatures and the lowest temperatures are in the middle of the night resulting in overall costs. Travel time alone will amount to a 4-105 hours a day per-person. I just don't see the savings.

When it comes to figuring out the savings for a military post when it is put into a "warm post concept" I wouldn't know what the savings would be. When Fort Greely was on post the "heat plant would remain on line and working. Actual costs are being kept a closely guarded secret but it would probably be 40 to 50 times what Ft. Greely

budget. Unless the boilers in the powerplant have been modified they have to be operated at 60 % of capacity. This amounts to a lot of steam being used at a large dollar amount somewhere.

Another cost factor would be the needed cost of building or remodeling buildings to accommodate the organizations that are making the move to Ft. Wainwright. They presently don't have places ready to use. The cost of temporarily leasing civilian workforce and the would amount to a large expense in housing into reality as stated. The cost for severance pay to the workforce that will no longer have a job and home, lay out for everyone that qualifies also must be rather large.

The impact that mothballing Ft. Greely will cause on the surrounding community of Delta Jct. will cause it to become nothing more than a wide spot in road from which it will never recover. I have called the Basing Survey Office to try and find out how they came up with their numbers on how this is going to affect Delta Jct. I spoke to Mr. Joe Vallone, who I was told, handled the survey on Ft. Greely. The survey stated that the economic impact would only effect 30% of the employment in Delta Jct. The numbers he said came from the Southeastern Fairbanks Census Area. He couldn't tell me where the area starts or ends. Ft. Greely is the only major employer in the area. The sale of Shirley would be the 2nd largest employer in this area. The school district will lose 45 % of its students from the military and civilian being transferred to Ft. Wainwright. The number the school will lose from people being forced to leave the area still hasn't been determined yet but it will be considerable. The Alyeska Pipeline Service Co. is another employer in the area. Every other Wed. the company airplane uses the airfield at Ft. Greely to bring their replacement workers here. The people that they employ should only be counted if they actually live in this area.

In closing I would like to state again that Ft. Greely can best serve the mission of the Army by remaining with the mission that it has always had. It has the building and the facilities to best serve the mission. Safety would also have to be considered as Ft. Wainwright being located over 160 miles from here and with the conditions that we always see in the chances for accidents would be great.

Sincerely,

Stan VanDenBerge

Stan VanDenBerge
Sgt USAF (Ret.)

Mr. Stan VanDenBerge
PO Box 211
Delta Jct., AK 99737
(907) 895-5209

March 27, 1995

Maj. Gen. Joe Robles
Suite 1425
1700 North Moore St.
Arlington Virginia 22209

Dear: Maj. Gen. Robles

I am writing this letter to you and other members of the BRAC Committee after looking over the eight point criteria for closing or realignment of military bases.

Ft. Greely is located in the interior of Alaska with 600,000 plus acres of training land. Its mission has been and still is to support other military organizations that come here to train their troops or to test equipment in arctic conditions. The equipment and people are located on site to take care of what needs to be done. This ensures operational readiness. Ft. Greely also leases land from the state that is not connected to the fort for training on the river system and also in the Alaska Mountain Range for glacier training. The land is located in an area that is sparsely populated. Basically it is considered wet lands that when frozen over in the winter provides excellent training land without harming the environment. The land is jointly used by the Air Force for aerial training. Ft. Greely's aviation detachment provides support for medical emergencies and troop training missions. In times of emergency the airfield helps with local forest fires. The Air National Guard uses the airfield for deploying members from this area.

I have trouble seeing the benefit that the Army would gain by moving everything to Ft. Wainwright because it is located over a 100 miles away. Ft. Greely is on site. The Ft. Wainwright post Activity on Ft. Greely is minimal and if they needed additional or replacement equipment it would have to come from other posts. Logistically it doesn't make sense. The main training time frame is in our winter months. With the harsh weather elements that we experience it would make it very difficult if not impossible to meet mission requirements.

The cost of training is a major factor. If the troops to be trained are assigned to Ft. Wainwright they would have to be sent here on TDY orders. Using CACTA as an example the civilians that work in various departments would have to be sent on TDY orders at a large daily rate of pay. Large amounts of overtime would have to be factored in to the total cost of training. A large part of testing is done at certain temperatures and the lowest temperatures are in the middle of the night resulting more over all costs. Travel time alone will amount to a 4 to5 hours a day per-person. I just don't see the savings.

When it comes to figuring out the savings in a military post when it is put into a "warm post concept" I wouldn't know what the savings would be. "Much of Fort Wainwright was on post he said." The power plant would remain on line and working. Actual costs are being kept a closely guarded secret but it would probably be 40% or so. Ft. Greely

budget. Unless the boilers in the powerplant have been modified they have to be operated at 30% of capacity. This amounts to a lot of steam being used at a large dollar amount somewhere.

Another cost factor would be the needed cost of building or re-modeling buildings to accommodate the organizations that are making the move to Ft. Wainwright. They presently don't have places ready to use. The cost to temporarily house the civilian work force alone would amount to a large expense if housing isn't readily available. The cost for severance pay to the workforce that will no longer have a job and leave big out for everyone that qualifies also must be rather large.

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In closing I would like to state again that Ft. Greely can best serve the mission of the Army by remaining with the mission that it has always had. It has the housing and the facilities to best serve the mission. Safety would also have to be looked at. Ft. Wainwright being located over 100 miles from here and with the conditions that our highways are in the chances for accidents would be great.

Sincerely,

Stan VanDenBerge

Stan VanDenBerge
Sgt. USAF (Ret.)

Mr. Stan VanDenBerge
PO Box 211
Delta Jct., AK. 99737
(907) 895-5298

March 27, 1995

Ms. Rebecca G. Cox
Suite 1425
1700 North Moore St
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear: Ms. Cox

I am writings this letter to you and other members of the BRAC committee after looking over the eight point criteria for closing or realignment of military bases.

Ft. Greely is located in the interior of Alaska with 600,000 plus acres of training land. It's mission has been and still is to support other military organizations that come here to train their troops or to test equipment in arctic conditions. The equipment and people are located on site to take care of what needs to be done. This ensures operational readiness. Ft. Greely also leases land from the state that is not connected to the fort for training on the river system and also in the Alaska Mountain Range for glacier training. The land is located in an area that is sparsely populated. Basically it is considered wet lands that when frozen over in the winter provides excellent training land without harming the environment. The land is jointly used by the Air Force for aerial training. Ft. Greely's aviation detachment provides support for medical emergencies and troop training missions. In times of emergency the airfield helps with local forest fires. The Air National Guard uses the airfield for deploying members from this area.

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The cost of training is a major factor. If the troops to be trained are assigned to Ft. Wainwright they would have to be sent here on TDY orders. Using CRTA as an example the civilians that work in various departments would have to be sent on TDY orders at a large daily rate of pay. Large amounts of overtime would have to be factored in to the total cost of training. A large part of testing is done at certain temperatures and the lowest temperatures are in the middle of the night resulting more over all costs. Travel time alone will amount to a 4 to5 hours a day per-person. I just don't see the savings.

When it comes to figuring out the savings to a military post when it is put into a "warm post concept" I wouldn't know what the savings would be. When Gen. Needham was on post he said " The powerplant would remain on line and working. Actual costs are being kept a closely guarded secret but it would probably be 40% of the total Ft. Greely

budget. Unless the boilers in the powerplant have been modified they have to be operated at 60 % of capacity. This amounts to a lot of steam being used at a large dollar amount somewhere.

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Sincerely,

Stan VanDenBerge

Stan VanDenBerge
Sgt. USAF (Ret.)

Mr. Stan VanDenBerge
PO Box 211
Delta Jct. AK. 99737
(907) 895-5208

March 27, 1995

Gen. James B. Davis USAF Ret.
Suite 1425
1700 North Moore St
Arlington Virginia 22209

Dear: Gen. Davis, USAF Ret.

I am writings this letter to you and other members of the BRAC Committee after looking over the eight point criteria for closing or realignment of military bases.

Ft. Greely is located in the interior of Alaska with 600,000 plus acres of training land. Its mission has been and still is to support other military organizations that come here to train their troops or to test equipment in arctic conditions. The equipment and people are located on site to take care of what needs to be done. This ensures operational readiness. Ft. Greely also leases land from the state that is not connected to the fort for training on the river system and also in the Alaska Mountain Range for glacier training. The land is located in an area that is sparsely populated. Basically it is considered wet lands that when frozen over in the winter provides excellent training land without harming the environment. The land is jointly used by the Air Force for aerial training. Ft. Greely's air plan detachment provides support for medical emergencies and troop training missions. In times of emergency the airfield helps with local forest fires. The Air National Guard uses the airfield for deploying members from this area.

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The cost of training is a major factor. If the troops to be trained are assigned to Ft. Wainwright they would have to be sent here on TDY orders. Using CRTA as an example the civilians that work in various departments would have to be sent on TDY orders at a large daily rate of pay. Large amounts of overtime would have to be factored in to the total cost of training. A large part of testing is done at certain temperatures and the lowest temperatures are in the middle of the night resulting more over all costs. Travel time alone will amount to a 4 to5 hours a day per-person. I just don't see the savings.

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Sincerely,

Stan VanDenBerge

Stan VanDenBerge
Sgt. USAF (Ret.)

Mr. Stan VanDenBerge
PO Box 211
Delta Jct., AK 99737
(907) 895-5208

March 27, 1995

Mr. S. Lee King
Suite 1425
1700 North Moore St
Arlington Virginia 22209

Dear: Mr. King

I am writings this letter to you and other members of the BRAC commission after looking over the eight point criteria for closing or realignment of military bases.

Ft. Greely is located in the interior of Alaska with 600,000 plus acres of training land. *It's mission has been and still is to support other military organizations that come here to* train their troops or to test equipment in arctic conditions. The equipment and people are located on site to take care of what needs to be done. This ensures operational readiness. Ft. Greely also leases land from the state that is not connected to the fort for training on the river system and also in the Alaska Mountain range for glacier training. This land is located in an area that is sparsely populated. Basically it is considered wet land that when frozen over in the winter provides excellent training land without harming the environment. The land is jointly used by the Air Force for aerial training. Ft. Greely's aviation detachment provides support for medical emergencies and troop training missions. In times of emergency the airfield helps with local forest fires. The Air National Guard uses the airfield for deploying members from this area.

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The cost of training is a major factor. If the troops to be trained are assigned to Ft. Wainwright they would have to be sent here on TDY orders. Using CRTA as an example the civilians that work in various departments would have to be sent on TDY orders at a large daily rate of pay. Large amounts of overtime would have to be factored in to the total cost of training. A large part of testing is done at certain temperatures and the lowest temperatures are in the middle of the night resulting more over all cost. Travel time alone will amount to a 4 to5 hours a day per-person. I just don't see the savings.

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budget. Unless the boilers in the powerplant have been modified they have to be operated at 60 % of capacity. This amounts to a lot of steam being used at a large dollar amount somewhere.

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Sincerely,

Stan VanDenBerge

Stan VanDenBerge
Sgt. USAF (Ret.)

Mr. Stan VanDenBerge
PO Box 211
Delta Jct., AK. 99737
(907) 895-5298

March 27, 1995

Mr. Alan Dixon
Suite 1425
1700 North Moore St.
Arlington Virginia 22209

Dear: Mr. Dixon

I am writings this letter to you and other members of the BRAC Committee after looking over the eight point criteria for closing or realignment of military bases.

Ft. Greely is located in the interior of Alaska with 600,000 plus acres of training land. It's mission has been and still is to support other military organizations that come here to train their troops or to test equipment in arctic conditions. The equipment and people are located on site to take care of what needs to be done. This ensures operational readiness. Ft. Greely also leases land from the state that is not connected to the first for training on the river system and also in the Alaska Mountain Range for glacier training. The land is located in an area that is sparsely populated. Basically it is considered wet lands that when frozen over in the winter provides excellent training land without harming the environment. The land is jointly used by the Air Force for aerial training. Ft. Greely's aviation detachment provides support for medical emergencies and troop training missions. In times of emergency the airfield helps with local forest fires. The Air National Guard uses the airfield for deploying members from this area.

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budget. Unless the boilers in the powerplant have been modified they have to be operated at 60 % of capacity. This amounts to a lot of steam being used at a large dollar amount somewhere.

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Sincerely,

Stan VanDenBerge

Stan VanDenBerge
Sgt. USAF (Ret.)

FT Greely

P.O. Box 1245
Delta Junction, Alaska 99737
(907) 895-4286
March 8, 1995

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

Dear Sir:

The recent proposal to downsize Fort Greely to 10% of its current level will have no economic impact on Anchorage and, since much of the activity will be transferred to Fort Wainwright, will have a positive impact on Fairbanks. The proposal will devastate the economy of the Delta Junction/Fort Greely community since Greely is the only major employer in a 100 mile radius. We urge you to hold hearings and investigations on the impact of this proposal in the Delta/Greely community, and not in a city that has nothing to lose or may gain from this action.

Respectfully,

Whit Aillaud

Cindy Lou Aillaud

CindyLou Aillaud

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

March 17, 1995

Mr. and Mrs. Whit Aillaud
P.O. Box 1245
Delta Junction, AK 99737

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Aillaud:

Thank you for providing the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission with information pertinent to the present round of base closure and realignment recommendations. I appreciate your interest in the future of Ft. Greely and Ft. Wainwright.

You may be certain that the Commission will thoroughly review the information used by the Defense Department in making its recommendations. I can assure you that the information you have provided will also be used in the Commission's review and analysis process.

I appreciate your interest in the work of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

Chairman Alan Dixon

BRAC Commission

Please include as part of Ft. Greely Hearing.

Daniel E Lucas.

Commissioner

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE ALTERNATIVE !

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

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

WHAT IS BEST FOR THE ARMY ?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Motor Pool (CRTA) **$10.0M**

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

Barracks Facility (CRTA) **$4.5M**

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

Warehouse Facility (CRTA) **$3.5M**

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

Barracks Facility (NWTC) **$4.5M**

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

Warehouse Facility (NWTC) **$3.5M**

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

Water Utility/Fire Protection **$2.0M**

Utility expansions will be necessary to support the increase in personnel and new construction projects resulting from the relocation to Fort Wainwright. (30,000 LF)

INSTALLATION SUB TOTAL **$28.0M**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Commissioner

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Robert Chase, Vice President
Marilyn Monahan, Secretary-Treasurer

Don Cameron, Executive Director

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Washington, D.C. 20036-3290
(202) 822-7000 Fax (202) 822-7974

DIRECTOR FOR ALASKA
Richard L. Kronberg
3511 Chiniak Bay Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99515

Ft Greely

Gen. James B. Davis, USAF Ret.
BRAC Commissioners
1700 North Moore St.
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Commissioner Davis:

I am writing to ask you to reconsider your decision to realign Fort Greeley, in Alaska. Every single reason offered to maintain an installation applies to Fort Greeley. In particular, the closure of the school at Ft. Greely and its impact on the entire Delta Greely School District, will be catastrophic.

However, there are an additional two reasons which apply only to Fort Greeley. I have read a letter written by Edward F. Sheehan.. According to Mr. Sheehan, the following statements reflect the situation.

- Realigning Fort Greely while continuing to use the facility will result, not in cost savings, but in more expenses than are currently being incurred. Whatever savings in non-personnel costs generated by the base closure/realignment will be more than offset by the costs associated with the continued use of the facility.
- The facilities available at Fort Greely can not be abandonned without reducing the overall combat effectiveness of the military. It is the best facility the army has for testing weapons and techniques in cold weather.

If you have not received a copy of the Mr. Sheehan's letter, please contact me. I will be happy to forward one to you.

Sincerely yours,

Rich Kronberg

Rich Kronberg

cc: Robert Taylor, President DGEA
Jackie Nelson-Lizardi, President DGESA

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DIRECTOR FOR ALASKA
Richard L. Kronberg
3511 Chiniak Bay Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99515

Maj. Gen. Joe Robles
BRAC Commissioners
1700 North Moore St.
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Commissioner Robles:

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DIRECTOR FOR ALASKA
Richard L. Kronberg
3511 Chiniak Bay Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99515

Ms. Wendy L. Steele
BRAC Commissioners
1700 North Moore St.
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Commissioner Steele:

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DIRECTOR FOR ALASKA
Richard L. Kronberg
3511 Chiniak Bay Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99515

Mr. S. Lee King
BRAC Commissioners
1700 North Moore St.
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Commissioner King:

I am writing to ask you to reconsider your decision to realign Fort Greeley, in Alaska. Every single reason offered to maintain an installation applies to Fort Greeley. In particular, the closure of the school at Ft. Greely and its impact on the entire Delta Greely School District, will be catastrophic.

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DIRECTOR FOR ALASKA
Richard L. Kronberg
3511 Chiniak Bay Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99515

Rear Admiral Benjamin Montoya, U.S. Navy Ret.
BRAC Commissioners
1700 North Moore St.
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Commissioner Montoya:

I am writing to ask you to reconsider your decision to realign Fort Greeley, in Alaska. Every single reason offered to maintain an installation applies to Fort Greeley. In particular, the closure of the school at Ft. Greely and its impact on the entire Delta Greely School District, will be catastrophic.

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DIRECTOR FOR ALASKA
Richard L. Kronberg
3511 Chiniak Bay Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99515

Mr. Alan Dixon, Chairman
BRAC Commissioners
1700 North Moore St.
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Chairman Dixon:

I am writing to ask you to reconsider your decision to realign Fort Greeley, in Alaska. Every single reason offered to maintain an installation applies to Fort Greeley. In particular, the closure of the school at Ft. Greely and its impact on the entire Delta Greely School District, will be catastrophic.

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Jackie Nelson-Lizardi
President, DGESPA
P.O. Box 123
Delta Junction, Alaska 99737

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

March 10, 1995

Dear Senator Dixon:

I am writing you as the president of the Delta-Greely Educational Support Personnel Association. We are the classified, or non-certificated employees of the Delta-Greely School District. The Delta-Greely School District encompasses the Delta Junction and Ft. Greely, Alaska communities.

We received word as of February 28, 1995 that Ft. Greely has been targeted for a realignment that is to be completed by 1998. It is this action and the subsequent hearings, investigations, etc. that I wish to address.

Ft. Greely was established here in 1942 and has become an integral and life-giving part of this community. The topography, unique climate, demographics, and the unparalleled distances between communities have all played a significant role in the tremendous interdependency of this military and non-military community. Because the relationship has existed for so long in this manner, we have indeed each become reciprocal life-sustaining parts of the same body.

Fort Greely is our area's largest employer, followed by the Delta-Greely School District. More than half of the district's students have parents working on the post, while at least another 25% of the remaining students are the children of school district employees, most of whom have resided here for ten or more years and have established their roots. Ft. Greely's active presence results in the injection of anywhere from 3 to 5 million dollars into the Delta community economy annually. With a combined population of only 3,000, the impact of such a realignment would have devastating and as yet incalculable effects, with the aftershocks occurring long after the proposed completion date of 1998. Members of this community would face repercussions that would topple jobs, relationships, families, businesses, institutions and this community with such a "domino effect", that would virtually be unending. Reports to date have not even alluded to this sort of an impact.

Research developed from other communities faced with the impact of military installation closures, teaches the importance of including the affected community in

the entire realignment strategy. It also stresses the need to allow the community a forum to vent their frustrations, fears and ideas. With the imminent drastic repercussions facing us, any such forum provided outside the immediate area would tend to sterilize our input rendering it virtually impotent.

The decision to realign rather than to close Ft. Greely might have been made to minimize the necessity to address the long-term environmental hazards and concerns here. Those same concerns would limit any outside business interests or civilian management and/or lease of the 662,000 acres which make up Ft. Greely.

To receive a complete analysis of our community's chances of survival with this proposed realignment we strongly feel that your Commission's investigation and public hearings need to take place in the Delta-Greely community. Please consider our cries for survival and allow us this opportunity to feel empowered to affect our own fate.

We respectfully request that the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission seriously plan for such "public" hearings in our community as soon as possible. I thank you for your time and consideration of this matter, and anxiously await your response.

Sincerely,

Jackie Nelson-Lizardi

Jackie Nelson-Lizardi
President DGESPA

cc: The Honorable Frank Murkowski
The Honorable Ted Stevens
The Honorable Don Young

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

Ft Greely

March 13, 1995

Ms. Jackie Nelson-Lizardi
President, DGESPA
P.O. Box 123
Delta Junction, AK 99737

Dear Ms. Nelson-Lizardi:

Thank you for providing the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission with information pertinent to the present round of base closure and realignment recommendations. I appreciate your interest in the future of Ft. Greely.

The Commission is scheduled to hold a regional hearing in Delta Junction, Alaska on April 24, 1995. The Commission looks forward to receiving testimony from Alaskan communities affected by potential base closures and realignments during the regional hearing.

You may be certain that the Commission will thoroughly review the information used by the Defense Department in making its recommendations. I can assure you that the information you have provided will also be used in the Commission's review and analysis process.

I appreciate your interest in the work of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

MSS
3-14

FT Greely
Let to All

Ms. Rebecca G. Cox
Base Realignment and Closure Committee
1700 North Moore Street
Arlington Virginia 22209

9 March 1995

In Regards: Fort Greely Alaska Realignment

Ms. Cox,

This is not in the best interests of the U.S. Army or the taxpayers of the United States.

On March 7, 1995, General Needham, Commander of Army Alaska, had a briefing with the civilian workforce at Fort Greely Alaska. He said that he was not asked what he thought he should do with his Command, he is just a soldier doing his job - Who is making these decisions ?

The power plant at Fort Greely is not closing and both the Northern Warfare Training Center and the Cold Regions Test Activity will have to move 100 miles North and then travel back to Fort Greely to train and test. Where is the savings?

Fort Greely cannot close for two reasons: (1) - It would be the beginning of losing 600,000 acres of Military Training Land. (2) - There is a Nuclear Power Plant encased in concrete which would be prohibitive to clean up. No Savings !

Fort Richardson in Anchorage is 50% empty - The Air Force uses and maintains the runway; the Air Force is moving into Fort Richardsons Family Housing; the Alaska Army National Guard is occupying many buildings; The Justice Department is occupying a newly refurbished building; the Fire Department is a combination of Army and Air Force and the Army and Air Force

Commissaries are scheduled to be combined. This information was given out by General Needham at Fort Greely on January 20, 1995.

The Army Alaska is still overstrength by 2000 soldiers because of the 6th ID deactivation - So close Fort Richardson ! Give the land and buildings to the Air Force. Send 500 soldiers to Fort Greely (an artillery unit). The Command can go to Fort Wainwright Alaska. The economic impact to Anchorage would be minimal because the Air Force would hire the workers and replace the soldiers with Air Force personnel.

Fort Greely is caught in the middle of a political ball game. Anchorage has 1/2 the population of Alaska and are the power. Fort Richardson was put on the BRACC list twice and managed to get off twice.

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In closing, please look at all the numbers very carefully. There is no money to be saved and a community will be destroyed. It could very well damage the largest existing training areas of the military.

Sincerely, Gerald Oliver

Gerald Oliver

Box 1152
DELTA Jct., ALASKA
99737

Rear Admiral Beniamin Montoya, US Navy Ret. 9 March 1995
Base Realignment and Closure Committee
1700 North Moore Street
Arlington Virginia 22209

In Regards: Fort Greely Alaska Realignment

Rear Admiral Montoya,

This is not in the best interests of the U.S. Army or the taxpayers of the United States.

On March 7, 1995, General Needham, Commander of Army Alaska, had a briefing with the civilian workforce at Fort Greely Alaska. He said that he was not asked what he thought he should do with his Command, he is just a soldier doing his job - Who is making these decisions ?

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Sincerely, Gerald Oliver

Gerald Oliver

Box 1152
Delta Jct., Alaska
99737

Gen. James B. Davis, USAF Ret.
Base Realignment and Closure Committee
1700 North Moore Street
Arlington Virginia 22209

9 March 1995

In Regards: Fort Greely Alaska Realignment

Gen Davis,

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Sincerely, Gerald Oliver

Gerald Oliver

Box 1152
Delta Jt, Alaska
99737

Mr. S. Lee Kling
Base Realignment and Closure Committee
1700 North Moore Street
Arlington Virginia 22209

9 March 1995

In Regards: Fort Greely Alaska Realignment

Mr. Kling,

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BOX 1152
DELTA Jt., ALASKA
99737

Ms. Wendi L. Steele
Base Realignment and Closure Committee
1700 North Moore Street
Arlington Virginia 22209

9 March 1995

In Regards: Fort Greely Alaska Realignment

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Sincerely, Gerald Oliver

Gerald Oliver

Box 1152
Delta Jct., Alaska
99737

Mr. Alton W. Cornella
Base Realignment and Closure Committee
1700 North Moore Street
Arlington Virginia 22209

9 March 1995

In Regards: Fort Greely Alaska Realignment

Mr. Cornella,

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Sincerely,

Gerald Oliver

Box 1152
Delta Jt., Alaska
99737

Maj. Gen. Joe (Josue) Robles
Base Realignment and Closure Committee
1700 North Moore Street
Arlington Virginia 22209

9 March 1995

In Regards: Fort Greely Alaska Realignment

Maj. Gen Robles,

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Sincerely, Gerald Oliver

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Box 1152
Delta Jt., Alaska
99737

Ft Greely
WNS
3-14
Let For All

Mr. Alan Dixon, Chairman
Base Realignment and Closure Committee
1700 North Moore Street
Arlington Virginia 22209

9 March 1995

In Regards: Fort Greely Alaska Realignment

Mr. Dixon,

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Sincerely, Gerald Oliver

Gerald Oliver

Box 1152
Delta Jt., Alaska
99737

FUTURE OF FITZSIMONS INITIATIVE

I/We believe that the Base Realignment and Closure Commission must not include Fitzsimons Army Medical Center on the Base Closure List.

Fitzsimons is a vital part of the Military Medical Community for our 14 state region and for Colorado. We need and want FAMC in our community!

SIGNATURE Susan Faulkner

PRINTED NAME Susan Faulkner

ADDRESS 634 Naples Way

CITY Aurora **STATE** CO **ZIP** 80011

DATE 4-12-95

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

March 14, 1995

Mr. Gerald Oliver
Box 1152
Delta Jt., AK 99737

Dear Mr. Oliver:

Thank you for providing the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission with information pertinent to the present round of base closure and realignment recommendations. I appreciate your interest in the future of Ft. Greely.

You may be certain that the Commission will thoroughly review the information used by the Defense Department in making its recommendations. I can assure you that the information you have provided will also be used in the Commission's review and analysis process.

I appreciate your interest in the work of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

FT Greely WW53-6

Thomas E. Lassek
1 Mile Goldrush Trail
P.O. Box 1045
Delta Junction Alaska 99737

Base Realignment and Closure Committee
1700 North Moore Street
Arlington Virginia 22209

1 March 1995

Base Realignment and Closure Committee,

I would like to take this opportunity to address the subject of realignment with respect to the recommendation made on the LAST MINUTE REALIGNMENT OF FORT GREELY ALASKA.

It is my belief, and the belief of most of the People working within Fort Greely and the town of Delta Junction Alaska, that the realignment of this small military holding is totally the result of lobbying by Anchorage business and government. This realignment has no basis in need, rather, has been designated as the sacrificial lamb in order to keep Fort Richardson Alaska, Anchorage Area, off of the BRAC list. Please note that Fort Richardson was on the list before, but was removed due to political pressure. Fort Richardson serves no military purpose whatever, but is the seat of power, and the political center of the active Army here in Alaska. "The Flag Pole".

It is my intent to advise you of the above, in the assurance that your impartial committee will act on the facts and not be swayed by political lobbying. I would ask that you not realign Fort Greely, but rather, consider Fort Richardson for closure. On this subject, I believe you have adequate factual information at your disposal.

Any realignment, which is actually a closure in this remote area, would cause chaos. Most homes would be lost since alternative employment simply does not exist in this area. The closest city for such employment would be Fairbanks Alaska, a commuting distance of over 100 miles.

Delta Junction Alaska, "The End Of The Alaska Highway" would simply dry up and become a ghost town.

Thomas E. Lassek
Unemployed Alaskan
Disabled American Veteran

Lucille A. Lassek
1 Mile Goldrush Trail
P.O. Box 1045
Delta Junction Alaska 99737

Base Realignment and Closure Committee
1700 North Moore Street
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Lucille A. Lassek
Unemployed Alaskan
American Veteran

Thomas E. Lassek
1 Mile Goldrush Trail
P.O. Box 1045
Delta Junction Alaska 99737

Ms. Wendi L. Steele
Base Realignment and Closure Committee
Suite 1425, 1700 North Moore Street
Arlington Virginia 22209

2 March 1995

Ms. Steele,

I am writing you today to ask for your careful scrutiny when analyzing the recommendation presented to you, in the last minute decision, to realign Fort Greely Alaska. It is my honest belief, and the belief of most civilian employees at Fort Greely, that this military holding has been made the "Sacrificial Lamb" of the Alaska based bureaucracy.

You should also note that person-to-person lobbying efforts have been ongoing in Washington supported by Anchorage based business concerns as well as others from that area.

Fort Richardson Alaska, Anchorage area, was on the last "BRAC" list, that is to say, it was identified for closure based on realistic need. However, political pressure was brought to bear and, of course, it was removed from the list.

Fort Greely Alaska, a small military holding, as well as the rural community of Delta Junction Alaska simply cannot compete with Big Business and Government in the Anchorage area. We are a rural community and simply can't afford the lobbying cost needed to make the truth known.

I also ask that you consider the environmental impact of realigning Fort Greely Alaska. The town of Delta Junction Alaska would be devastating, it would become an immediate ghost town. Alternate employment does not exist here, and the closest town would be Fairbanks Alaska, 100 miles away.

Again, Please make your decision on realistic need. Please do not be swayed from the truth by political pressure.

Thomas E. Lassek
~~To Be~~ Unemployed
Disabled American Veteran

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

March 6, 1995

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Lassek
1 Mile Goldrush Trail, P.O. Box 1045
Delta Junction, AK 99737

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Lassek:

Thank you for providing the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission with information pertinent to the present round of base closure and realignment recommendations. I appreciate your interest in the future of Ft. Greely.

You may be certain that the Commission will thoroughly review the information used by the Defense Department in making its recommendations. I can assure you that the information you have provided will also be used in the Commission's review and analysis process.

I appreciate your interest in the work of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

FT Huachuca
G-6

6/2/95

Alan Dixon
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon:

It is a simple equation that if you are pumping water out of an aquifer faster than it is replaced, there will come a day when it runs out. Since this is already happening here in the San Pedro River Valley, it can only get worse if the problem is ignored and Ft. Huachuca keeps growing.

Both the River and the Army can avoid water shortage problems down the road by considering the last letter in that BRAC acronym--"CLOSURE"--in regard to Ft. Huachuca when reviewing the Department of Defense's decisions.

Sincerely,

Sandy MacKenzie

Sandy MacKenzie
P.O. Box 5081
Huachuca City, Arizona 85616

① Ft. Huachuca JAC

Dear Chairman Dixon,

5-16-95

It seems the military's desire to expand Ft. Huachuca will have grave ecological consequences for the San Pedro River.

Such a river cannot be sacrificed.

I write to ask that some alternatives to the military plan be explored.

I hope your review of the plan will:

- Respect the fact that Ft. Huachuca is the greatest threat to the survival of the San Pedro River

and

- Enquire as to whether the Defense Dept be allowed to destroy an irreplaceable public treasure like the San Pedro River for a military purpose that can be accomplished elsewhere without such devastating environmental consequences

I truly hope you will do what is in the best interest of the American people and her ecological health.

G Cronick

Mr. Glenn A. Cronick
208 Maryland Ave.
Staten Island, NY 10305

F T Huachuca
5.30

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

May 24, 1995

RE: Ft. Huachuca and the San Pedro River

Dear Chairman Dixon,

You are in a position to reconsider the Defense Department's plan to continue massive and unnecessary expansion of Ft. Huachuca. I hope that you fully appreciate the impact that such a position has on the fate of the last living river in the Southwest.

If you've ever lived here, you know that the San Pedro River is as rare as it is priceless, particularly now. Most of our other rivers don't flow anymore. They have been lost to dams, over-grazing and water pumping. Consequently, our kids can't jump in the water and cool off when the temperature soars over 100 degrees. They don't have many nice, shady trees to climb in. Most troubling to me as an educator, is that they appreciate the ecosystem supported by the San Pedro River —one of the richest ecosystems in North America— and they understand that it will certainly disappear altogether if the Defense Department has its way. We have seen it happen many times before.

The San Pedro River is a public treasure, and Ft. Huachuca is its biggest threat. Surely, your commission will both acknowledge this and do something about it. Please do not participate in destroying an irreplaceable public treasure like the San Pedro River for a military mission that can be accomplished elsewhere without such devastating environmental impacts. There are people in other areas of the country begging for base expansion. Please let them have it.

Sincerely,

Anne Carl

Anne Carl
P. O. Box 604
Tucson, AZ 85702
(520) 629-0525

Document Separator

Document Separator

Chairman Alan Dixon

Please save San Pedro River and its very rich Ecosystem.

1. Will the [illegible] Guard [illegible] Huachuca is the greatest threat the survival [illegible] San Pedro River?

2. Will the Defense Dept. be allowed to destroy an irreplaceable public treasure like the San Pedro River for [illegible] mission that can be accomplished elsewhere without devastating environmental impacts?

PT Huachuca
5-23

May 19, 1995
PO Box 3271
Laramie, WY 82071

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

Chairman Dixon,

I am writing to ask that the BRAC Commission deny approval for expansion of the Ft. Huachuca Military Reservation in Southeastern Arizona.

This expansion will lead to increased groundwater pumping that will seriously threaten the San Pedro River. This River is one of the most important wildlife habitats in North America, and its protection is of greater importance than is the need for this expansion.

Please consider recommending that no further expansion of Ft. Huachuca be allowed and that expansion be redirected to a location where it will have less impact on our critical wildlife areas.

Sincerely,

William L. Baker

W.L. Baker, Ph.D.

Fort Huachuca 5/23 5-16-95

BRAC
1700 N. Moore St.
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA. 22209

R T Hunt
5.23

To Chairman Alan Dixon,

I am writing you concerning the planning of expansion at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

I realize there must be alot of concerns which affect the decisions to down-size, expand or close the various military basis across the country. I hope you are taking in to serious concideration the effect that expansion of Fort Huachuca will have on the San Pedro river.

I imagine the military has other alternatives or options to pursue other than Fort Huachuca. The San Pedro river does not have other options. If excessive water pumping of the aquifer beneath Fort Huachuca occurs the San Pedro river riparian eco-system will be in grave danger. At a time when 99% of this type of eco-system in the state of Arizona has gone extinct it is extremely important to extend efforts to preserve it's existance.

As the key person in charge of the BRAC I hope you realize emense threat that a massive expansion of Fort Huachua will

For Wildness and Diversity in the Pacific Northwest

GREATER ECOSYSTEM ALLIANCE

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

Ft Huachuca
E-17

11 May, 1995

RE: Save the San Pedro River

Dear Chairman Dixon,

I am writing on behalf of the Greater Ecosystem Alliance (GEA) to comment on the Defense Department's decision to expand Fort Huachuca. GEA, a public interest environmental organization of 1,500 members, is committed to protecting wildlands and biodiversity. We believe that the expansion of Fort Huachuca will threaten the survival of the San Pedro River and adversely affect the viability of species dependent on the river habitat. Therefore, it is imperative that the BRAC Commission deny the Defense Department's expansion.

The San Pedro River is ecologically important because it supports the most extensive surviving expanse of the rarest forest type in North America: the cottonwood/willow or broadleaf riparian association forest. It also supports one of the richest ecosystems in North America with the highest number of species in the inland United States. The river is critical for the long-term survival of at least seven species: southwestern willow flycatcher, razorback sucker, desert pupfish, loach minnow, spikdace, Gila topminnow, and western yellow-billed cuckoo. Twenty-five of the species found along the San Pedro are already so rare that they are in need of federal protection.

At present, excess water pumping is the single most dangerous threat to the San Pedro River. Studies have confirmed that the San Pedro river flows are decreasing because of pumping from the aquifer on which the Sierra Vista/Fort Huachuca area depends. The military and their dependents at Fort Huachuca already account for nearly one-half of the area's population. The Defense Department's decision to continue the massive expansion of Fort Huachuca will likely destroy the San Pedro River.

We ask that you acknowledge the expansion of Fort Huachuca as being the greatest threat to the survival of the river. The Defense Department should not be allowed to destroy an irreplaceable public treasure like the San Pedro River for a military mission that can be accomplished elsewhere without such devastating environmental impacts.

Janita Gurung

Janita Gurung
Conservation Intern

(360) 671-9950 FAX: (360) 671-8429 P.O. Box 2813, Bellingham, WA 98227-2813
Street Address: Suite 316, 1155 North State Street, Bellingham, WA 98225

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Huachuca 3/15

5-9-95

DEAR CHAIRMAN DIXON,

I AM WRITING TO REQUEST AN END TO THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT'S CURRENT PLAN TO EXPAND FT. HUACHUCA. EXPANSION OF THIS MILITARY BASE IS THE GREATEST THREAT TO THE SURVIVAL OF THE SAN PEDRO RIVER, THE LAST FREE FLOWING RIVER IN THE SOUTHWEST.

SURELY, GIVEN OUR COUNTRY'S CURRENT ECONOMIC HARDSHIPS, EXPANSION IS UNWISE. AND TO DAMAGE THE FRAGILE & IRREPLACABLE ECOSYSTEM OF THE SAN PEDRO IS UNACCEPTABLE.

PLEASE RECONSIDER EXPANDING THE FORT AND KILLING THE SAN PEDRO.

THANK YOU,

Kathy McCreary

Document Separator

Ft Huachuca
5 9

2625 East Sahuaro Drive
Phoenix, AZ 85128
May 2, 1995

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

RE: Ft. Huachuca expansion and its deleterious effect on the San Pedro River

Dear Chairman Dixon,

It has come to my attention that there is a planned expansion of Ft. Huachuca which threatens the San Pedro River. This river already has **25 species which are endangered**. In addition, **less than one percent of this ecosystem survives intact** already.

I am always in support of a strong national defense, however, I believe at the same goals can be obtained without the needless destruction of a priceless ecosystem, especially one that already minimally exist.

I hope that the BRAC Commission will respect the fact that Ft. Huachuca represents e San Pedro River's greatest threat. I am especially hopeful that the mission of Ft. Huachuca can preserved as well as the San Pedro River.

Very truly yours,

Michael S. Weng, M.D. Iris Q. Weng

cc: SWCBD

Alan Dixon

Huachuca @ gate

Will the BRAC Commission respect the fact that Ft. Huachuca is the greatest threat to the survival of the San Pedro River?

Will the Defense Department be allowed to destroy an irreplaceable public treasure like the San Pedro River for a military mission that can be accomplished elsewhere w/out such historically devastating environmental impacts?

Judy Gilman

Huachuca ① JAC

Will the BRAC Commission respect the fact that Ft. Huachuca is the greatest threat to the San Pedro River?

Will the Defense Department be allowed to destroy an irreplaceable public treasure like the San Pedro River for a military mission that can be accomplished elsewhere without such historically devastating environmental impacts?

Larenda Thompson

Larenda Trompson
6001 E. Onyx
Scottsdale, AZ 85253

① JAC Huachuca

1) It would be a tragedy to put Ft. Huachuca to replace the San Pedro River. Everyone should protect the environment since Earth is the only planet that we live on. There should not be an establishment of Ft. Huachuca.

2.) The Defense Department should not be allowed to destroy the San Pedro River for a military mission that can be accomplished elsewhere. Don't build Ft. Huachuca!

To: Chairman Alan Dixon

① AC Huachuca

① Will the BRAC Commission respect the fact that Ft. Huachuca is the greatest threat to the survival of the San Pedro River?

② Will the Defense Dept. be allowed to destroy an irreplicable public treasure like the San Pedro River for a military mission that can be accomplished elsewhere w/out such historically devastating environmental impacts?

Please look into this seriously —

Thank You!

Kristin Wuehleman

Chairman Alan Dixon, Huachuca ① JAC

Will the BRAC Commission respect the fact that Ft. Huachuca is the greatest threat to the survival of the San Pedro River?

Also, Will the Defense Department be allowed to destroy an irreplaceable public treasure like the San Pedro River for a military mission that can be accomplished elsewhere without such historically devastating environmental impacts?

Thank you for your time and your concerns.

Dear Chairman Dixon, Huachuca ① & AC

I am concerned about the future of the last living river in the Southwest. I have a couple questions I would like to ask you. 1. Will the BRAC commission respect the fact that Ft. Huachuca is the greatest threat to the survival of the San Pedro River?

2. Will the Defense Department be allowed to destroy an irreplaceable public treasure like the San Pedro River for a military mission that can be accomplished elsewhere without such a historically devastating environmental impacts?

I appreciate your attention.

Thank-you,

Jennifer Stafford

Chairman Dixon: ① Huachuca BAC

Will the BRAC Commission respect the fact that Fort Huachuca is the greatest threat to the survival of the San Pedro river?

Will the Defense Dept. be allowed to destroy an irreplaceable public treasure like the San Pedro River for a military mission that can be accomplished elsewhere without such historically devastating environmental impacts?

May 1, 1995

Huachuca ① AC

Dear Chairman Alan Dixon,

I have two questions regarding the expansion of Fort Huachuca and its impact on the Ecosystem of the San Pedro River.

Will the BRAC Commission respect the fact that Ft. Huachuca is the greatest threat to the survival of the San Pedro River?

Will the Defense Department be allowed to destroy an irreplaceable public treasure like the San Pedro River for a military mission that can be accomplished elsewhere without such historically devastating environmental impacts.

Please give serious consideration to these two questions.

Sincerely,
Diane Leyba

To Whom It May Concern

1. Will the BRAC Commission respect the fact that Ft. Huachuca is the greatest threat to the survival of the San Pedro River?

2. Will the defense department be allowed to destroy an irreplaceable public treasure like the San Pedro River for a military mission that can be accomplished elsewhere w/o such historically devastating environmental impacts?

P.S. I am not an environmentalist WACKO!

KIM MEROW
GRAND CANYON UNIVERSITY
PO BOX 11097-538
PHOENIX, AZ 85061

CHAIRMAN ALAN DIXON
BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 N MOORE ST., SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON VA. 22209

RE: SAN PEDRO RIVER

CHAIRMAN ALAN DIXON:

I AM A BIOLOGY STUDENT AT GRAND CANYON UNIVERSITY AND I AM CONCERNED ABOUT THE FUTURE OF THE SAN PEDRO RIVER. IN MY CONCERN I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1) WILL THE BRAC COMMISSION RESPECT THE FACT THAT FT. HUACHUCA IS THE GREATEST THREAT TO THE SURVIVAL OF THE SAN PEDRO RIVER?

2) WILL THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT BE ALLOWED TO DESTROY AN IRREPLACEABLE PUBLIC TREASURE LIKE THE SAN PEDRO RIVER FOR A MILITARY MISSION THAT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED ELSEWHERE WITHOUT SUCH HISTORICALLY DEVASTATING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS?

YOUR PROMPT REPLY IS APPRECIATED.

THANK YOU,

KMerow

KIM MEROW
CONCERNED STUDENT

5-4-95

TO: Chairman Alan Dixon

I am writing in regards to saving the last living river in the southwest, the San Pedro River. I ask the following two questions:

1) Will the BRAC Commission respect the fact that Ft. Huachuca is the greatest threat to the survival of the San Pedro River?

2) Will the Defense Dept. be allowed to destroy an irreplaceable public treasure like the San Pedro River for a military mission that can be accomplished elsewhere without such historically devastating environmental impacts?

Thank you,

Cheryl D. Beilfuss

CHERYL D. BEILFUSS
3135 W. [illegible] KINGS AVENUE
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85023

Ft Huach
5 8

May 5, 1995

Chairman Alan Dixon:

I am concerned about the possible expansion of Fort Huachuca and the effects on the ecosystem of the San Pedro River. I foresee further threat to numerous endangered species, ground water and habitat if the expansion were to take place.

I cannot help but wonder if there isn't another place equally suitable for the military activies planned for Fort Huachuca, maybe a place already ruined by human expansion. The areas of relative purity are becoming so few, those that remain become more and more precious as havens for the pool of diversity on this planet.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Susan Angelo

Susan Angelo

Dear Chairman Dixon,

April 28, 1995

1. Will the BRAC Comission respect the fact that Ft. Huachuca is the greatest threat to the survival of the San Pedro River?

2. Will the Defense Department be allowed to destroy an irreplaceable public treasure like the San Pedro River for a military mission that can be accomplished elsewhere without such historically devastating environmental impacts?

Thank You,

Jennifer Johnson

RT Hunt
T. 4

Dear Chairman Dixon,

I have two questions to ask you regarding Fort Huachuca and the San Pedro River:

① Will the BRAC Commission report that Ft Huachuca is the greatest threat to the survival of the San Pedro River?

② Will the Defense Department destroy the San Pedro River for a military project that can be accomplished elsewhere?

Sincerely,

Lynn Bjornholt

Lynn Bjornholt
4125 W. Gary Drive
Chandler, AZ 85226

Ft Huachuca
5-4

April 29, 1995

Chairman Alan Dixon
Base Closing and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Va. 22209

Dear Chairman Dixon,

In regard to the San Pedro River and nearby Fort Huachuca, I feel it is very important to realize that Fort Huachuca is the major threat to the survival of the San Pedro River.

I believe it is important to retain the historical nature of the area and the San Pedro River. This will probably not be done if the Defense Department is allowed to continue it's usage as now.

Thank You,

Don Browning
6824 N. 29th Lane
Phoenix, Az. 85017

pT Huachuca
5.4

Mr Dixon:

1. Will the BRAC Commission respect the fact that Ft. Huachuca is the greatest threat to the survival of the SAN PEDRO RIVER?

2. Will the Defense Department be allowed to destroy an irreplaceable public treasure like the San Pedro River for a military mission that can be accomplished elsewhere without such historically devastating environmental impacts?

Sincerely
Valerie Bazan

Ft Huachuca
5/11

Dear Mr Dixon

Regarding the San Pedro.

(1) Will the BRAC Commission respect the fact that the Ft. Huachuca is the greatest threat to the survival of the San Pedro River?

And will the Defense Dept be allowed to destroy an irreplaceable public treasure like the San Pedro River for a military mission that can be accomplished elsewhere without such historically devastating environment impact!

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely
Susan E Skaggs

Susan E Skaggs

Ft Huachuca
5.4

DEAR CHAIRMAN DIXON:

WILL THE BRAC COMMISSION RESPECT THE FACT THAT FT. HUACHUCA IS THE GREATEST THREAT TO THE SURVIVAL OF THE SAN PEDRO RIVER?

WILL THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT BE ALLOWED TO DESTROY AN IRREPLACEABLE PUBLIC TREASURE LIKE THE SAN PEDRO RIVER FOR A MILITARY MISSION THAT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED ELSEWHERE WITHOUT SUCH HISTORICALLY DEVASTATING ENVIRONMENT IMPACT?

THESE ARE MY CONCERNS
PLEASE RESPOND.

SINCERELY

David A. Freyermuth

7/28/95

Dear Chairman Dixon,

P 7 Hunter
S. 4

I have two questions for you:

Will the BRAC commission respect the fact the Fort Huachuca is the greatest threat to the survival of the San Pedro River?

Will the Defense Department be allowed to destroy an irreplaceable public treasure like the San Pedro River for a military mission that can be accomplished elsewhere without such historically devasting environmental impacts?

Sincerely,

Ft Huch
5-4

To Chairman Dixon:

I am very concerned about the San Pedro River. Will the BRAC Commission respect the fact that Ft. Huachuca is the greatest threat to the survival of the San Pedro? And my second question is will the defense dept. be allowed to destroy an irreplaceable public treasure like the San Pedro for a military mission that can be accomplished elsewhere w/o such historically devesting environmental impacts? Please consider your actions.

Becky Breyer

1. WILL THE BRAC COMMISSION RESPECT THE FACT THAT FT. HUACHUCA IS THE GREATEST THREAT TO THE SURVIVAL OF THE SAN PEDRO RIVER?

FT Huachuca
5-4

2. WILL THE DEFENSE DEPT. BE ALLOWED TO DESTROY AN IRREPLACEABLE PUBLIC TREASURE LIKE THE SAN PEDRO RIVER FOR A MILITARY MISSION THAT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED ELSEWHERE WITHOUT SUCH HISTORICALLY DEVASTATING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS?

4-28-95

FT Huachuca
5.41

Dear Chairman Dixon,

I'm writing because of my concerns for the San Pedro River, the last living river in the Southwest. I'd like to ask you two questions:

Will the BRAC Commission respect the fact that Ft. Huachuca is the greatest threat to the survival of the San Pedro River?

Will the Defense Department be allowed to destroy an irreplaceable public treasure like the San Pedro River for a military mission that can be accomplished elsewhere without such historically devastating environmental impacts?

Please consider your actions and help preserve the San Pedro's untouched, natural beauty.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Pollyann Platt

F T Hunt
5-1

I Matt Conley, of Arizona State University, College of Engineering and Applied Science, Department of Environmental Resources and Planning, wish to inform you of my protest against the proposed project of the Fort Huachuca installation expansion into the San Pedro River. This expansion, in its current form, will prove detrimental to one of the state's natural resource treasures, a rare and pristine Ash and Willow riparian growth.

This vegetation type is uncommon, and so provides uncommon habitat for wildlife including birds, mammals, reptiles, fish aquatic insects, fungi, algae and bacteria. Each of these faunal components is critical to a continuation of a complete ecosystem in this locality. Ecosystem diversity provides a large variety of natural resource products and processes, many of which hold economic value. If these resources are managed correctly then this area can provide natural services indefinitely.

The destruction of this area will result in the negation of these services, perhaps forever, and absolutely without a huge monetary and managerial input. Please consider the expansion of this instillation into an area of less ecological significance. Coordination with natural resource agencies on a State, Federal or corporate level and/or the creation of Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), or Environmental Assessments (EAs) would yield information on alternatives which could be more acceptable to all involved parties.

thank you for your attention,

Matt Conley

Ft Huach

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

4/27/95
6908 Bing PL. NE
Albuquerque, NM 87111

Dear Chairman Dixon:

I writing you regards the proposed expansion of the Fort Huachuca military facility and the interconnected San Pedro River ecosystem.The decision of the proposed expansion requires full consideration of the integrity of the San Pedro River ecosystem and in this light, the following questions are asked of the Commission you chair:

1. Will the Commission respect the fact that Fort Huachuca is the greatest threat to the survival of the San Pedro River ?

2. Will the Defense Department be allowed to destroy a very unique treasure like the San Pedro River for a military mission that can be accomplished elsewhere without such devastating environmental impacts ?

Thank you for consideration of my concern.

Sincerely,

Gary L. Halvorson

Gary L. Halvorson

Ft Huachuca
5.1

CHAIRMAN DIXON:

1) WILL THE BRAC COMMISSION RESPECT THE FACT THAT FT. HUACHUCA IS THE GREATEST THREAT TO THE SURVIVAL OF THE SAN PEDRO RIVER?

2.) WILL THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT BE ALLOWED TO DESTROY AN IRREPLACEABLE PUBLIC TREASURE LIKE THE SAN PEDRO RIVER FOR A MILITARY MISSION THAT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED ELSEWHERE WITHOUT SUCH HISTORICALLY DEVASTATING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS?

THESE QUESTIONS ARE ASKED OF YOU SO THAT YOU MAY JUSTIFY THEM ACCORDINGLY. THESE ARE MY CONCERNS.

Sincerely, Melissa D. White

Ft Hud
5-1

1477 1/2 Canyon Road
Santa Fe, NM 87501

April 12, 1995

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

Dear Chairman Dixon,

I am writing to you about the effect of the expansion of Ft. Huachuca on the San Pedro River. As I am sure you are now aware, many people in the Southwest feel quite strongly about the status of this exceptional river. The fact that the San Pedro is the sole remaining free running river, together with the extraordinary richness of plant and animal life there, has made the river very dear to many people.

In an era when we would like to move away from the unwieldly and ineffective machinery that protects individual endangered species, and toward a more rational approach of protecting whole ecosystems which not only protect individual species, but also have an ecosystem integrity, the decision to expand the fort is ill-considered at best.

Would you please reconsider the effects of an expansion of Ft. Huachuca. Perhaps it would be wisest to put these plans on hold, at least for the time being, to consider whether this is the best military base to expand. I believe that there will be increasing and vocal opposition on the part of many people in the Southwest to this expansion.

Thank you for your time.

Regards,

Melissa Savage

Melissa Savage

RT Huach
4-28

Kathy Nelson

Telephone (602)838-2735

1239 E. Hermosa Dr.
Tempe, AZ 85282

Chairman Alan Dixon
Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore St., Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22205
April 25, 1995

Re: Expansion of Fort Huachuca

Dear Chairman Dixon:

The San Pedro River in southeastern Arizona supports a riparian area that consists of one of the last remaining cottonwood willow communities in the western United States. I am deeply concerned that the base expansion of Fort Huachuca will destroy this valuable area. Please include a strategy to protect this important riparian community in your base expansion plan.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Kathy Nelson

Kathy Nelson

Ft Huachuca

April 25, 1995

P.O. Box 5
Bisbee, AZ 85603

Chairman Alan Dixon
BRAC Commission
Arlington, VA

Dear Mr. Dixon,

I respectfully request you downsize Fort Huachuca. It's growth and the growth of Sierra Vista, Arizona that it is propelling is a clear and present threat to the San Pedro River.

As Mayor Richard F. Archer acknowledges to you in his March 9, 1995 letter, there is a deficit in water recharge compared to water usage in the Ft. Huachuca / Sierra Vista water basin.

The only way to make up this water deficit is to pump down the water table. According to the University of Arizona's models, this will kill the San Pedro River in the next 10 to 20 years.

Please do not let the Defense Department irreparably harm this unique river system in our fragile desert valley. Please downsize Ft. Huachuca and relocate part of its mission to other areas with plenty of water.

Thank you,

Doug Russell

FT Huachuca
4-25

190 Wildwood Drive
Prescott, Az. 86301

April 22, 1995

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

Dear Sir:

I recently visited the Fort Huachuca area and hiked along the San Pedro River. I saw before and after photos of what is happening to the area as grazing is phased out and natural species are furnished with an hospitable environment. This is a living river system that is threatened by the expansion and water pumping for Fort Huachuca.

I ask you to please consider extremely carefully the decision to continue expansion of Fort Huachuca. Deserts are fragile and wonderful and contribute greatly to the eco system balance. The San Pedro River area supports more species diversity than ANY OTHER inland area in the whole U. S.. Without sufficient water in the river system these species are all drastically affected. And studies show the pumping done by the Fort is decreasing the flow and level of the aquifer.

At the very least consider limited expansion ONLY with extensive water conservation. There are acres and acres of lawn in the Fort. Deserts can be beautifully landscaped without lawns or plants requiring irrigation.

I urge you to recognize the inter-connection between all living things and your responsibility to guard against endangering the survival of any for the good of all. People included!

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Dorothy T. Baker

Dorothy T. Baker.

Ft Huachuca
4-17

April 11, 1995

Chairman Alan Dixon
Base Closure & Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Chairman Dixon:

This letter is in regards to the plan to expand Fort Huachuca, Arizona. I am compelled to express my concern about the threat to the San Pedro River, and the great number of endangered species if in fact this plan is implemented. Listed are a couple of specific questions I have.

1. Will the BRAC Commission respect the fact that Fort Huachuca is the greatest threat to the San Pedro River?

2. Will the Defense Department be allowed to destroy an irreplaceable public treasure, the San Pedro River, for military missions that can be done elsewhere without disastrous environment impact?

I would greatly appreciate your response to my questions. Thank you for your attention in this matter.

Sincerely,

Anne Marie Reed

Anne Marie Reed
6405 East Indian School Road
Scottsdale, Arizona 85251

Ft. Huachuca ① JAC 4/20

FRIENDS OF ARIZONA RIVERS

503 E. Medlock Drive
Phoenix, Arizona 85012
(602)-265-4325 H

April 16, 1995

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

re: Arizona, Ft Huachuca expansion

Dear Mr Dixon:

I write to express my concern about the proposed expansion of personnel at Fort Huachuca, located in southeastern Arizona.

The US Army has proposed to transfer additional military personnel to Ft Huachuca. Friends of Arizona Rivers, a group dedicated to the conservation of our state's streams, believes that such an action would cause significant, negative impacts to the environment of this region of Arizona. Expansion of the base would adversely impact a nearby stream named the San Pedro River. This stream possesses ecological values that are of regional, state, national, and international importance. It is such an important stream that in 1988 Congress named it a Riparian National Conservation Area. Congress has directed the US Bureau of Land Management to manage the area.

Friends of Arizona Rivers and the Arizona Rivers Coalition has proposed that the San Pedro River be added to the national Wild and Scenic River (W&SR) system (see attached documentation).[1] The US BLM has found the river to be both eligible and suitable for this designation. Regarding the San Pedro River, the Friends of Arizona Rivers made the following comment to the BLM on its EIS that studied streams in Arizona:

San Pedro River
We strongly support the BLM's recommendation for designation as a W&SR. This river has some of the highest ecological value in the country:

- The longest undammed stream in Arizona.
- Has 5 to 10 percent of the endangered species in the US.
- Has a 12,000 year-old archeological mammoth kill site.
- Is the best preserved cottonwood-willow forest in Arizona.
- Functions as a critical corridor for wildlife migrating from the tropics and Mexico.
- The heaviest annual visitor days of all the BLM streams in Arizona.

The San Pedro River deserves national recognition as the showpiece of a southwestern desert-river ecosystem.

In reviewing statements made by the US Army, I am appalled that so little attention was paid to the current impacts to the San Pedro River and the impacts likely to occur should the base be expanded. There is no doubt that expansion of Ft Huachuca would exacerbate the destruction of this stream that already is in jeopardy. This stream cannot withstand the current pace of groundwater withdrawals; expansion of the base would hasten this destruction.

I wish to point out another impact that would occur with base expansion. The addition of base personnel would dramatically increase the recreational pressure on the San Pedro River and on the surrounding desert and forests. I doubt that either the BLM or the US Forest Service would have the manpower to properly manage lands that would be overrun by so many aggressive troops eager for off base recreation.

In summary, I do not think that the US Army has adequately recognized the importance of the San Pedro River nor the environmental impacts to the San Pedro River that would be caused by base expansion. I urge the BRAC not to expand the current operation at Ft Huachuca. There are other, more suited, cities in the United States that would welcome an expanded military presence.

Sincerely,

Timothy J. Flood

Timothy J. Flood

cc: BLM, San Pedro Office

Note

1. Arizona Rivers Coalition. "San Pedro River", in: Arizona Rivers, Lifeblood of the Desert, a citizen's proposal for the protection of rivers in Arizona. second printing (revised); ARC; 3601 N 7th Avenue; Phoenix, AZ. pages 56-57.

San Pedro River

The San Pedro River is a tributary to the Gila River in southeastern Arizona. It flows northward from Mexico through the Basin and Range physiographic province which is characterized by gently sloping valleys separated by abruptly rising mountains. The section of the San Pedro River proposed flows between the Dragoon and Mule Mountains to the east and the Huachuca and Whetstone Mountains to the west. The river is perennial from the Hereford area to just below the Charleston Hills. The elevation is approximately 3,900 feet. The Upper San Pedro River corridor contains valuable vegetation communities, wildlife populations, paleontological resources, and significant archeological and historical sites.

ARC RECOMMENDATIONS

Approximately 34 miles within the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area between Highway 80 and the Mexican border as follows:

Mexican Border to Highway 80: Scenic

Two miles north of Highway 80 to Flowing Well: Scenic

Managing Agency: Bureau of Land Management.

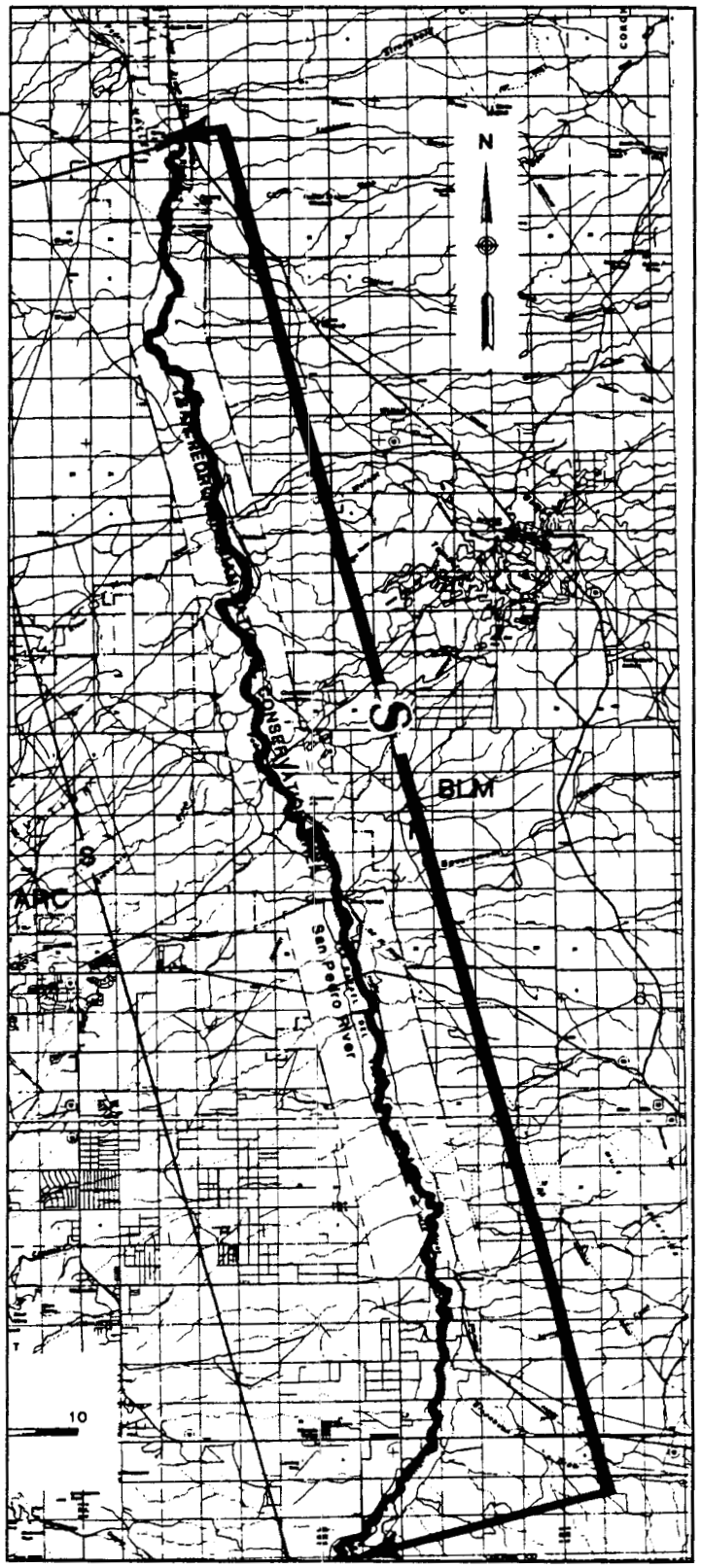
Private Land: Several small areas of private land consisting of farms and houses occur along the proposed segment.

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES

Scenic: The environment immediately next to the river is a fine example of wooded riparian habitat. Of special note are a number of huge cottonwood trees towering above willows. Bordering the cottonwood-willow area is an extensive mesquite bosque. In addition, a small marsh-like cienega dominated by reeds and sedges is found along the Upper San Pedro. Riparian habitats such as these are increasingly rare in southern Arizona. They offer a dramatic visual contrast to the surrounding chihuahuan desert dominated by creosote, catclaw, tarbush, whitethorn, and mesquite. Riparian areas are also extremely important to wildlife.

Recreation: Nature study, sightseeing, picnicking, camping, hiking, and learning about the historical resources are the most common activities pursued along the San Pedro River. Some of the cultural resources may be protected for public exhibition. The outstanding examples of riparian habitat and 303 species of birds make the upper San Pedro an extremely valuable bird watching location.

Fish and Wildlife: Wildlife in the three riparian plant communities and six upland plant communities along the Upper San Pedro River is abundant and diverse. Over 300 species of birds, 84 mammals, and 41 reptiles and amphibians have been recorded. The federally endangered bald eagle and peregrine falcon have been observed. In addition, the following species which are being considered for listing as federally threatened or endangered (as of 1989) have been observed along the Upper San Pedro: Swainson's hawk, Mississippi kite, gray hawk, fer-



Map 21 - *San Pedro River*

ruginous hawk, black hawk, caracara, osprey, black-bellied whistling duck, yellow-billed cuckoo, elegant trogon, green kingfisher, thick-billed kingbird, tropical kingbird, black-crowned night heron, snowy egret, northern beardless tyrannulet, Gila monster, lowland leopard frog, Chiricahua leopard frog, Mexican garter snake, and desert kingsnake. Five federally listed threatened and endangered fishes were native to the Upper San Pedro River but have since been extirpated.

Paleontological: With several dozen fossil sites, the land along the Upper San Pedro River ranks among the top two paleontological areas in Arizona. Most of the sites are from the Pleistocene (2 million to 10,000 years ago). In addition, the late Cenozoic terrestrial deposits found here (approximately 1-5 million years ago) rank in the top five in North America. According to the BLM, fossils along the Upper San Pedro River "have a high potential for yielding important information on mammal evolution and intercontinental dispersal...vegetation changes, and climatic changes." Furthermore, this is the "top area in the Western Hemisphere for paleontological sites associated with early man."

Cultural and Historic: Humans inhabited the San Pedro River as long ago as 11,200 years. BLM has identified approximately 150 historical sites and reports that "many of the sites have exceptionally high scientific and/or public values with some values at the international level of importance." The sites are so abundant that some overlap. Some sites are National Historic Landmarks while many others qualify for this designation. Some of the most important cultural resources include: more known Clovis Hunter sites than anywhere else in the new world; numerous Cochise Culture sites; more Sobaipuri sites than any other area: the only Spanish presidio in the United States under federal management; railroad and mining town sites which could yield extensive information about frontier life. The list goes on. Additional sites are expected to be found with further study.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

The area being proposed became a National Conservation Area in November, 1988. However, the Wild & Scenic Rivers Act would provide additional protection for the sensitive ecological, historical, and paleontological resources against new roads, sand and gravel operations, and dams. It might also persuade our government to actively negotiate with Mexico to regulate pollution spills in the river's headwaters. Furthermore, the prestige associated with being a nationally recognized river might benefit scientists applying for research funds.

SAN PEDRO RIVER (Photo: Sheila Dean)

4-12-95

The Ranching Task Force

Ft. Huach. 4/17

Dear Chairman Dixon,

Fort Huachuca's proposed expansion is the greatest threat to the San Pedro River in southern Arizona. The San Pedro River is perhaps the most important riparian zone in this area.

The Ranching Task Force asks you to consider that the military's mission can be accomplished without destroying this irreplaceable river.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Lynn Jacobs

Lynn Jacobs PO Box 5784 Tucson, Arizona 85703 602-578-3171
Linda Wells PO Box 41652 Tucson, Arizona 85717 602-327-9973
Kelly Cranston PO Box 312 Cortaro, Arizona 85652

Ft. Hach 4/17

April 11, 1995

Chairman Alan Dixon
Base Closure & Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Chairman Dixon:

I am writing to voice my concern about the plan to expand Fort Huachuca, Arizona. Even at its present size, Fort Huachuca is the greatest threat to the San Pedro River, which is the last "living" river in the Southwest. The San Pedro River is the site of one of North America's rarest ecosystems, and there are many endangered species living in this cottonwood/willow (broadleaf) riparian system. There is already a severe problem with cattle along the San Pedro River.

There are a few questions I would like to ask regarding the plan to expand Fort Huachuca:

1. Has an environmental impact study of the area been conducted, and, if not, will one be conducted prior to implementing the plan to expand?

2. Will the BRAC Commission respect the fact that Fort Huachuca is the greatest threat to the San Pedro River?

3. Will the Defense Department be allowed to destroy an irreplaceable public treasure, the San Pedro River, for military missions that can be done elsewhere without disastrous environmental impact?

The deep concern I feel is shared by many Arizonans and by many of the hundreds of thousands of people who visit Arizona every year from other states and from countries around the world.

I look forward to hearing your responses to the above questions. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Carol J. Reed

Carol J. Reed
6405 East Indian School Road
Apartment 30
Scottsdale, Arizona 85251

March 4/17

11 April 1995
21079 Foulois Ave.
Riverside, CA 92518

Honorable Alan Dixon, Chairman,
Defense Base & Realignment Commission,
1700 North Moore St., Ste 1425,
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon:

I am a retired Marine Officer who served thirty-six years (1935-1971) on continuous active duty, during which time I was privileged to serve in a number of high command and staff assignments emcompassing a broad spectrum of experience and activities, including those associated with community relations. For the first twenty three years of my retirement I lived in close proximity to the Marine Corps Air Stations, El Toro and Tustin. Active in local civic affairs while maintaining close contact with Marine activities, I continued to keep abreast of the problems of community relations, including those associated with BRAC "93. Within the last six months I have moved to the March Air Force Base area and have become aware of the problems and opportunities inherent in the closure and realignment of the local base.

The purpose of this letter is to urge that BRAC '95 seriously consider the deployment of certain Marine aviation units from the Santa Ana/Tustin area to March Air Force Base, Riverside, California, vice Naval Air Station, Miramar, an option not available at the time of BRAC '93. There are numerous statistics and arguments that support such a realignment.

March Air Force Base has the up-to-date operational, maintenance and personnel facilities that are lacking at Miramar, and which would permit the expeditious and concentrated relocation of specified Marine aviation units at considerably less cost and effort. Specifically, I refer to the Headquarters of Marine Air Bases West Coast and the Third Marine Aircraft Wing, support and control units, and the numerous helicopter squadrons now programmed to be scattered throughout several diverse facilities where satisfactory support does not exist and would be costly and time consuming to replicate.

The movement of the appropriate units to March Air Force Base would permit the Navy to retain NAS Miramar, with Marine Fixed Wing aircraft units as tenants, all units in close proximity to current operating/training areas. This would save base realignment and closure construction at NAS Lemoore. At the same time Marine helicopter units would be in close proximity to supported troops at Camp Pendleton,, Twenty-nine Palms and Yuma. Modern communication facilities at March would enhance command/ control of subordinate units.

Readiness is a most important factor. March Air Force Base as an aerial port of embarkation/debarkation would permit more rapid deployment and recovery of both ground combat and support units as well as the helicopter and other aviation units.

Aligned with increased readiness is a most important factor: the welfare of the troops and their families. Currently, many Marines stationed at MCAS, El Toro and MCAS, Tustin cannot find affordable housing near their duty stations and are forced to commute long distances (i.e. Riverside) in dangerous traffic or to forego being with those families when not deployed. More Marines have lost their lives on the freeways than were lost in Desert Storm.

Although additional government housing would be required at March AFB, currently there are several hundred more units there than at Miramar. Also there is a plethora of affordable housing in the Riverside, Moreno Valley and Perris area. Housing costs in the vicinity of March AFB, as well as variable housing allowance output, are significantly lower than in the San Diego area. Those Marines who already live in this area would not have to be relocated if March were to become their duty station.

The welfare and happiness of a service man and his family are important keys to unit and service readiness to discharge their missions. All branches of the military services currently are having difficulty in recruiting qualified and motivated accessions. The long and frequent separations of service personnel and their families are responsible to a large extent to the unhappiness and subsequent breakup of service families and/or the failure of trained, best qualified and most desirable service members to reenlist or extend. Thus, it is important that the welfare, safety and accommodation of the service man and his family be given proper weight in determining where our deployable units are based.

March AFB and its environs offers the opportunity to more economically enhance welfare, procurement, retention, training and readiness. Taking advantage of the availability of March AFB provides a very simple solution to the problem of realignment/closure and would put the service members in the category of first class citizens eager to serve their country, without worrying about the welfare of their families. Another factor favoring March AFB as a relocation site is the fact that the local populace wants to see the Marines here, a factor not to be taken lightly.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick E. Leek

Frederick E. Leek
Lieut. General, USMC (Ret)

Copies to:

President Bill Clinton
Senator Dianne Feinstein
Senator Barbara Boxer
Congressman Ken Calvert
Congressman Sonny Bono
Congressman Jerry Lewis
Honorable William J. Perry, Secretary of Defense
Honorable John Dalton, Secretary of the Navy
Admiral Jeremy M. Boorda, USN, CNO
General Carl E. Mundy, USMC, Commandant USMC
Admiral Richard C. Macke, CincPac
Ms. Judy Ann Miller, Dir.Mil. Base Retention

Document Separator

April 12, 1995

Dear Mr. Dixon,

I am concerned about the proposal to expand the base at Fort Huachuca. The San Pedro River is the last wild river in the Southwest and supports a rich ecosystem. Pumping from the Sierra Vista/Fort Huachuca aquifer is the greatest threat to the survival of this river. I hear the Defense Department won't destroy this precious resource for a military mission that could be accomplished elsewhere without such devastating environmental impact.

Thank you for considering my views.

Sincerely,

Patricia Hoch

RE: SAN PEDRO RIVER, AZ

10 April 1995

FY Hunch
4-14

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

Chairman Dixon:

My husband and I enjoy birdwatching. It is one of the most fascinating and enjoyable activities we share. The San Pedro River is a unique place to view birds and other wildlife that cannot be viewed elsewhere.

Will the Defense Dept. allow the San Pedro River to be destroyed, along with all its avian visitors and inhabitants, because of one military base that can be located elsewhere with the same effectiveness?

Sarah D. McGuire

Sarah McGuire
3300 W. Camelback
Phoenix, AZ 85017

Alan Dixon,

Will the BRAC Commission respect the fact that Ft. Huachuca is the greatest threat to the survival of the San Pedro River? Will the Defense Department be allowed to destroy an irreplaceable public treasure like the San Pedro River for a military mission that can be accomplished elsewhere without such historically devastating environmental impacts?

Sincerely,

Shannon Wilson

11/28/95
Ft Huachuca
5.4

Dear Chairman Dixon:

Will the BRAC Commission respect the fact that Ft. Huachuca is the greatest threat to the survival of the San Pedro River?

Will the Defense Department be allowed to destroy an irreplaceable public treasure like the San Pedro River for a military mission that can be accomplished elsewhere without such historically devastating environmental impacts?

Sincerely,

Angela Hamel

Chairman Dixon,

4-28-95

FT. Huachuca
5.4

1. Will the BRAC respect the fact that Ft. Huachuca is the greatest threat to the survival of the San Pedro River?

2. Will the Defense Dept. be allowed to destroy an irreplaceable public treasure like the San Pedro River for a military mission that can be accomplished elsewhere without such historically devastating environmental impacts?

Sincerely
Angela D. Browning
Angela D. Browning

625 Oak St.
Silverton, OR 97381
5 June 1995

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

Ft Huachu
6-13

Dear Mr. Dixon:

I am writing to ask you if the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission is going to respect the fact that Ft. Huachuca is the greatest threat to the survival of the San Pedro River, and if so, are you going to allow the Defense Department to destroy an irreplaceable public treasure like the San Pedro River for a military mission that can be accomplished elsewhere without such devastating environmental impacts?

On 1 March 1995 the Department of Defense recommended the massive expansion of Ft. Huachuca military base. This decision is now the primary threat to the survival of the San Pedro River in southeast Arizona.

The San Pedro is the home to the most extensive surviving expanse of the rarest forest type in North America, the cottonwood/willow or broadleaf riparian association forest. Only 0.8 percent of the historical total of cottonwood/willow forest has survived in Arizona.

The Ecosystems associated with the San Pedro River are some of the richest in North America. The area supports 517 species of animals. More mammal species are found along the San Pedro than anywhere else in the United States. 25 of the species found along the San Pedro are so rare they are already in need of federal protection.

Unfortunately, excess water pumping is now the single greatest threat to the San Pedro River. Multiple reports and studies have confirmed the connection between the river and the San Pedro aquifer from which the Sierra Vista/Ft. Huachuca area pumps its water. The military assigned to Ft. Huachuca and their dependents already account for nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of the area's population. Expanding the base would further suck the river dry.

The Department of Defense decision to continue the massive expansion of Ft. Huachuca, and thereby kill the San Pedro River, must now be reviewed by the BRAC Commission. That is why I am asking you to deny the decision by the Department of Defense to expand Ft. Huachuca, because the expansion would kill the San Pedro cottonwood/willow ecosystem, and the military mission could be accomplished elsewhere.

I hope you will review this situation, and come to the right decision, to save the San Pedro River by denying expansion to Ft. Huachuca.

Sincerely,

Brian Waters

Ft. Huachuca 4/3

March 30, 1995
115 Mesa Del Sol
Kerrville, TX
78028

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

Dear Sir,

I am a retired Corps of Engineer officer, registered Professional Engineer, and lived in Sierra Vista for over 10 years, never intending to move again. However, after studying the water supply situation I concluded that it would be smart to leave before water problems became acute.

Today the National Riparian Area is doomed. The overdraft in Sierra Vista/Ft Huachuca has led to the cone of depression which intersects the San Pedro river subflow. In the St David area the cone of depression is centered under the river. Another cone is developing under the Babacomari river near Huachucha City. All will soon join in one BIG cone.

Continued overdraft will only lead to a collapse of the regional ground water supply. This means either recycle effluent or import water or both. I have done preliminary cost estimates and feasibility studies on both methods and any solution will require many, many millions of dollars from the people.

Why does the defense department insist on keeping and expanding Ft Huachuca when there are many other desirable installation being closed where no major costs would be incurred for such a basic need as a reliable, long term water supply?

Compounding this problem is the idiotic expenditure of millions on an endangered national riparian area. If the government is truly to become a responsible financial operation giving the tax payer a fair shake it is time to close Ft Huachuca.

Sincerely,

Donald H Henderson, PE

May 31, 1995

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

Dear Mr. Dixon:

How ironic it is that the ostensible purpose of the military is to defend the land, when the very existence of one of its installations is destroying the land.

The dollars being sunk into Fort Huachuca are supposedly to further the military mission of "defense". Defense of "this great land of ours." Defense of "America the Beautiful." But the increased groundwater pumping will mean death to a rare and beautiful riparian area, the unique San Pedro River ecosystem. Could it be those dollars are being spent on Fort Huachuca simply to further its own existence? Or is the military's objective not to defend the "land," but to defend and insure the continuation of the corporate capitalist mission to generate more money for itself?

After all, the expansion will only further enrich the greedy minority already feeding off the Fort, the businessmen and developers who are the local proponents of growth. To them, the only green worth defending is the dollar bill, and the only morality worth embracing is the one which propagates profit.

Why not disperse Fort Huachuca throughout the East, where the shortsightedness of our forefathers left little in the way of natural ecosystems? It's too late for the East. But there's still hope for the San Pedro. After all, we know better now. Or we should.

Isn't a free-flowing river with its natural habitat the very essence of what is worth defending in the first place?

The continued growth of Fort Huachuca (and thus Sierra Vista) in this desert area can only have devastating effects on the San Pedro watershed. Without water, everybody loses.

Sincerely,

James R. Brown

James R. Brown
P.O. Box 111
Hereford, AZ 85615

Document Separator

R T Hersh
4/2/95 4-14

Chairman Alan Dixon ~

I am writing to you regarding the undeniable escalation in impact to the San Pedro River that will occur if Ft. Huachuca is allowed to expand. This truly is the largest threat to the health of the San Pedro River since population increases in the area of this fort are directly related to army personnel & this base. I know there are certain operations which are critical to carry out in this area; however, I also know that these are limited and that personnel could go to other bases instead of Ft Huachuca. I implore that you take this into consideration as you make the final decision on the expansion or hopefully down-sizing of this base.

Certain types of damage are irreversible. As people we know this most intimately when someone we love dies or waste is buried. This is what is impending, here, for people who love the land, the animals and their complex interconnection of diversity since it is directly + unnecessarily threatened. Please do not pass over this decision as another routine mark of pen on paper (in triplicate) because what is at stake is a place so fragile & complex that words simply cannot fully represent

its uniqueness + importance. This is an area that sustains lives in passage - from migrating birds to mating + nesting habitats + their plant communities. Please, accept, find, create + take credit for an attitude to expanding Ft. Huachuca and prevent irreconcilable damages to this profoundly important public resource.

Sincerely

Robert Stu

Document Separator

T T Hinds
4-14

2931 North 18th Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona 85015

April 10, 1995

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

Re: Fort Huachuca

Dear Mr. Dixon:

We urge the Base Closure and Realignment Commission not to approve the Defense Department's decision to continue expanding Ft. Huachuca in Sierra Vista. As you likely know, the groundwater in the area is being pumped at an alarming rate because of population growth. An increase in population in Sierra Vista will result in more groundwater pumping, which will drop the water table to a level at which it will be unable to sustain the San Pedro River's above-ground flow. In reality, the San Pedro River is down to little more than a trickle, but it is one of the few remaining Southwest rivers that has not been dammed and that supports a large and varied population of native vegetation and wildlife. Many critically endangered species depend upon the San Pedro. Please do what you can to ensure that Ft. Huachuca is not expanded. Other bases can be expanded without devastating environmental impact.

Thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

Gaye L. Gould

Gaye L. Gould

Peter Hogan

Peter D. Hogan, M.D.

Ft Huachuca
4-14

JANICE MIANO
4540 East Belleview #20
Phoenix, AZ 85008
(602) 267-9871

April 11, 1995

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

Dear Chairman Dixon:

Ten months ago, I relocated from New England to Arizona. One of the major reasons for my move was the exquisite beauty of the state. But right now I am very concerned about the fate of the San Pedro River because of the recommended massive expansion of Ft. Huachuca. The San Pedro River is home to the most extensive surviving expanse of the rarest forest type in North America - the cottonwood/willow or broadleaf riparian association forest. Only .8% of the historical total of cottonwood/willow forest has survived in Arizona.

The San Pedro supports one of the richest ecosystems in North America. The area supports the highest total of species anywhere in the inland United States. Twenty-five of these species are so rare that they are already in need of federal protection. The San Pedro is critical for the long-term survival of at least seven species: southwestern willow flycatcher; razorback sucker; desert pupfish; loach minnow; spikedace; Gila top minnow; and western yellow-billed cuckoo.

Unfortunately, excess water pumping is now the single most dangerous threat to the San Pedro River. Multiple reports and studies have confirmed the connection between the San Pedro and the aquifer from which the Sierra Vista/Ft. Huachuca area pumps its water. Flows in the San Pedro River are already decreasing because of this pumping.

Will the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission respect the fact that Ft. Huachuca is the greatest threat to the survival of the San Pedro? Will the Defense Department be allowed to destroy an irreplaceable public treasure like the San Pedro River for a military mission that can be accomplished elsewhere without such historically devastating environmental impacts? Please do what you can to save the San Pedro. I really appreciate your help in this matter. Thank you so much.

Sincerely,
Janice Miano
Janice Miano

cc: Senator John McCain

F7 Huach
4-13

April 7,1995
POB 694
Sierra Vista, AZ 85636

The Honorable Alan Dixon, Chairman
BRAC Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Senator Dixon:

Please do not be misled by the contents of the enclosed copy of a letter to you by Mayor Archer of Sierra Vista. While what he states is essentially true there is more to be told.

The general population(non-military) of Sierra Vista has grown 10% since the last national census. This does not include phenomenal growth in its immediate environs as well. Also, instead of reducing manpower at Fort Huachuca, it is scheduled to increase by several hundred. This total growth picture obviously adds to an already negative acquifer use factor as Mayor Archer explained.

Furthermore, at this time, no significant water use reduction plans are in effect. While some are proposed and discussed nothing concrete is established. As you know, Senator Dixon, the time span between planning and actual implementation can be great. In the meantime our acquifer demands are growing uncontrolled.

Sierra Vista is rapidly heading towards the plight of many Southwest cities, especially Tucson and Phoenix--serious water problems. We here need to show more vision than they; vision beyond rhetoric. I ask you, Senator Dixon, to please seriously consider closing Fort Huachaca.

Sincerely,

T. Lengerich

Tim Lengerich

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 95030-1

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

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.

April 8, 1995

FT Huch
4-13

Dear Chairman Dixon,

As a resident of Arizona, I am concerned that the economy remain strong and that the state maintain its natural heritage. One of the most significant natural areas in the state is the upper San Pedro River. Through the cooperation of the BLM, private conservation organizations, industry, and individual citizens this area has been preserved as the San Pedro National Riparian Conservation Area. I have been there many times to enjoy the wildlife and the free running stream.

Streams that flow freely year around are rare in Arizona. And the San Pedro River is threatened by drawdown of the local water table. The relevance of this to your committee's important work is that the U.S. Army's Fort Huachuca is within the watershed of the San Pedro and is a significant user of water in the area. Drawing down the water table will prove disastrous for the San Pedro. Expanding Fort Huachuca's mission would contribute significantly to the demise of the San Pedro by increasing demand for water at the fort and in the community. Thus, I am oppossed to the expansion of Fort Huachuca.

The past ten years have seen protection and resurgence of the San Pedro River. They have also seen Sierra Vista and Fort Huachuca grow. Here in Tucson, where the rivers used to flow year around, the Santa Cruz River now flows year around only downstream from the wastewater treatment facility outfall. To lose the San Pedro in similar fashion would lessen our state, and indeed, our country.

As you consider base realignment, I hope that you will weigh the great significance of the San Pedro River and not condemn it to become just another dry wash lined by dead cottonwood trees.

Sincerely,

Mark Stevenson
4201 E Monte Vista Dr #J207
Tucson, AZ 85712-5510

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Ft Huachuca

ST. JOSEPH'S
Hospital and Medical Center
350 W. THOMAS - PHOENIX, ARIZ. 85001
P.O. BOX 2071

Beth Claxton, M.D.
2120 E. Campbell #346
Phoenix, AZ 85016

DATE

4/2/95

Dear Chairman Dixon,

As a concerned citizen of Arizona I am writing to you out of desperation. The San Pedro River in southeastern Arizona is one of my favorite vacation spots — It is a veritable sanctuary for many endangered birds as well as a stopping point of rest for migratory birds from Mexico. Bird watchers from all over the world come to the San Pedro to see these species. As well as an attraction, the San Pedro is struggling to maintain its riparian ecosystem in the middle of the desert. All desert species need riparian areas for survival. For many years Arizona was "the wild west" but with establishments like Fort Huachuca now invading our fragile desert paradises, the San Pedro & all of its dependents will die. The birds and other wild life as well as the beautiful foliage unique to the desert will be no more.

MR-19-305

FT Huach
4-7

April 4, 1995

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

Dear Mr. Dixon:

It has come to my attention that the Department of Defense has recommended the continuing expansion of Ft. Huachuca--a decision which will adversely affect the fragile environment of the San Pedro River. Worldwide, there are several plant and animal species already becoming daily extinct. Therefore, it is of crucial importance to make ecologically intelligent determinations regarding the way we treat our environment.

Regarding the San Pedro River, please assist me with answers to the two following questions:

1. Will the BRAC Commission respect the fact that Ft. Huachuca is the greatest threat to the survival of the San Pedro River?

2. Is it possible for the military mission of Ft. Huachuca's proposed expansion be accomplished elsewhere in a place where destructive environmental impacts would not be an issue?

The military protects U.S. land from foreign devastation, but does this give us the right to devastate our own land?

Sincerely,

Kristy L. Lindgren

Kristy L. Lindgren
Post Office Box 70403
Seattle, Washington 98107

Ft Huachuca
#6

March 29, 1995

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

Dear Chairman Dixon:

We ask for your help in an extremely important matter.

We are aware of plans by the Defense Department to continue the expansion of Ft. Huachuca. We believe that this expansion significantly threatens the survival of the San Pedro River habitat which borders the base. This expansion will surely wreck a unique, irreplaceable national treasure. Destruction of the San Pedro River habitat is tantamount to forcing Arizonans to live with less of our wilderness, less of our state's natural beauty—and for what in return?

We currently reside in San Antonio, Texas but originate from Arizona. We will return to Arizona with our three young children this summer. Here in San Antonio and Killeen (Ft. Hood) We have *seen* the effects of huge military bases on the immediate surrounding environment. The areas simply become unfit for any thing but military bases! We know that you would not desire to take your children or grandchildren anywhere near one of these bases to explore and experience nature. Why then must we Arizonans be asked to do such?

Does the Base Realignment and Closure Commission accept the argument that this expansion critically endangers the area known as the San Pedro River habitat? If not, why? If so, then please explain to me and my family what military misson is currently so *absolutely vital* to our nation's interest that it cannot be relocated to an alternative site—a site less pristine and less valuable to our nation's heritage. Why destroy a beautiful, wondrous and completely irreplaceable part of our country, full of unique collections of plants and animals, for more military base?

Please, Chairman Dixon, do what you can to halt the planned expansion of Ft. Huachuca. Let us know how we can attempt to persuade those in power to reconsider this action before it poisons the land we and countless others hope to be able to share with our children.

Shawn E. and Phyllis I. Wright

Ft Huachuca
4-6

Arizona State University

Center for Environmental Studies
Box 873211
Tempe AZ 85287-3211

(602) 965-4632
FAX (602) 965-8087

March 31, 1995

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

Dear Mr. Dixon:

I write you as an amicus curiae and professional ecologist who has been working in the area of riparian community ecology in the Southwest for the past 25 years. Further I have recently completed working on a gubernatorially appointed technical committee to do a risk assessment of ecosystems in Arizona. All human stressors of ecosystems were considered in our ranking process and it should be no surprise to anyone that aquatic habitats in our arid state are at greatest risk to extirpation along with the wildlife they sustain. The three most important stressors to riparian habitats in Arizona are (1) water management activities (dams, channelization, etc.), (2) groundwater pumping, and (3) domestic livestock grazing. Other stressors are important but are more localized than the above. I include a copy of our report for your information.

Presently, the town of Sierra Vista and Fort Huachuca are mining groundwater from the San Pedro River aquifer (confirmed by a number of studies). The San Pedro River is the only major perennial desert stream in the Southwest that has not been dammed by water management and a large part of it is a National Conservation Area (NCA). The NCA portion of the river has no domestic livestock grazing, but is threatened by the growth and expansion of the Sierra Vista/Fort Huachuca complex.

A little background information on riparian habitats in Arizona may be helpful to you and your committee. There are 73 million acres of land in Arizona. In this land mass there are 5,000 miles of perennial streams that support 260,000 acres of floodplain vegetation (<1% of the State's total is riparian vegetation). Cottonwood/willow habitat occurs only on 4% of this 260,000 acres or about 10,400 acres. At least 5,000 acres of cottonwood/willow habitat have been eliminated along the lower Colorado River in the past 60 years as a result of water management. The San Pedro River NCA is the biggest, healthiest, and continuous reach of cottonwood/willow association left in the desert Southwest.

About 60 to 70% of the wildlife species in the Southwest are totally dependent on riparian habitats. Another 15 to 20% of the species use these habitats during some portion of their annual cycle. About 50% of the federally listed species under the Endangered Species Act in Arizona occur in these habitats. Though brief, the above two paragraphs give you some idea of

the problems to be faced by the military and this administration if efforts continue to expand Fort Huachuca.

As a friend and professional riparian ecologist with an in-depth knowledge of the zealous nature that Southwest conservationists and others will bring to this issue I urge you and your Commission to look at alternative military bases as opposed to the expansion of Fort Huachuca.

If I can be of further help to you or your Commission please feel free to contact me (602-965-4632) and best of luck in resolving this issue.

Sincerely yours,

Robert D. Ohmart

Robert D. Ohmart, Ph.D.

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Encl.

IMPACTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL STRESSORS ON RIPARIAN SYSTEMS

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INTRODUCTION

Riparian systems include the ecological part of the landscape that is hydrologically connected with (and dependent on) streams, lakes and other water sources, some being ephemeral. In the Southwest these systems compose <1% of the landscape, but create habitat that is important to a majority of arid-land species. In Arizona they comprise 0.5% of the landscape (Strong and Bock 1990). These systems are extremely sensitive to modifications because of their hydrological connection with water sources.

Riparian systems in Arizona include a wide variety of vegetation types. At lower elevations, these systems are normally dominated by Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) and Goodding willow (*Salix gooddingii*) trees, with shrubs and herbaceous plants growing near the water's edge. At mid-elevations, riparian vegetation is characterized by mixed deciduous trees such as sycamore (*Platanus wrightii*), ash (*Fraxinus* spp.) and Arizona walnut (*Juglans major*); while at high elevations, shrub willows, alders (*Alnus* spp.), and grasses are common. Some riparian areas in Arizona include cienegas, or wetlands, a consequence of stream channel morphology that permits standing water or a shallow water table.

Recent inventories of riparian habitat types (Valencia et al. 1993) provides insight not only into the paucity of riparian habitats in Arizona, but also to the scarcity of perennial streams. In Arizona there are approximately 5,032 miles of perennial streams and of these 2,511 miles (50%) are on federal lands, 255 miles (5%) are on state lands, 857 miles (17%) are on private lands, and 1,409 miles (28%) are on tribal lands (Valencia et al. 1993). There is a total of 266,786 acres of floodplain or riparian vegetation associated with these perennial streams. Of the total acres the most abundant community type is the exotic saltcedar (*Tamarix chinensis*) 20%, mesquite (*Prosopis* spp.) 18%, arrowweed (*Tessaria sericea*) 15%, conifer 11%, mountain meadow 6%, oak (*Quercus* spp.) 4%, cottonwood/willow 4%, mixed scrub 3%, cattail (*Typha* spp.) 2%, and sycamore 1% (Valencia et al. 1993). A number of other community types <1% are also reported. Saltcedar was introduced into the U.S. from the Mediterranean in the early 1800s as a soil stabilizer and ornamental (Horton 1964, Robinson 1965). It has wildlife values (Anderson et al. 1977, Hunter et al. 1988, Brown and Trosset 1989), but they are much lower than that of cottonwood-willow communities. Breeding bird densities in cottonwood-willow habitats reported from Arizona exceed any published densities of any habitats in the continental U.S. (Carothers et al. 1974). The rapid decline of the cottonwood-willow comunity in Arizona is exemplified from data on the Colorado River (Ohmart et al. 1977). In the mid-1800s there was a minimum of 5,000 acres of cottonwood-willow habitat along the 275 miles of river between the U.S. Mexican border and Davis Dam. Vegetation inventories in the mid-1970s showed only 500 acres remained

(Ohmart et al. 1977); today, less than 100 acres persist along the Colorado River (Ohmart pers. obs.). The Arizona Nature Conservancy (1987) reports that the cottonwood-willow association is the rarest forest type in North America.

Riparian systems are valuable to humans and wildlife because of the many services they provide. Riparian vegetation creates habitat for fish and wildlife, along streams it shades and cools the water, stabilizes banks, and functions to filter sediments and pollutants to improve water quality. Riparian vegetation also ameliorates the intensity of flood events, promotes groundwater recharge, and extends the return of water to the stream system which aids in transforming intermittent streams to permanent flows. Riparian habitats are vital to Arizonans in supplying drinking and agricultural waters. A large percentage of recreational activities occur in and around these systems (Arizona State Parks Board 1994).

In Arizona, many of the riparian systems along larger rivers have been greatly altered by water-management activities. In many cases, riparian vegetation has been highly degraded because instream flows have been significantly reduced and some rivers are dewatered. In other cases, development and agricultural activities have modified or eliminated streamside vegetation, often introducing exotic species and allowing others to expand. Riparian systems are highly limited in Arizona. Human health, environmental quality, and wildlife habitat are so significantly intertwined with riparian systems that they should be of primary concern for an environmental risk study.

CONSEQUENCES OF ENVIRONMENTAL STRESSORS

A review of the ecology, threats, and recovery potential of riparian systems in Arizona has been completed by Stromberg (1993a, 1993b). These articles document many of the impacts of human activities on cottonwood/willow communities, mesquite bosques, and give extensive background and literature for analysis of impacts of environmental stressors on riparian systems.

Accidental spills: Accidental spills that will affect riparian areas will occur primarily along transportation routes, such as highways and railroads. Occurrences are low and the area that might be affected is a small percentage of Arizona's riparian areas. When a spill does occur it could have a major impact depending on volume, duration, and toxicity of the material. The greatest impact will be on the aquatic system and the riparian community immediately adjacent to the stream. Riparian vegetation may absorb spilled toxics but, except for a few compounds, the material may accumulate and not be lethal. It may also be lethal to higher trophic levels (insects, fish, etc.). Depending on the toxicity of the spill material, the riparian system will show various levels of resistance and resiliency. The higher the toxicity, the lower the resistance and resiliency. In most cases, spill effects will be short lived, but accumulation of toxic materials in soils may extend the spill life. There is little literature on the effects of toxic spills on Southwestern riparian vegetation.

Air pollution: Low-level air pollution found in most of Arizona has little or no effect on riparian systems. The exception to this is riparian areas near high pollution level point sources, for

example, smelters or power plants. At these sources, air pollution tends to be a chronic impact. Studies of the response of arid regions systems to smelter pollution, primarily SO_2, show that many species may be lost (Woods and Nash 1976). Other studies that include plant riparian species, such as mesquite, show that there is leaf necrosis, but that the plants appear to recover with each year's new leaves (Gabriel and Patten 1990). No studies have been done on broad-leaved deciduous riparian plants, but these plants growing near pollution point sources do not show much response to air pollutants. We can conclude that most riparian plants in Arizona are relatively resistant to air pollution and that resistance is a result of the development of new foliage. Growth may be limited because of this, but the systems per se are not at much of a risk.

There is little literature to document the effects of other air pollutants, such as NO_2, O_3 and PM-10 on riparian systems in Arizona, although, the effects of NO_2 and O_3 in the Los Angeles area have been substantial. These effects are primarily on plant species that are dependent on airborne nutrients, but many other species seem to survive these heavy pollution levels.

Physical Alteration of Systems

Grazing: Domestic livestock grazing, primarily by cattle, has been a major land use in Arizona for over 100 years. From 1860 to the early 1900s there were no limits on livestock numbers in riparian or upland habitats (Hastings and Turner 1965, Bahre 1991). By 1890 there were 1.5 million head of livestock in Arizona (Report of the Governor 1896:22). A three-year drought beginning in 1892 severely degraded Arizona's rangelands and mortality estimates of starving livestock were placed at 50-70% (Report of the Governor 1896:22); Land (1934) stated "Dead cattle lay everywhere. You could actually throw a rock from one carcass to the next." Even adjudication of livestock numbers on U.S. Forest Service lands in the early 1900's failed to provide grazing relief for riparian habitats. Domestic livestock concentrate in riparian habitats becuase there is lush verdant forage, shade, and water (Skovlin 1984, Platts and Nelson 1985, Goodman et al. 1989). As much as 100% vegetation removal has been reported by Platts and Nelson (1985) in semi-arid big sagebrush (*Artemesia tridentata*) riparian habitats. As late as the 1960s, U.S. Forest Service range handbooks listed riparian systems as "sacrifice areas" or habitats that would normally be decimated during the grazing process. Data on riparian habitat conditions on public lands clearly illustrate the lack of management progress made by federal agencies (General Accounting Office [GAO] 1988) between 1988 and 1994 (USDI 1994). GAO (1988) stated that in the West, "poorly managed livestock grazing is the major cause of degraded riparian habitat on federal rangelands." An Environmental Protection Agency report (Chaney et al. 1990) on riparian habitats stated that, "extensive field observations in the 1980's suggest riparian areas throughout much of the West are in the worst condition in history." The General Accounting Office (1988) reported that on the Tonto National Forest 80-90% of the stream riparian areas were in unsatisfactory condition. Carothers (1977), working in Arizona, wrote "the most insidious threat to the riparian habitat today is domestic livestock grazing."

Livestock impacts to riparian habitats include vegetation degradation, species loss, soil compaction, streambank degradation, and aquatic system degradation. As the stream channel destabilizes it downcuts during high flow events, lowering the floodplain water table. Large elk

(*Cervus elaphus*) populations degrade riparian habitats similarly (Houston 1982, Chadde 1989), and elk concentrations in some areas in Arizona are approaching or have exceeded those population levels (Arizona Game and Fish Department 1993). As a result, riparian systems have low resistance to grazing by cattle, but light grazing and proper management may improve this resistance. For example, winter grazing by cattle on Date Creek Ranch near Wickenburg, Arizona has allowed woody perennials to recover and persist, although many of the native herbaceous plants have not recovered or show continued signs of heavy grazing. If grazing is removed from a riparian system, the system demonstrates a moderate level of resilience, but not all components of the system respond at equal rates. Herbaceous species such as grasses, sedges (*Carex* spp., *Cyperus* spp.), and rushes (*Juncus* spp.) begin to recover within a few years to provide some bank stability and trap sediment. Willows and other woody species are slow to return, and may not if seed sources have been eliminated. The fibrous roots of grasses and sedges are important to stabilizing soils but the woody roots of willows and other woody vegetation are key elements to preventing streambank damage in annual floods (Platts 1981, Elmore and Beschta 1987, Beschta and Platts 1986, Clifton 1989). An area in Oregon protected from grazing for 50 years showed a 94% reduction in channel cross-section, and in 1989 "thickly vegetated overhanging banks obscure a narrow and deep channel" (Clifton 1989). The degradation of riparian habitats has been heavily studied over many portions of the West and grazing impacts are well known (Cottam and Evans 1945; Ames 1977; Davis 1977; Armour 1978; Behnke 1978, 1979; Behnke and Raleigh 1978; Dahlem 1979; Skovlin 1984; Clifton 1989; Elmore 1992; GAO 1988, 1992; Meyers 1989).

Studies conducted in Arizona demonstrate how unmanaged livestock grazing can severely impact both fish and wildlife resources. Krueper (1993) examined avian populations and understory vegetation recovery along the San Pedro River before and after cattle were removed. Dramatic density increases were observed in neotropical birds when livestock were removed in 1987. The Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*) increased 6-fold over the 5 years and the Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) increased 61-fold. In east-central Arizona, Clarkson and Wilson (1991) examined domestic livestock grazing impacts on the endangered Apache trout (*Oncorhynchus apache*) by sampling 243 stations among 75 reaches of 21 high-elevation streams over a 4-year period. Streams were either ungrazed, lightly grazed or heavily grazed, the last having significantly lower trout standing-crop values than the first two categories of managed streams. Streambank damage by large ungulates consistently explained the greatest amount of variation in total numbers of trout. They concluded that if the trout fishery potential is to be realized, then cattle management is essential. Fish productivity in well-managed streams in central eastern Arizona exceeds that of any published reports of nonanadromous fishes in North America (Clarkson and Wilson 1991). Horning (1994) examined federally listed species on BLM lands in the West and of the 76 plant and animal species where livestock grazing was a significant factor in their decline, 61 species were riparian-dependent or associated with riparian habitats.

The effects of vegetation change and removal and on erosion by livestock grazing are exemplified in a study by Cottam and Evans (1945) of parallel canyons in the Wasatch Mountains, Utah. After approximately 50 years of cattle exclusion, Red Butte Canyon contained 58% more forage/unit area of production. It also had 10 native grasses not present in Emigration Canyon, 66% more palatable shrubs, 12% fewer weeds and annuals, and less sheet and gully erosion. Croft et al.

(1943) examined erosion from light (City Creek), moderate (Red Butte Canyon), and heavy grazing (Emigration Canyon) and reported a linear response in soil erosion to intensity of grazing. They strongly argue that soil management problems are as important, if not more so, than forage management, and the two should be considered together.

Agriculture: Agricultural impacts to riparian systems are long-term and complete (Conine et al. 1978, Anderson and Ohmart 1982). Removal of riparian vegetation, soil disturbance, and introduction of exotic agricultural species have prevented riparian systems from demonstrating any level of resistance to this disturbance. Depending on the type of disturbance, once these lands are abandoned it takes decades for the riparian system to reestablish. Recovery will be limited, based on the effects of soil disturbance, soil salinity, and groundwater drawdown connected to agriculture. The area impacted by agriculture is primarily limited to broad floodplain valleys, and thus is a small percentage of total riparian areas in the state (Karpisak 1981, Conrad 1982).

Highways: Highway construction in riparian areas includes those that parallel rivers and that cross them. The total area of riparian systems impacted by highways is limited (probably less than 1% of existing riparian areas). However, because of the nature of highway construction, the disturbance is relatively complete and long-term, and resistance of the system is very low if it exists at all. Portions of the riparian system some distance from the river may be lost due to construction paralleling the river. The construction of a highway across a river not only disturbs the immediate area but also modifies stream hydraulics above and below the crossing point. These changes cause direct and indirect impacts on riparian systems. Highway abandonment, like agricultural abandonment leaves an area so disturbed that recovery of the riparian system is long-term, and thus the system has a low resilience. Literature on effects of highway construction on riparian areas in Arizona is limited, however, some studies have been done for environmental impact statements, for example, highway construction across the Verde River from Rio Verde to the Beeline in the Tonto National Forest. Limited studies exist in other states (e.g., Patten 1989).

Highway construction requires materials for the road bed and surface. Often these materials are mined from stream channels. Development of sand and gravel mines and borrow pits within or near river channels often alters stream-channel dynamics and may result in degradation of downstream water quality, especially during flows that are above baseline. Most large stream channels in Arizona have sand and gravel operations, but the total area disturbed is limited. These operations are totally disruptive, thus there is little system resistance. However, if operations are abandoned, and topography is returned to normal channel and floodplain contours, the system may be quite resilient, and there is a high potential for restoration. Resiliency is lessened if topography of the operations location is not returned to a near preconstruction condition.

Energy Production: Impacts of energy production on riparian systems is limited to air pollution from coal-fired power plants (see air pollution) and hydroelectric dams; although, one might consider diversion of effluent. Effluent that would have been released from the Phoenix 91st Avenue treatment plant into the Salt and Gila Rivers to the Palo Verde nuclear power plant for cooling is an indirect effect. Dam construction and impoundment development affects riparian systems, both upstream and downstream (Nilsson 1982).

Dam construction and operation effects downstream are well documented. A large portion of Arizona's riparian systems occurs downstream of dams (ca. 60%). Many of these systems are totally degraded because dams have allowed little or no downstream flow. The existence of the dams makes this a very long-term impact. Dams may have the following effects on the stream flow which, in turn, directly affect the riparian system. Downstream flows may be eliminated or modified in quality (Ohmart et al 1988), quantity, and pattern (Williams and Wolman 1984). Flood flows may be reduced or allowed in an unnatural timing (Fenner et al. 1985, Hunter et al. 1987, Ohmart et al. 1988, Auble et al. 1994). Discharges from dams may, however, maintain downstream riparian vegetation, but often insufficient flows are released long enough, which results in loss of vigor and mortality of riparian species. For example, minimum releases of 10 cfs from Alamo Dam were considered insufficient to maintain the downstream water table which supported cottonwood-willow and mesquite forests below the dam (Long and Peck 1988). Dams may also cause an increase in salinity of downstream water. Consequences of changes in hydrologcal regimes below dams may cause extreme degradation of the riparian system, reduction in growth and maintenance of the riparian vegetation, and loss or reduction in recruitment of new riparian vegetation (Ohmart et al. 1988). If water is released, and periodic large floods are permitted, the riparian system is relatively resistant to the effects of the dam. However, it is more common that there be insufficient flows and either be large releases that scour vegetation or extended high releases that drowns native vegetation, all degrading the riparian system (Hunter et al. 1987, Ohmart et al. 1988, Rosenberg et al. 1991). If flows and flooding events were returned to normal, regardless of the existence of the dam, the riparian system would show a relatively high level of resilience. If the dam has been in place a long time and scarce sediment has been delivered down tributaries below the dam, recruitment of riparian vegetation on the remaining cobbles and gravels may be limited.

Impoundment filling inundates the riparian vegetation in the newly formed reservoir, but creates areas of potential habitat along the water's edge for establishment of riparian vegetation. Thus, riparian systems are not resistant to impoundment development, but are potentially resilient to conditions created by the impoundment. However, in fluctuating reservoirs so characteristic of Arizona, shoreline levels change so dramatically throughout seasons and years that the primary feature around them is a virtually vegetationless "bathtub ring."

Fire suppression: Riparian systems are not dependent on fire and have little history of fire impacts in Arizona. Fire in riparian habitats below major dams have become an important element in expediting plant community change, primarily because of the invasion and dominance of exotic saltcedar. For example, on the lower Colorado River once Hoover Dam was implemented in 1935, the absence of annual floods allowed litter accumulation; wildfires became common on a 15 to 20-year cycle. Cottonwoods were killed immediately, willows persisted through a few fires, and the exotic saltcedar thrived and expanded in this environment (Ohmart et al. 1988). It is possible that the riparian sacaton (*Sporobolus* spp.) grasslands in southern Arizona have changed because of fire suppression, but there is no specific literature on this and these changes are inconsequential compared to other impacts such as grazing.

Mining: Mining has had major impacts on systems in Arizona. Development of mine shafts, open pits, tailings ponds, and overburden waste piles all have affected riparian systems because many of these are in river and valley bottoms. The area is limited to a small percentage of total riparian area in the state (ca. 4%). These are long-term impacts for which riparian systems have little resistance. Abandonment of mines and other mining activities and developments does not create suitable sites for reestablishment of riparian vegetation and thus the resilience to mining is low. Mining also has some very significant indirect impacts on riparian systems. Groundwater withdrawal (see later), stream-water diversion (see later), and stream water contamination are also consequences of mining activities. Stream-water contamination has a greater effect on the aquatic system than the riparian system, the latter often tolerating the contamination as it would a chronic toxic spill. However, collapse of or spill from tailings ponds may greatly alter the downstream riparian system as the toxic tailings are laid down equivalent to sediment deposition following normal flooding events. An example of a tailings spill is found on Pinto Creek near Miami, Arizona. Spills similar to this could happen anywhere that tailings ponds fill valleys in watersheds upstream of riparian systems. The resistance and resiliency of the riparian system is dependent on the amount and toxic level of the tailings spill (see also highway construction for sand and gravel mining discussion).

Timber management: Modifying the watersheds upstream or upslope of riparian areas through timber management has a significant impact on riparian ecosystems. The majority of Arizona's non-desert riparian systems are in areas with active forest management (ca. 60% of total). Forest management includes timber cutting which may cause changes in sediment loads and runoff. These directly impact the quality of the riparian habitat, reducing recruitment of riparian plant species. Depending on the magnitude of timber cutting and the closeness to the riparian system, the resistance of the riparian system will vary. If the cutting is near the stream or downflow in a system, the riparian system is not as resistant to impacts as when cutting is farther away or higher on the watershed. Because forests grow back, the impacts of proper timber harvest are not long-term and the riparian system will be resilient as the proper conditions return to the channel area. Another aspect of timber management is construction of access roads. In many cases these roads are not constructed with any consideration to prevent erosion or alteration of adjacent systems. Riparian systems may receive most of the impacts of these transportation routes (see highways section for more discussion of this issue).

Water transfer: Water transfer is significant to the health of riparian systems only when that water is withdrawn from a stream or groundwater system on which the riparian system is dependent. This impact is similar to the impact from stream diversion or groundwater withdrawal (see these stressors). There is only limited riparian area within Arizona impacted by water transfers (interbasin) (less than 1%), but the potential is great if cities purchase water rights and groundwater in distant basins and transfer the water for urban development.

Channelization: Most of Arizona's larger rivers have been channelized and as a consequence this stressor has affected a large amount of Arizona's riparian systems (ca. 60%). These include riparian systems along the Colorado River, Salt River, and Santa Cruz River. Channelization expedites water movement to reduce duration of flooding and is commonly found through urban

areas. Channelization is a long-term impact, but because channels do carry water, riparian systems along the channels demonstrate some resistance to this stressor, as long as flow control is not associated with channel construction (e.g., through Phoenix). Where channelization is accompanied by use of concrete or soil cement for channel lining, riparian vegetation may be totally excluded because shallow groundwater is no longer recharged. There is no resistance and resiliency of the system to this type of channelization. In addition, concrete-lined channels permit urbanization to the edge of the channel, preventing survival or recruitment of any riparian vegetation. Removal of a channel and restoration of a natural river channel will allow moderately quick response by riparian vegetation, but total recovery may be limited because of a lack of native seed sources. Impacts of channelization have been documented for the Colorado River (Ohmart et al. 1988), Salt River (Graf 1983), and the Santa Cruz River (Betancourt and Turner 1991).

Water diversion: Water diversion usually is a result of construction of some form of structure across the river which may totally stop any downstream flow, or modify flows (see dams). Water diversion reduces the amount of water below the diversion point, often to a level that impacts maintenance of riparian vegetation (Stromberg and Patten 1990). Water diversion impacts a majority of Arizona's riparian systems (ca. 60%). For example, diversion of water in the Salt River by Granite Reef Dam has eliminated extensive riparian forests that occurred along the river in the early part of the 20th century. These include stands of cottonwood, willow, and mesquite along with wetland communities of cattail (*Typha* spp.) and bulrush(*Scirpus* spp.) (Graf 1988). About 90% of summer flow in the middle Verde River between Clarkdale and Campe Verde is diverted. This, along with groundwater withdrawal in the area, is believed responsible for preventing new cottonwood recruitment (Arizona Department of Water Resources 1994). A similar situation occurred on the Agua Fria River below Waddell Dam which was constructed in 1927 (Graf 1988). Diversion is a long-term impact. If much of a stream's flow is diverted, riparian system resistance will be reduced because insufficient flow is available to maintain growth. However, if diversion is moderate, resistance may be high and riparian vegetation may encroach into the stream channel. Removal or reduction in diversion will allow a moderate to high level of resilience by the riparian system as appropriate amounts and timing of flows enhance recruitment and recovery of riparian species.

Groundwater pumping: Groundwater withdrawal may be short or long-term. Cities may pump groundwater to supplement other water supplies when needed, while agriculture and mining might pump for many years, drawing groundwater down hundreds of meters. Because of the use of groundwater by cities, agriculture, and mining, a large amount of Arizona's lower-elevation riparian systems are impacted (ca. 60%). The loss of flow in the Santa Cruz River in southern Arizona is a good example (Betancourt and Turner 1991). In a study along Tanque Verde Creek near Tucson, Stromberg et al. (1992, 1993b) showed that if groundwater withdrawal is limited (a few meters), resistance of the riparian system is high, while deep groundwater withdrawal causes the riparian system to have little or no resistance and, in most cases, the riparian system will be completely lost because the surface flows will have also been lost (Walters et al. 1980). In other cases, for example, groundwater extraction along the Gila River near Casa Grande National Mounument in the early part of the 20th century, caused a decline in vigor of riparian

mesquite bosque trees. This reduced vigor allowed the trees to be infested with mistletoe, and the whole bosque community died (Judd et al. 1971). Groundwater withdrawal from the upper Santa Cruz River for Nogales has caused a decline in riparian vegetation cover, but the cover is enhanced downstream by Nogales' effluent release near the confluence of the Santa Cruz River and Sonoita Creek (Stromberg et al. 1993a). Groundwater withdrawal by Phoenix along the Verde River, along with effects of natural drought near the Fort McDowell Indian Reservation caused death of 46-84% of the Fremont cottonwoods (McNatt et al. 1980). Resilience of a riparian system to removal of groundwater withdrawal will only be high if the withdrawal was limited. If the groundwater is drawn to depths well below the reach of riparian species' roots, elimination in pumping will not allow any riparian recruitment unless surface flows return. Thus, resilience to groundwater withdrawal, in most cases, is low.

Recreation: A small percentage (ca. 2%) of Arizona's riparian areas are heavily used by recreationists, for example, the Salt River Recreation Area. Impacts are short-term and resistance is moderate with some species showing changes in abundance (Aitchison 1977, Higgins and Ohmart 1981, Turner 1983). However, in areas with heavy use of off-road vehicles or all-terrain vehicles, substrate and vegetation disturbance may be sufficiently intensive to reduce the resistance of the riparian system. Removal of recreation would, in most cases, probably allow a quick recovery of the riparian system, except, perhaps, in areas that have had major substrate alteration or extensive tree removal. An example of floristic and faunistic changes was reported (Aitchison 1977) for a developed campground in a riparian habitat in Oak Creek Canyon. Understory vegetation was cleared, roads constructed, toilets installed, and picnic tables constructed. Not only did bird densities and species composition change at the developed site but mostly larger birds (weight a mean of 48.5 gm) tolerated the changes and camping activities as compared to the control site where mean body weight was less (38.2 gm). Higgins and Ohmart (1981) examined avian species composition and density in mature velvet mesquite (*Prosopis velutina*) forests along the Salt and Verde Rivers on the Tonto National Forest where recreation was developed and undeveloped. Where recreation was developed tree densities had been highly reduced and foliage volume was absent between 1 and 10 feet. There was an 88% reduction in densities of obligate riparian species. They predicted loss of Bell's Vireos (*Vireo bellii*), Cooper's Hawks (*Accipiter cooperii*), Yellow-billed Cuckoos (*Coccyzus americanus*), Anna's Hummingbirds (*Calypte anna*), Yellow-breasted Chats (*Icteria virens*), and Hooded Orioles (*Icterus cucullatus*). Woodpeckers and other species would probably be reduced in numbers (Higgins and Ohmart 1981). Resistance of riparian habitats from recreational use is probably lowest below dams where the vegetation is already stressed because of reduced instream flows.

Urbanization: Urban development has a major impact on riparian areas but is limited in area (ca. 5%). Urban development probably is one of the most long-term impacts of all stressors. Long-term impacts along with a nearly total destruction prevents any significant level of resistance by the riparian system. Resilience does not exist because of the unlikelihood of any reversal to a "natural" system.

Biological Alteration of Systems

Grazing: Grazing impacts, as discussed under physical alterations, are extensive and long-term. The biological alterations due to grazing are exemplified by changes in species composition and loss of native species, both plant (Cottam and Evans 1945, Elmore 1992) and animal (Armour 1978, Skovlin 1984). Resistance to these changes is low, but if grazing is removed resilience is moderate, but controlled in part by the availability of seeds and other propagules of native species (Wolden 1993).

Species introduction: All of Arizona's riparian systems have been influenced by introduction of exotic species (both animal and plants). These are essentially permanent, long-term changes for which the riparian system has little resistance as exemplified by the introduction of saltcedar (Harris 1966). Because exotics will never be eliminated, resilience cannot be estimated. Saltcedar has become a major component of most desert riparian systems, being limited in density mostly in areas with natural stream flows and little or no grazing.

Global climate change: Potential changes in global climate may produce either wetter or drier environments in the Southwest. Until global circulation models are improved, and predictions for future environments in Arizona are more accurate, all that can be said about impacts of global climate change is that riparian systems will be influenced, especially as these changes drive precipitation and water availability.

Land and soil contamination: Contamination of the land from spills, deposits or other forms will have indirect impacts on riparian systems. These contaminants will eventually appear in surface water and groundwater and in this way influence riparian species (see surface water and groundwater contamination).

Natural hazards: Probably the most influential of natural hazards on riparian systems are floods.

Floods result from high precipitation events, often coupled and compounded by improper watershed management. Riparian systems evolved with disturbance, usually in the form of floods. Flood disturbance is necessary for establishing appropriate microenvironmental conditions for plant species' recruitment (Stromberg et al. 1991). Floods will cause sediment aggradation and degradation in the riparian zone, and in this process may remove or bury riparian vegetation. This is a normal part of riparian system dynamics, but it may be exacerbated if floods occur too often because of poor watershed conditions. Cessation or reduction of flooding because of dams or other water management activities also influences the long-term maintenance of riparian systems. Floods are normally a short-term impact for which the riparian system has a relatively high resistance and high resiliency. Except for headwater areas, most of Arizona's riparian systems are influenced by flooding.

Fire is another common natural hazard in Arizona. There is little evidence that fire played an important part in riparian system dynamics prior to European settlers and the introduction of saltcedar (see Fire Suppression).

Insect infestation may also be a natural hazard in riparian ecosystems. Insects such as the tent caterpillar and long-horned beetle may cause major damage to riparian vegetation. Most of these are short-term infestations that, although the system may show low resistance, may have a relatively high resilience.

Surface water contamination: Surface water contamination is caused by nonpoint sources, for example from agricultural fields, and point sources such as a particular industrial site or effluent inflow. Over half of Arizona's riparian systems are probably impacted by nonpoint source pollution, as many are in valleys where agriculture is common. The contaminants are often tied to nutrient input to agricultural fields. Storm drain and urban runoff are also sources of nonpoint pollution and they often contain hydrocarbons and other organic contaminants (Sommerfeld and Amalfi 1991). In all of these cases, and usually in the case of effluent inflow, the riparian system absorbs the contaminants when they reach riparian groundwater, except for streamside plants which use surface stream flow (Sullivan 1991). The effects on riparian vegetation are limited, demonstrating a moderate level of resistance to these short-term impacts, although the plants have a low level of resistance to uptake. Sometime the effects of surface water contaminants are positive (Stromberg et al 1993a). Surface-water contamination usually has much greater effects on the aquatic system. Removal of surface-water contamination will eventually reduce accumulation of contaminants in riparian species; this should occur over a year or two as the plants shed the contaminated tissue, indicating a moderate level of resilience.

Groundwater contamination: Groundwater contamination tends to be more long-term and chronic, again the result of point and nonpoint source pollution. There are fewer locations in Arizona with shallow (riparian-available) groundwater contamination than surface-water contamination. Where shallow groundwater is contaminated, riparian plants will take up the contaminants and accumulate them in tissues. Because most riparian vegetation away from the edge of the stream is dependent on groundwater, the vegetation cannot resist uptake. When the contamination source is removed, the system does not readily discontinue contaminant uptake because groundwater will remain contaminated for a long time.

Conclusions

The major stressors of riparian systems in Arizona fall into two categories. These are water management and land use. Water management affects the primary resource that maintains riparian systems. Because water is managed separately for surface and groundwater in Arizona, coordination of use is nonexistent. As an arid state, Arizona controls most of its surface water for out-of-stream uses. Consequently, most of the lower-elevation riparian systems in the state are lost or extremely degraded. Although surface water diversion and flow control may be the primary stressor with the greatest impact on the largest area of riparian system, groundwater withdrawal is a close second. Drawdown of the water table throughout much of the agricultural portions of Arizona has eliminated or greatly reduced riparian systems, especially the extensive mesquite bosques found along larger rivers. Groundwater withdrawal also has affected stream flows throughout much of the state.

Land use includes both physical modification of riparian systems as well as biological change. Agricultural development has removed extensive riparian stands and kept them from recovering. Other land uses such as urbanization have all but eliminated local reaches of riparian vegetation. Grazing, a land use found throughout much of Arizona, has altered most of the remaining riparian systems. Impacts of grazing have been more ubiquitous than those of water management. The biotic community that remains following grazing usually does not have the function and structure of the undisturbed riparian system, and therefore does not provide the services expected of these systems. Often concurrent with grazing and its effects are the introduction and invasion, and maintenance of exotic plant species within the riparian systems. This form of biological alteration, usually a consequence of some type of land use, occurs throughout Arizona and is probably one of the few stressors for which there is no reasonable procedure for eliminating its impacts.

Other stressors discussed in this paper play a relatively unimportant role in altering riparian systems, both short or long-term. Accidental spills and air pollution when they occur have localized effects. Construction and mining activities also may cause extreme disruption of riparian systems but on a relatively small scale compared to effects of water management, agriculture, and grazing. If policy is to be established that would reduce, or possibly reverse, the impacts of the important stressors on riparian systems, it would have to address water requirements (stream flows) of riparian systems, long-term degradation of riparian systems by present grazing practices, and possible changes in land uses along the river/riparian corridors of the state.

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October 19, 1994

02 APRIL 95

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

Dear Chairman Dixon,

As a conservation biologist I am very concerned about DOD's recommendation to continue the expansion of Fort Huachuca. As a former service (U.S. Army) member I would suggest that Ft. Huachuca's mission could be accomplished elsewhere, in less environmentally sensitive areas.

Fort Huachuca uses water from the San Pedro aquifer, which supplies water to the San Pedro River. Recent studies show a cone of depression in the aquifer in the Ft. Huachuca/Sierra Vista area. Left unchecked this water consumption will result in the dessication of the San Pedro River and it's associated Riparian habitat. The San Pedro boasts the highest diversity of many animal taxa and is considered one of the richest ecosystems in North America! Its loss would be a travesty.

My question to you is, "WILL the BRAC Commission recognize that Ft. Huachuca represents the greatest single threat to the amazingly diverse San Pedro ecosystem?".

I look forward to your response.

Sincerely,
Andrew T. Holycross

APRIL 2, 1995
KENNETH M. WOODEN
4213 E VERNON
PHOENIX AZ. 85008

CHAIRMAN ALAN DIXON
BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 N. MOORE ST. SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON VA. 22209

F T Huachuca
4 6

THE SAN PEDRO RIVER SUPPORTS ONE OF THE RICHEST ECOSYSTEMS IN NORTH AMERICA. IT IS ALSO THE HOME TO THE MOST EXTENSIVE SURVIVING EXPANSE OF THE RAREST FOREST TYPE IN NORTH AMERICA. AND THE AREA SUPPORTS THE HIGHEST TOTAL OF SPECIES ANYWHERE IN THE INLAND UNITED STATES. OF THESE SPECIES, TWENTY-FIVE FOUND ALONG THE SAN PEDRO RIVER ARE SO RARE THAT THEY ARE ALREADY IN NEED OF FEDERAL PROTECTION.

CURRENTLY EXCESS WATER PUMPING IS THE SINGLE MOST DANGEROUS THREAT TO THE SAN PEDRO RIVER. IT HAS BEEN CONFIRMED THAT THERE IS A CONNECTION BETWEEN THE SAN PEDRO RIVER AND THE AQUIFER FROM WHICH THE FT. HUACHUCA AREA PUMPS ITS WATER. THIS PUMPING HAS ALREADY DECREASED FLOWS IN THE SAN PEDRO RIVER.

IT IS OBVIOUS THAT THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT DECISION TO CONTINUE THE MASSIVE EXPANSION OF FT. HUACHUCA WILL KILL THE SAN PEDRO RIVER.

1.) WILL THE BRAC COMMISSION RESPECT THE FACT THAT FT. HUACHUCA IS THE GREATEST THREAT TO THE SURVIVAL OF THE SAN PEDRO RIVER?

2.) WILL THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT BE ALLOWED TO DESTROY AN IRREPLACEABLE PUBLIC TREASURE LIKE THE SAN PEDRO RIVER FOR A MILITARY MISSION THAT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED ELSEWHERE WITHOUT SUCH DEVASTATING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

SINCERELY, K. Wooden

April 2, 1995

Joy A. Bell
821 W. 18th St.
Tempe, AZ 85281

x T Hudson

4-6

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

Honorable Chairman Dixon:

At the beginning of March, the Department of Defense recommended the continuation of expanding Fort Huachuca. This recommendation is currently the largest threat to the survival of the San Pedro River, one of richest ecosystems in North America, supporting the highest total of species anywhere in the inland U.S.

Have you considered the following questions?:

1. Will the B.R.A.C. Commission respect the fact that Fort Huachuca is the greatest threat to the survival of the San Pedro River?

2. Will the Department of Defense be allowed to destroy an irreplaceable public treasure like the San Pedro River for a military mission that can be accomplished elsewhere without such historically devastating environmental impacts?

Please consider these questions when reviewing the Defense Department decisions with respect to the expansion of Fort Huachuca and the threat to the San Pedro River's survival. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Joy A. Bell

Ft. Huachuca 4/3

STEPHANIE LAKE

2241 West South Mountain Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona 85041
(602) 268-0878
Telecopy No. (602) 268-4116

March 29, 1995

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

RE: STOP THE EXPANSION OF FT. HUACHUCA

Dear Chairman Dixon:

I am writing to explain the importance of the San Pedro River, to ask you to stop the expansion of Ft. Huachuca.

The military missions that the Department of Defense proposes to add to Ft. Huachuca can be accomplished elsewhere, but the beautiful cottonwood and willow forest along this threatened expanse of the San Pedro cannot go anywhere else.

The San Pedro River runs through one of the most exotic and rich types of forest in the world. With its cottonwoods and willows and a stunning array of rare species, the San Pedro area is a national treasure, especially here in thhe southwest where riparian areas are so rapidly disappearing.

Please visit this area; your mind will be made up to preserve it.

Stephanie Lake

SEL/bw

personal\Huachuca.ltr

JOHN LAUBACH
2241 West South Mountain Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona 85041
(602) 268-2586

March 29, 1995

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

RE: STOP THE EXPANSION OF FT. HUACHUCA

Dear Chairman Dixon:

I am writing to explain the importance of the San Pedro River, to ask you to stop the expansion of Ft. Huachuca.

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Please visit this area; your mind will be made up to preserve it.

Very Truly Yours,

John Laubach

JL/bw

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Ft. Huachuca 4/3

March 29, 1995

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

Dear Sir:

I know that Ft. Huachuca has existed since historical times, however, the modern Fort takes up over half the riparian water of the San Pedro River basin. This is excessive, and while I feel that closing the base would prove an economic disaster to the Mormons and other peoples in that basin, I would wish that the expansion be eliminated or severely curtained. I am a writer, of sorts, and do believe in renewable resource uses, and I would wish that the Army employ more renewable designs, including the cool tower concept. My most recent story appeared in the Winter Quarter issue of *Upsouth*, published in Bowling Green, KY. I have a much stronger affinity for the Tewa and other southwestern peoples such as the Dene. I've just assumed that the predecessors to the Tewa were what the Navajos call the "Anazasi". However, I digress; My family needs to have the fort present in southern Arizona. My Internet e-mail address is: stoopur@halcyon.com ! Otherwise, please maintain the base as is. Thanks!

Sincerely,

J D Stringer

James D. Stringer
Mast Associates
17240 S.E. 47th Street
Issaquah, WA 98027
(206) 747-9069

cc. Robin Silver, M.D., SWCBD, Phoenix

Fort Huachuca 4/3

March 29, 1995

1922 E. Orion Street
Tempe, AZ 85283

Alan Dixon, Chairman
Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore Street, #1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Chairman Dixon,

I am dismayed by the proposals to expand military operations at Fort Huachuca here in Arizona. Are you aware expansion of this military base will spur further growth in the area's population thereby placing more demands on the region's limited water supply?

Already, groundwater pumping in the Sierra Vista area is having negative effects on the flows of the nearby San Pedro River, which has been designated by Congress as a national riparian conservation area.

Why endanger this river, which is a unique and valuable natural resource, when additional military operations could be located elsewhere without causing serious environmental harm?

Please consider scaling back operations at Fort Huachuca, not increasing them.

Sincerely,

Jeff Burgess
ph 602-820-7496

Jeanne E. Davenport
720 East University Blvd
Tucson, Arizona 85719
(520)622-4512

FT FI
4/3

March 29, 1995

Chairman Alan Dixon
Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Chairman Dixon:

I am writing to you on behalf of the San Pedro river in Sierra Vista, Arizona. With the expansion of Ft. Huachuca and the growing need for ground water by its inhabitants, the river is in great peril.

I understand the necessity for progress, but I also understand that the demand for growth has serious consequences for our last remaining wild areas. The San Pedro river is a vital riparian zone that is in danger of being destroyed permanently. Repeatedly we have watched our American rivers disappear due to poor planning in our continuing urban development.

Wildlife is completely dependent on their surroundings for survival, and one of the most important components is water. Unlike human beings, desert wildlife does not enjoy the luxury of relocating at will and importing what is needed to survive. Perhaps the Ft Huachuca expansion could be directed elsewhere, in an area that is not as ecologically delicate as the San Pedro river.

It would be truly tragic to loose such a vital area to insensitive urban planning. I sincerely hope the Defense Department will listen to the concerns of civilians such as myself and simply leave the San Pedro river alone and explore other areas for growth.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jeanne E Davenport

Jeanne E. Davenport

FT Huachuca
4-3

March 31, 1995

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

Mr. Dixon,

I am a biologist who has conducted extensive surveys of the San Pedro River, and Aravaipa Creek (a tributary to the San Pedro River), Arizona. I am concerned about Aravaipa Creek and the San Pedro River, and their associated flora and fauna, especially in respect to additional pressures that will irrefutably follow expansion of Fort Huachuca.

The current state of the San Pedro River is poor, in fact it can hardly be called a river anymore if one only considers that rivers have flowing waters. Reasons for which the San Pedro continues to be called a river are that its resident flora and fauna still exist, although in rapidly diminishing numbers. These declines are due to decreasing available habitats, as is evidenced by degeneration of riparian habitat in the San Pedro and its watersheds.

Most notably, the water table has dropped significantly throughout the San Pedro system. This is very obvious to the casual observer who may spend a day walking or fishing along the banks of the river. A "cone of depression" can be seen throughout the length of the river, and extends for miles. The cone has caused pooling which appears centered around Sierra Vista and Fort Huachuca where groundwater pumping provides these communities with tap water. Where water flows, it is almost undetectable and it is cloudy unlike most stream and rivers in this region, making it unsuitable for most fishes. Stream bed reaches bordering the cone of depression are dry, and stranded fish gasp for air in recently isolated pools. Riparian trees lack water necessary to support enough leaves to allow photosynthesis, and are dying of disease and lack of water.

We have already documented a number of native fish extirpated from the San Pedro River; several birds indigenous to the area are so rare they are almost considered extirpated. At the rate we are losing plant life, we might not have enough life remaining, in the near future, to call the San Pedro a river. People living in Sierra Vista and Fort Huachuca will have one less place to picnic, fish, birdwatch and recreate. Schools will have to find alternative areas for biological, and cultural field trips. The quality of life will decrease for all residents in the area and tourism will drop.

Has the BRAC Commission fully considered the consequences of base expansion on the San Pedro River? Have all available related scientific publications, agency reports, and scientific experts been reviewed/consulted in respect to the consequences of this proposed expansion? What are the justifications for this proposed expansion, are cost-benefit analyses available for public review?

I respectfully request that you reconsider the ramifications of the proposed Fort Huachuca expansion. The recent announcement of base expansion has elicited my response, as I perceive costs will clearly outweigh benefits in terms of maintaining our natural and cultural heritage in the San Pedro Valley.

Thank you in advance for responding to my questions and concerns.

Sincerely,

Anthony L. Velasco
514 E. Pebble Beach Dr.
Tempe, AZ 85282-5345
phone: (602)966-4730
E-mail: agalv@asuvm.inre.asu.edu

717 44th St
Los Alamos, NM 87544
March 31, 1995

Ft Huach
U-4

Chairman Alan Dixon
Base Closure and Re-alignment Commission
1700 N. Moore St., Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Chairman Dixon:

Probably the most pressing issue for most people in the Southwest USA is the question of water availability in the near and long-term future. Increases in population and small and large scale development along our fragile rivers threatens to worsen an already difficult situation. In this respect, it is important for you and your committee to recognize that the planned expansion of Ft. Huachuca is a real and dramatic threat to the survival of the San Pedro River. Please consider these two questions:

1. Will the BRAC Commission respect the fact that Ft. Huachuca is the greatest threat to the survival of the San Pedro River?

2. Will the Defense Department be allowed to destroy an irreplaceable public treasure like the San Pedro River for a military mission that can be accomplished elsewhere without such historically devastating environmental impacts?

Thank you for you time and consideration !

Sincerely,

Robert Templeton

Robert Templeton

Chairman Alan Dixon
Base Closure & Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore St. Suite 1425
Arlington Virginia 22209

Ft. Huachuca
4/3

29 March 1995

Dear Chairman Dixon —

As a concerned citizen and long time resident of the beautiful state of Arizona, I am very concerned about the decision of your commission to allow Ft. Huachuca to expand. The expansion of Ft. Huachuca greatly threatens the life of the San Pedro River. In the arid Southwest water and waterways are vital and have been the subject of much controversy. One thing the Southwest does not need, nor want, is more people who will drain our already dwindling waterways.

As I am sure you are aware the San Pedro is home to 25 species of rare animals needing federal protection. The citizens of Arizona do not want to see our rare animals & beautiful river die out because of a base enlargement. Bases are everywhere & people can move. There is only one San Pedro and it is staying right where it is.

I will close by asking you to please respond to two questions:

1) Will the BRAC respect the fact that Ft. Huachuca is the greatest threat to the survival of the San Pedro?

2) Will the DoD be allowed to destroy an irriplacable public treasure for a military mission that can be accomplished elsewhere without such historically devastating impacts?

Your response is respectfully requested.

Thank you —

Nadine McDevitt
P.O. Box 3301
Tucson, AZ 85722

Ft. Hauchacha 4/3

March 30, 1995

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

Ref: Ft. Huachuca vs. San Pedro River

Dear Sir:

I urge you to reconsider the expansion of Ft. Huachuca instead of closure. As a neighbor from Sonoita I am very familiar with both the base and the water issue on the San Pedro. While I highly respect the military as a very good neighbor, in this case the continuation and expansion of the military population at Ft. Huachuca is a very detrimental negative impact to the future health of the San Pedro National Conservation Area and its important biological values. Neighboring Sierra Vista can ill afford the continued expansion at Ft. Huachuca. The military has not fairly evaluated their impacts in this case.

I must emphasize I am a strong supporter of the military and I like you as a neighbor except Ft. Huachuca is just the wrong place because of the extremely impoortant water and riparian values associated with it's impact on the San Pedro River watershed. Thanks for your consideration.

Sincerely,

James E. Notestine

James E. Notestine

PO Box 461
Sonoita, AZ 85637

.cc Senator John Kyle
Senator John McCain
Representative Ed Pastor

Ft. Hauchacha 4/3

3

March 31,1995
P.O. Box 694
Sierra Vista, AZ 85636

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

Dear Chairman Dixon:

I am greatly disappointed that there are no Arizona bases on the closure list. This is very unfair. We live in a virtually waterless desert here. Water has been piped in for many years from other states. Yet, Arizona is one of the fastest growing states in the union. Please help by reconsidering the closure list.

Fort Huachaca would be a prime consideration. The attached community, Sierra Vista, is experiencing water problems. The nearby San Pedro River is the biggest loser as one of the last riparian areas left in the West. Yet, current plans call for this fort to expand!

Again, this is unfair and a slap in the face of common sense. Fort Huachaca can be relocated any number of places with much less impact than here; places with adequate water.

Please, Chairman Dixon, help make a difference.

Sincerely,

T. Lengerich

Tim Lengerich

2544 N Broken Arrow
Tucson Az 85745

Ft. Huachuca 4/3

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

26 Mar 95

Dear Chairman,

The D.O.D. has recommended the expansion of Ft Huachuca in Arizona. If any base should be closed or relocated of the many in Arizona, it is this one. It lies in the headwaters of the last pristine waterway in the desert southwest, habitat to numerous endangered species especially migratory birds, the San Pedro River.

Already under pressure from grazing and urban sprawl, the projected water demand of an expanded Ft. Huachuca would finally kill the San Pedro, as many other Az. rivers have been killed.

With respect, I ask that you close Ft Huachuca. The military can do what they do anywhere, but there is only one San Pedro River. I would appreciate the courtesy of a response on this issue so vital to myself and to nature-loving Arizonans and Americans.

Sincerely,

Martin Taylor

Ft Huach
3.30

March 25, 1995

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

Dear Chairman Dixon,

I was recently informed (through a posting on the internet) that the U.S. military is planning to expand Ft. Huachuca in Arizona. I expect that you will have received many requests to answer the following questions:

1. Will the BRAC Commission respect the fact that Ft. Huachuca is the greatest threat to the survival of the San Pedro River?

2. Will the Defense Department be allowed to destroy an irreplaceable public treasure like the San Pedro River for a military mission that can be accomplished elsewhere without such historically devastating environmental impacts?

I am very concerned about the impact of the planned expansion on the unique biological resources that exist in the area. I would greatly appreciate any responses to the above questions, as well as any other relevant information regarding this issue.

Sincerely,

Charles C. Chester
103 Beacon St. #5
Boston, MA 02116
cchester@tufts.edu

NS 3-13
FT Huachuca

HUACHUCA AUDUBON SOCIETY

POST OFFICE BOX 63 SIERRA VISTA, ARIZONA 85636

Allan Dixon
Committee Chairman
Base Realignment and Closure Committee

I am FAXing you an article that appeared in the Sierra Vista / Fort Huachuca, Arizona newspaper. This article exemplifies the sentiment of many local officials concerning hope of saving the San Pedro River National Riparian Conservation Area from the military and it's growth proponents.

The article states:

Chairman of the Cochise County Board of Supervisors, Tony Saracino, is skeptical that any local solution to the water issue is possible. Mr. Saracino fears that the apparent impossibility of consensus on water will ultimately lead to the closure of Fort Huachuca and court-imposed solutions.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that the future of the San Pedro River rests in the hands of the Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

Note; For clarification, the Natural Resource Conservation Districts mentioned in the article are comprised principally of argricultural interests that oppose any regulation or limits on water use.

Sincerely,

Al Anderson

Al Anderson
Huachuca Audubon Society
602-458-0542

Sierra Vista Herald/Bisbee Review, Sunday, March 12, 1995, 5A

The dangers of trying to achieve a consensus on water

Tony Saracino
Cochise County Supervisor

Now that the hearing by Sen. Arzberger has been held and citizens have had the opportunity to express their opinions, a number of persons are looking for scapegoats. A considerable amount of misinformation has been disseminated about the action of the Board of Supervisors and me on this issue.

It has been alleged in recall petitions that I led the audience to believe I was ignorant of the Water Issues Group's proposal, which led to their concept paper and Sen. Arzberger's draft legislation. The county has been a member of the WIG, just as many other persons and entities representing a wide variety of water interests in the Sierra Vista subbasin were invited to participate in WIG. The Water Issues Group was formed by Dr. Walt Patton of Cochise College, not the County Board of Supervisors, to bring the various interests together to try to find some common ground concerning water issues in the basin. I was therefore aware of the concept paper from WIG.

It has been stated that I cast the deciding vote for endorsements of legislation on Dec. 27. At that meeting, my fellow board members and I agreed on one thing (and I might add that we agreed by unanimous vote) — that any solution to water problems in the Sierra Vista subbasin should occur at the local level, and not the state or federal level. We do not need an active management area under state control, nor do we need Bruce Babbitt or the federal courts to impose solutions on us against our will. One of my strong and personal concerns is to do everything in my power to see that the Sierra Vista area does not lose Fort Huachuca. It appears we have done well in the current Base Relocation and Closure (BRAC) process, but the water issue will certainly be raised in future base closure considerations. Whether we like it or not, water has been made an issue in these discussions at the federal level. Use of water in our arid region of this country will continue to be an issue and we must find ways to preserve and protect this precious resource. The issue is "how" we do this. The danger of doing nothing is that these solutions may well be forced upon us.

It should be noted that our resolution did not specifically endorse the WIG concept paper. The resolution noted that WIG had developed a concept paper, however, all references in the original draft resolution to specific endorsement of the WIG concept paper were deleted in the final draft. The final paragraph of the resolution supports legislation to the extent necessary to ensure local control rather than state or federal control. Members of several Natural Resource Conservation Districts (NRCD) expressed concerns about the process to date and stated that they could provide non-legislative solutions to help protect our water resources. If the NRCD and other rural residents can provide the leadership to provide a non-legislative solution, they certainly have my support. The Board of Supervisors has endorsed and assisted in demonstration water conservation projects by the NRCD.

The danger of doing nothing is that solutions may well be forced upon us.

At the board meeting on Dec. 27, I made it absolutely clear that I did not support the legislative draft by Sen. Arzberger. His draft included many onerous provisions, including well taxes, and a considerable amount of bureaucracy. The resolution that we passed on Dec. 27 clearly stated: "Whereas legislation on the management of water in the Sierra Vista Subwatershed is being developed, and whereas this resolution shall not be construed in any manner as an endorsement of any specific legislation, since enactment of any specific legislation shall require significant discussion and considerable public input." In fact, I don't know anyone in the WIG who supported the Arzberger draft, which was written by the Department of Water Resources. Yet, many of the county residents were actually told that the board supported the Arzberger legislation.

The board is also being criticized because it did not table the action until after Sen. Arzberger's meeting of Jan. 14. I did not support tabling the action because our resolution was clearly structured so that it was not tied to or related in any way to Sen. Arzberger's draft legislation; it was simply an endorsement of local water management.

If my actions or the actions of my fellow board members warrant a recall, as is being suggested by some, then so be it. It is becoming increasingly apparent that achieving any kind of consensus on water is going to be difficult if not impossible. I think that most of us agree on what we don't want, however, I am becoming more and more skeptical that we will be able to agree on anything that we do want. My fear, and I hope that I am wrong, is that our inability to agree could ultimately lead to the closure of the base, future water deficits and/or court-imposed solutions that none of us will like.

Davis Monthan A.
FT. Huachuca
WNS
2 24

January 25, 1995

Base Realignment and Closure Commission
Department of Defense - Pentagon Building
Washington, DC 20301

Subject: CLOSING OF ARIZONA BASES DAVIS-MONTHAN & FT. HAUCHUCA.

Dear BRACC:

We encourage members of the committee to act to close Davis-Monthan AFB and Ft. Huachuca, located in Southern Arizona.

D-M AFB is facing serious encroachment problems as the city of Tucson rapidly builds up around it. The military air traffic, over some of Tucson's most densely populated neighborhoods, is a significant risk to public safety. It also represents a potentially huge liability for the Air Force in the case of a crash within the city. The constant blare of jets reduces the quality of life, and air, in Tucson. It does not seem to be very strategic to continue to operate a base in such a large city.

The growth of Ft. Huachuca, and related increases in ground-water pumping, pose a major threat to the survival of the San Pedro River. The San Pedro is the LAST free-flowing river in the Sonoran Desert. It's water is vital to the health and prosperity of the region's wildlife, people, and ecosystems. In the defense of our nation, we must also defend fragile and critical habitats from unwise abuse.

In a time of peace and military streamlining, closing D-M AFB and Ft. Huachuca makes sound economic and environmental sense.

Please acknowledge the receiving of this letter.
mail to: PO Box 3778
TUCSON, AZ 85722-3778

Sincerely,
Concerned People of Tucson and Southern Arizona

signature:	name printed:	date:
Klin Lapisardi	Klin Lapisardi	1/25/95
VAbington	Jan Abington	1/25/95
Peter Ianchion	Peter Ianchion	1/25/95
leo mellon	LEO MELLON	1-25-95
Lynn Jacobs	Lynn Jacobs	1-25-95
John Patterson	John Patterson	1-25-95
Sky Jacobs	Sky Jacobs	1-25-95
Wendy Young	Wendy Young	1/25/95
Jennifer A. Betts	JENNIFER BETTS	1-25-95

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

February 24, 1995

Mr. Klin Lapisard
Concerned People of Tucson & Southern Arizonia
P.O. Box 3778
Tucson, AZ 85722-3778

Dear Mr. Lapisard:

Thank you for sending information concerning Davis-Monthan AFB and Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

FT Huachuca WNS-2-23-95

Robin D. Silver, M.D., F.A.C.E.P., P.O. Box 39382, Phoenix, AZ 85069-9382
Telephone: (602) 246-4170, Fax: (602) 249-2576, Email: silver@indirect.com

TO: ALAN DIXON

PAGES TO FOLLOW: 1

MESSAGE:

The rarest forest type in North America is cottonwood/willow. Only 0.8% of Arizona's historical total has survived. The Southwest willow flycatcher is the indicator species for cottonwood/willow habitat.

The largest viable cottonwood/willow stands in the Southwest are dependent on the survival of the San Pedro River. The San Pedro River is threatened by Ft. Huachuca.

Why is Ft. Huachuca not being closed?

FEB-23-95 THU 3:55 SWCBD FAX NO. 6022492576 P. 02

THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC

B

VALLEY & STATE

WEDNESDAY
FEBRUARY 22, 1995

Editor,
Steve Knickmeyer
271-8222

PREYING ON CHURCH
Two arrested in Christmas theft of church collections. B2.

WELL-READ
Clinton jokes about Gore's 150,000-page assignment. B6.

Flycatcher going on endangered list

Base expansion, grazing threatened

By Steve Yozwiak
The Arizona Republic

A tiny songbird may have a big impact on the future of cattle grazing in Arizona, as well as plans to expand the Army's Fort Huachuca base near the Mexican border.

The Southwest willow flycatcher will be officially listed as an endangered species this week, Britta Muznicks, a bird expert for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Phoenix, said Tuesday.

The existence of the flycatcher is one way to determine the health of desert river forests, which are disappearing in Arizona, Muznicks said. There are fewer than 1,000 nesting pairs of the birds in Arizona, California and New Mexico.

Although the flycatcher is a drab brown bird less than 6 inches long, environmentalists say the little bird will play a big role in restoring the health of willow and cottonwood forests along Arizona's rivers.

"This is our most-endangered habitat," said Kieran Suckling, research director for the Southwest Center for Biological Diversity. "The listing of the flycatcher is the first big step in restoring Arizona's rivers."

Suckling said listing the bird as endangered will mean less cattle grazing along Arizona rivers and restrict the pumping of underground water and dam building.

Doc Lane, a spokesman for the Arizona Cattlegrowers Association, disputes the notion that cattle grazing harms the flycatcher.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife

Fewer than 1,000 nesting pairs of the birds are in Arizona, California and New Mexico.

But ranchers will be hurt, he said, because federal officials don't have the money or the time to thoroughly study endangered species. That will delay the issuance of grazing permits and, effectively, keep cattle from grazing on public lands, he said.

"We're caught in a Catch 22," Lane said. "It has nothing to do with us, and yet it has everything to do with us."

Lane said a recent study by a private biological consulting group, Applied Ecosystem Management of Flagstaff, recently found that the number of flycatchers along the Gila River in western New Mexico has increased in areas that have been grazed by cattle.

However, according to Fish and Wildlife, flycatcher numbers are declining because of the overuse of riparian areas. Also, brown-

— See BIRD, page B6

Bird going on endangered list

— BIRD, from page B1

headed cowbirds often lay their eggs in flycatcher nests. The cowbirds, which follow cattle, mature earlier, are more aggressive and prevent young flycatchers from surviving to maturity.

Flycatchers are found along the San Pedro River in southeastern Arizona, the headwaters of the Little Colorado River in eastern Arizona, along the Verde River and its tributaries in central Arizona, and along the Colorado River in the depths of the Grand Canyon.

Suckling said the San Pedro River is threatened by increasing pumping from underground wells in nearby Sierra Vista. That underground pumping could markedly increase if Fort Huachuca was allowed to grow, he said.

Army officials already are facing a lawsuit by environmentalists over plans for base expansion.

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

February 23, 1995

Dr. Robin D. Silver
P.O. Box 39382
Phoenix, AZ 85069-9382

Dear Dr. Silver:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

Tucson Electric Power Company

220 West Sixth Street
P.O. Box 711
Tucson, Arizona 85702

Charles E. Bayless
Chairman, President & Chief Executive Officer

(602) 884-3612
FAX (602) 884-3991

February 16, 1995

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

Dear Senator:

Tucson Electric Power Company (TEP) understands that the total cost to support a mission at any military base is an important consideration in the decision process whether to close or expand that base. Therefore, TEP has been working closely with Fort Huachuca to identify opportunities for reducing their energy cost, particularly through investments in energy conservation.

We have completed a comprehensive study of energy usage at the Fort and have identified major conservation opportunities. The short-term opportunities alone could yield energy savings of 5% or a $350,000 reduction in their annual bill. Other opportunities, which require long-term capital investments, could yield substantially more savings.

These conservation options are beginning to be implemented, taking advantage of TEP's energy conservation programs as well as available federal funding. Projects underway or completed include efficient lighting, high efficiency motors, thermal energy storage, and solar water heating.

To further implement these measures, TEP is exploring a turn-key conservation arrangement with the Fort. Under this arrangement, TEP would provide or competitively procure the initial materials, installation and funding for the conservation measures. TEP would then be reimbursed through a share of the energy savings.

In addition to the conservation measures outlined above, TEP is also committed to exploring the merits of alternative pricing options to reduce the Fort's energy costs. One option currently being considered is an economic development rate that would lower the energy cost to support new missions and personnel at the base.

We are committed to continued implementation of conservation options at the Fort and the exploration of alternative pricing options. We hope that you will consider this commitment in your upcoming decisions on base realignment and closure.

Sincerely,

Charles E. Bayless

CEB:lhk

cc: Colonel Alfred Elliot, Ft. Huachuca
Mr. Ted Fichtl, Ft. Huachuca 50
Councilman Harold Vangilder, City of Siera Vista

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

February 17, 1995

Mr. Charles E. Bayless
President
Tucson Electric Power Company
220 West Sixth Street, P.O. Box 711
Tucson, AZ 85702

Dear Mr. Bayless:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

FT Huachuca WWS 2-16

2802 Las Gallinas Ave.
San Rafael, CA 94903
February 12, 1995

Mr. James Courter, Chairman
Base Realignment and Closure Committee
1700 N. Moore St., Ste. 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Courter:

I am writing to you to urge your rejection of the U.S. Army proposal to expand Fort Huachuca in southeastern Arizona to house the Defense Language Institute, currently located in California. This plan threatens the San Pedro River which is already under stress because of rapid growth of surrounding communities. The Army plans call for bringing an additional 5,000 personnel to the fort and will result in the creation of a support community of up to 10,000 civilians--a 25 percent increase in area population.

As early as 1974 the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers found that the ground water under the fort was overdrawn and a large cone of depression had formed in the water table. Flow levels of the San Pedro have continued to decline since. Last year, a hydrologist and an economist from the University of Arizona, citing the proposed base expansion, concluded that "continued grandwater pumping to support dwindling irrigation and the growing Sierra Vista and Fort Huachuca area threaten to reduce the flow of the San Pedro to the detriment of the riparian area."

The San Pedro is the longest major undammed river in the Southwest. The 55,000 acre conservation area includes 45 miles of the river, from the Mexican border north. The area contains large tracts of two rare forest types--mesquite bosque and Fremont Cottonwood/Gooding willow. More than 330 species of birds have been recorded within the conservation area, including 75 percent of the U.S. population of the gray hawk. The region has one of the highest diversities of mammals north of Panama. Eight species of endangered or threatened native fish occur in the river.

The Defense Language Institute is doing fine just where it is--in Monterey, California. This area has already been "hit" with the closure of Fort Ord and it does not make sense to "hit" it again by moving the Defense Language Institute--especially when the move would seriously threaten the riparian environment of the San Pedro River. Please do not approve this request by the U.S. Army!

Yours truly,

Roger L. Duba

Roger L. Duba

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

February 16, 1995

Mr. Roger L. Duba
2802 Las Gallinas Avenue
San Rafael, CA 94903

Dear Mr. Duba:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

Document Separator

FT. Huachuca
WNS
2A

Box 144
Mt. Sinai,
N.Y. 11766
Jan. 29, 1995

1700 N. Moore St.
Ste. 1425 Arlington, Va.
22209

Dear Mr. Courter,

I am writing in reference to the possible expansion of Fort Huachuca in Southeastern Arizona to house the Defense Language Institute. This plan would bring in an additional 5,000 personnel to the fort, and a support community of up to 10,000 civilians.

This plan threatens the San Pedro River, which is already under stress because of rapid growth of surrounding communities. This area is a national conservation area, with antiquated state water laws that do nothing to prevent overdrafting of the acquifer.

This preserve has generated many dollars in tourist income to the area, and should be preserved in its present state, without additional

Document Separator

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

February 9, 1995

Ms. Jane E. Edsall
Box 144
Mt. Sinai, NY 11766

Dear Ms. Edsall:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

4.

FT Huachuca UNS 28

ALASKA SURVIVAL

Box 320 Talkeetna, Alaska 99676 (907) 733-1656 or [redacted]

1/20/95

Dear Jim Courter, Chair of Base Realignment + Closure Committee,

We are opposed to the expansion of Fort Huachuca in SE Arizona to house the Defense Language Institute.

Such expansion would threaten the water resources of the San Pedro River and the riparian habitat for over 330 bird species, 8 species of endangered or threatened native fish, rare forest types of habitat, + a high diversity of mammals.

It has already been documented that the groundwater under the Fort is overdrawn with a large cone of depression in the water table.

Hydrological data shows that any expansion along with current water use could reduce the flow of the San Pedro River & negatively impact the riparian area.

It makes no sense to bring a 25% increase in population when the water resources are not there.

Becky Lerg

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

February 7, 1995

Ms. Becky Long
Alaska Survival
Box 320
Talkeetna, AK 99676

Dear Ms. Long:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

Ft Huachuca WWS 2-1-95 ①

Mathilda Cox & Devon Ravine

January 29, 1995

Jim Courter, Chairman
Base Realignment and Closure Committee
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Mr. Courter:

We have read about the Army's proposal to expand Fort Huachuca in southeastern Arizona to house the Defense Language Institute. We understand that this will bring an additional 5,000 personnel to the area and will result in an increase in the local population providing support and services to the military community.

While the installation's expansion may stimulate the local economy, it will have the opposite effect on the region's environment. The San Pedro River is already suffering; its flow levels have been declining for decades. The San Pedro was designated a riparian national conservation area in 1988, but this will offer the river little protection in the face of continued groundwater pumping. The ecosystem dependent upon the river includes mesquite bosque and Fremont cottonwood/Gooding willow forests: two of the rarest in the nation. It is also home to more than 330 species of birds and has one of the highest diversities of mammals on this continent.

We urge you to halt the expansion of Fort Huachuca and protect the San Pedro River. Undoubtedly there are other bases which could house the Language Institute without adversely impacting the environment. Rather than expanding an existing base, perhaps you could move the operation to another base which has been scaled down and has the existing facilities and infrastructure to support the increase in personnel.

Sincerely,

Mathilda Cox

Devon Ravine

cc: Secretary Bruce Babbit
Secretary William Perry

317 West Miracle Strip Parkway **Mary Esther, Florida 32569**

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

February 1, 1995

Ms. Mathilda Cox
317 West Miracle Strip Parkway
Mary Esther, FL 32569

Dear Ms. Cox:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

FT Huachuca WNS 1-30

Jim Courter, Chairman
Base Realignment & Closure Committee
1700 N. Moore St.
Ste. 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Jim Courter:

Expansion of Fort Huachuca would seriously reduce the flow of the San Pedro River by further depletion of the already overdrawn aquifer that supplies the river. This would be very harmful to habitat and wildlife dependent on the river. The national conservation area containing the 45 miles of the river just north of the Mexican border has excellent habitat that is elsewhere rare and an abundant, diverse population of wildlife, some species of which are endangered or threatened.

The preservation of such places is crucial to the health of all life on earth including that of man.

Sincerely,
Rick Kiechle

Rick Kiechle
PO Box 111
Wadesville, IN 47638

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

January 30, 1995

Mr. Rick Kiechle
P.O. Box 111
Wadesville, IN 47638

Dear Mr. Kiechle:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

Ft Huachuca WNS21-95

January 26, 1995

Jim Courter, Chairman
Base Realignment and Closure Committee
1700 N. Moore St., Ste. 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Chairman Courter:

The purpose of my letter is to request a halt to the expansion of Fort Huachuca in southeastern Arizona. My reason is to protect the San Pedro River and its surrounding riparian habitat, including two large tracts of the rarest forest types in the United States: mesquite bosque and Fremont cottonwood/Gooding willow (and of course the accompanying birds, mammals, and eight species of threatened and endangered fish species which call these areas home).

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers found that the groundwater under the fort was overdrawn as early as 1974, and the levels of the San Pedro River have continued to decline since then. A hydrologist and economist from the University of Arizona has concluded that groundwater pumping for a growing Sierra Vista and the Fort Huachuca area threatens the San Pedro River and its surrounding riparian area.

For this reason, I respectfully request a halt to the expansion of Fort Huachuca. I understand that the city of Sierra Vista and developers see the growth of their area as an economic boon, but the cost is further loss of a most precious resource in this arid region, water. This loss of water will adversely affect a designated national riparian conservation area and the San Pedro, the longest major undammed river in the Southwest.

Sincerely,

Suzanne McDonald

Suzanne McDonald
P.O. Box 433
Westwood, CA 96137

cc: Secretary Babbitt
Secretary Perry

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

February 1, 1995

Ms. Suzanne McDonald
P.O. Box 433
Westwood, CA 96137

Dear Ms. McDonald:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

Ft Huachuca WMS 1-30

HUACHUCA AUDUBON SOCIETY

POST OFFICE BOX 63 SIERRA VISTA, ARIZONA 85636

January 25, 1995

Dear Interested Party,

Enclosed is a reproduction of an article that appeared in the December 8, 1994 Tucson Weekly magazine.

In the past you have been interested in the water issue here in the Sierra Vista / Ft. Huachuca area. We thought you might find this article informative and interesting reading.

If you would like any additional information concerning the San Pedro River, please contact Huachuca Audubon Society.

Yours Truly,

J Horton

Jim Horton
President, HAS

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Draining Designs

Can Sierra Vista continue to grow without sucking the San Pedro dry?

By Tony Davis

Volume 11, Number 39 • December 8-December 14, 1994 • FREE

Headwaters Of Denial

Powerful Forces Have Conspired To Kill The San Pedro, The Southwest's Last Surviving Desert River.

By Anthony Davis

THOMAS MADDOCK was not a natural-born crusader. Red-haired, red-bearded and mild-mannered, the University of Arizona hydrology professor was far more inclined to build computer models than to tilt at windmills.

Now 56, he has worked on nearly 500 computerized groundwater models over a 25-year career. His red-lettered, white campaign-style button says, "Keep on Modeling." He belongs to no environmental groups and more than once has been called a lackey for farmers and industry.

But if the Southwest's last living desert river survives the crush of growth, Maddock will go down as its Paul Revere.

Eighteen months ago, he blew the whistle on his employer by writing a letter to the federal government questioning a plan the university was pushing to bring hundreds of new jobs and thousands of new residents to Sierra Vista.

The plan was to transfer a defense language training institute from northern California to Fort Huachuca, an Army base just west of Sierra Vista and about 20 miles north of the Mexican border. While it would be a boon for the local economy, Maddock felt this could choke the San Pedro River, the sole relic of the lush oases that greeted trappers, ranchers and other Southwestern settlers in the days of Geronimo and the OK Corral.

Today, Maddock says he didn't know at the time that his university was pushing this plan. But his missive launched the environmental equivalent of a thousand ships: a pitched battle building to a crescendo of lawsuits, task forces, studies, counter-studies, and intense political pressure. In the coming year, this fight will play out in Congress, the Arizona Legislature and the courts.

It's a story that's twisted and turned for a decade. For most of that time, it was a tale of denial, of how a culture of growth could get away with ignoring a national treasure in its backyard. Water studies gathered dust on bureaucrats' bookshelves. Task force after task force and federal, state and local agencies would do their level best to duck the growth-water controversies that have dogged most other Southwestern cities.

"You are not supposed to talk about problems in Sierra Vista," said Joann McEntire, a former Sierra Vista and Cochise County planner who was interviewed last summer, shortly after she'd moved to Silver City, N.M. "They just say, go away, we don't want to hear about it, we don't want to acknowledge there is a problem, we don't want to solve it."

City officials would strongly deny those charges, and the political climate has shifted recently into a conservation mode. But the San Pedro saga still raises fundamental questions about whether and how much a town should grow in the desert. In a state where development is king, it remains highly uncertain whether this river will survive or go the way of the Santa Cruz near Tucson.

Virtually every interest group in the controversy now says it wants to keep the river alive. But today, no one can say for sure if a growing town and the river can coexist for more than a few decades—if that—without hooking Sierra Vista to the expensive addiction to imported water that has made junkies out of virtually all other Southwestern cities.

Unlike its pioneering groundwater law, probably the country's toughest, Arizona has no law protecting surface water from well pumping. Any effort to save a river traditionally hits a wall of obstacles, although the San Pedro is better off than most.

Thanks to its federal protection as a National Riparian Conservation Area, the river is blessed with a legal right to carry water. But area Indian tribes and the military base have rights that under Western water law are far superior because they've been around longer than the conservation area.

In Sierra Vista, the factions lining up over this issue today are endless. With environmentalist and Indian water rights lawsuits in their faces, the military, city officials and developers are pushing hard to conserve and re-use water.

Many realtors remain in denial, clinging to scientifically questionable studies finding no problem. Moderate conservationists and some business leaders are groping for consensus. Virtually every side is hiring consultants. Academics and bureaucrats are conducting studies and forming committees.

Lingering on the edge is the possibility, still remote, that the area could someday pay hundreds of millions of dollars to pump Central Arizona Project water. It would be a long, steep journey, 90 miles and more than 2,000 feet uphill to Sierra Vista from where CAP's elephantine concrete canal ends south of Tucson.

But while these groups want to promote or accommodate growth, more militant environmentalists are in court, with some bent on limiting growth until the water deficit is ended, and others pushing to close down the base. Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt is prodding the locals to "get your act together," and warning that failure to find a solution

TIM ARCHIBALD/PHOENIX NEW TIMES

Activist Robin Silver is leading the charge to save the San Pedro River.

SEAN JUSTICE

University of Arizona hydrology professor Thomas Maddock ignited a controversy when he told federal officials that continued growth in the Sierra Vista area would drain the San Pedro River.

imperils the fort's future growth and maybe its existence.

Maddock's entry into this fight was a May 1993 telephone call from an attorney representing the city of Monterey, Calif., current host of the Defense Language Institute. Maddock and colleague William Lord's letter to the U.S. Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission warned that even at the Sierra Vista area's current population of 35,000, continued groundwater pumping could dry up the river.

The area already was overdrafting the aquifer by enough water for nearly 1,500 families of four in Tucson, or 11,000 acre-feet annually. Increased pumping "further intensifies the risks to a unique region," they wrote.

After reading the letter, UA Hydrology Department head Soroosh Sorooshian urged Maddock to proceed cautiously, because the letter might run contrary to the economic development activities envisioned by the state and the university. But Maddock had already mailed it.

Quickly, Maddock became a hero to environmentalists and got called on the carpet by his superiors. Sierra Vista officials tried to discredit his research, and all but called him an environmental extremist. At the controversy's peak, a local councilman and military booster who works for UA asked Maddock if he would consider running a university research institute in Sierra Vista, an act that raised eyebrows among environmentalists.

None of this was a surprise, because the San Pedro's very essence inspires passion. It's a tiny stream at best, barely a trickle compared to the floods that regularly roar down Tucson's normally dry ditches. But it's also a ribbon of green in the desert; a jungle of cottonwood and willow trees that can turn the hardest-bitten naturalist misty-eyed. A walk downriver is like time travel, allowing a visitor to conjure up visions of a primitive past.

The stretch of the San Pedro that slices through barren, low-lying hills from the Mexican border north to Interstate 10 is on *Life Magazine's* list of America's Last Great Places and *American Rivers'* list of 20 most threatened rivers.

Its thick carpet of grasses, stands of marshy cattails and reeds and huge, spreading cottonwoods house the highest diversity of birds—400 species—and mammals in the United States. More than six years ago, Arizona's congressional delegation had fallen over itself to turn 36 miles of the river into a conservation area.

But Maddock already had warned in a 1991 report for Cochise County that 3.5 percent annual population growth and a doubling of agriculture could dry one stretch of river by 1997. Separately, in an "off-the-top-of-my-head guess," he said in an interview that continued pumping at current levels could dry the river in 20 years.

There was plenty of water underground for people—enough by some estimates to last hundreds of years. But cottonwood trees can start dying after the water table drops as little as six to 10 feet. And United States Geological Survey graphs showed that low-flows in the river had dropped significantly since the 1920s.

By fall 1994, 18 months after Maddock's letter, the town was awash with talk of water.

"The leaders have a good handle on how to appear environmentally oriented," said Jim Horton, a retired Army sergeant and Vietnam War veteran who founded the San Pedro 100, a local environmental group. "They know that they can't say, 'Kill the San Pedro.' A lot of them would like to see the river saved, but not at the expense of their businesses."

Growth continued to be inevitable in city leaders' eyes. About 20 development projects were in progress in the city and its environs, with the city spitting out 300 new single-family home building permits annually and the local population expected to double by 2040.

And "grow or die" was the buzzword for Fort Huachuca, eighth-largest employer, a cash cow that pumped $2 billion annually into the state's economy. The slogan recognized that only bases that could keep adding people would survive the post-Cold War era's endless waves of military base consolidation and downsizing.

"One thing I don't know is how do you stop growth? We want to have growth, but we do not want to do it at the expense of the river," said Sierra Vista Mayor Richard Archer, a balding military retiree who looks a bit like Patrick Stewart's character in *Star Trek: The Next Generation*. "The experts have told me if we take the proper steps, we can maintain the river and still have growth."

To critics, such talk was eerily reminiscent of Ronald Reagan's promise of lower taxes, increased defense spending and a balanced budget that never panned out. While some experts, including Maddock, said "mitigations" such as artificial recharge of 25 percent

MARIA NASIF

Sierra Vista Councilman Harold Vangilder offered to let UA hydrologist Thomas Maddock run a riparian research center.

DRY

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of pumped water could protect the river for awhile, nobody had hard numbers showing those measures would last under endless waves of growth.

Unlike city officials, a Fort Huachuca official, engineering director Stephen Thompson, has said imported water is needed to solve the basin's groundwater overdraft—an idea almost certain to trigger intense opposition.

In early 1995, the base relocation commission will recommend whether the fort will grow, die or merely stagnate. Congress will decide later in the year. This fall, both sides were visiting Washington, D.C., lobbying congressmen and breaking bread at the Pentagon.

But the fort was up against probably the hardest-hitting environmentalist in the Southwest, the man who had stopped construction of UA's Mount Graham observatory in court last summer after five years of guerrilla warfare.

Dr. Robin Silver, a ponytailed Phoenix emergency room physician and professional wildlife photographer, was one who put his money where his mouth was. Son of a Phoenix homebuilder, Silver, in 1993, had paid $150,000 for 75 acres along the San Pedro after scouring the Southwest for the best available river habitat.

At age 42, he was a compulsive, driven man who accumulated endless files and dished out faxed memos, legal briefs, lawsuits, petitions and press releases from his living room in north central Phoenix.

He liked to say that his father had helped kill Phoenix with growth, and that wasn't going to happen to the San Pedro. One evening, as he drove a reporter north from the town of Bisbee toward Sierra Vista, he stopped at an overlook, cast a cold glare at a flood of lights enveloping the valley and called it a "cancer."

To Silver and some other environmentalists, growth was a disease that no conservation plan or mitigation scheme could cure. With the poor and elderly now looking to protect federal programs from a cost-cutting Republican Congress, Silver didn't see how U.S. taxpayers would front the cost of projects to subsidize growth in the Sunbelt.

"Each one of these lights is another nail in the coffin of the San Pedro," Silver said.

On the opposing side was Judy Gignac, general manager of a water company and development firm, a former Republican county supervisor and a state Board of Regents member.

Her Bella Vista Water Co. was part of a powerful, three-cornered, political triangle. It donated land for UA's Sierra Vista campus, and the UA was pushing to land the defense institute for the fort. Gignac, co-chair of a Cochise Community College water issues group, was as politically connected as they come. Posted on her office's front wall were pictures of Gignac shaking hands with Fife Symington, Barry Goldwater and Ronald Reagan.

Yet Gignac is also known for her negotiating skills, pragmatism and savvy. She had the respect of many environmentalists, more than one of whom remarked they wished she was on their side.

Last summer, her voice was on water conservation radio ads, reminding listeners that, "If you turn on the water and let it run to cool it off, did you know you could use one gallon to fill a 12-ounce glass?" On a TV interview a year ago, she plumped for "orderly, planned and managed growth."

When the TV reporter asked Gignac when any other western city has managed its growth, she laughed.

"I can't really point to any. But that doesn't mean Sierra Vista couldn't be the first."

"I would not wish my actions to result in the legacy of a dead river bed. Anything that grows too quickly kills the organism," she said. "But there has to be some growth. The body changes constantly."

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Dead River Blues

• The Santa Cruz River is now a ghostly "linear park" of cement-lined stream banks and scraggly trees as it meanders through Tucson.

• University of Arizona hydrologist Thomas Maddock has photographs from 1940 to 1990 that show how groundwater pumping has helped transform the Santa Cruz, once rich with cottonwoods and mesquites, into a dusty ditch.

• Up north, dams, pumping and landfills turned Phoenix's Salt River into a dreary toxic waste dump.

• Out west, the lower Colorado River is a plumbing system of reservoirs.

• To the east, the Rio Grande bosque through Albuquerque is slowly being strangled by upstream dams that hold back cottonwood-nurturing floods.

• And in Cochise County, N.M. just east of Springerville, Arizona, ranchers whose cows have chowed down willow and cottonwood seedlings along the San Francisco River say they'll shoot if necessary to preserve their "way of life."

—*Anthony Davis*

ROBIN SILVER

Putting Off The San Pedro

FORT HUACHUCA OFFICIALS said nothing in their environmental documents of the early 1990s about what their pumping was doing or could do to the San Pedro River. That inaction drew charges of a cover-up from environmentalist Robin Silver, who felt the fort was deliberately misleading the Army and Congress about the problem.

But fort spokesman Bob Lopez said officials there didn't look into those issues because the Army didn't ask them to.

The Bureau of Land Management, which owns the San Pedro conservation area, plans someday to build a multi-million-dollar visitors' center on the river, complete with active and passive solar heating units, a water recycling system, indoor and outdoor classrooms and an outdoor amphitheater. But it has stayed silent on Fort Huachuca's expansion, despite critics' warnings that it could someday have a palatial visitors' center with nothing to visit.

Also silent until very recently has been the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, even though its May 1991 report said the San Pedro offered "promising recovery habitat" for five threatened and endangered fish species that by law the bureau is supposed to protect. It failed to comment on the fort's expansion plans at the time, although three months ago it took a stronger stance in a letter to a private contractor.

"Diversion of surface water...and groundwater pumping by the (fort) and Sierra Vista is intercepting water that normally would contribute to the San Pedro River," said the letter from Sam Spiller, supervisor of the agency's Arizona Ecological Services office. "Current information indicates that current water use rates will result in the de-watering of the San Pedro River in about 20 years. De-watering is likely to occur before that time if water use increases."

But as late as 1992, the two agencies' parent, the Interior Department, had told Fort Huachuca officials that while the water issue deserved more study, "We concur with your determination that the environmental impacts (for an earlier proposed expansion) are not significant."

Locally, Mayor Richard Archer was quoted in the *Sierra Vista Herald* last March as saying the area had no water problem, even as he was ordering crews to rip out grass from the grounds of city hall. This fall, he told *The Weekly* he couldn't recall having said that.

Col. James Kelsey, Fort Huachuca's post commander until his departure last week, told another *Herald* interviewer a few weeks after the mayor's interview appeared that "the bogus issue on water" would be a big factor affecting the fort's growth. He later retracted that, claiming his comments had been taken out of context.

"It seemed that as long as no one was making a big deal out of water, the community could keep putting it off and putting it off," said Greg Yuncevich, supervisor of BLM's San Pedro office. "We knew we had to address it sometime, but not today."

More than most government officials Yuncevich has trod a delicate path along the San Pedro. A Bisbee native, Yuncevich is an unusually blunt bureaucrat whose ties to the river date back to teenage keg parties underneath its bridges.

He acknowledged, for instance, that after he learned his office had said nothing about a Fort Huachuca environmental statement several years ago, because the Army had mailed it to another office, "We were real concerned that we hadn't made a stronger statement."

Now his agency isn't speaking out on the fort's expansion because the Justice Department doesn't want federal agencies talking out of turn while the Indian water rights case is pending.

"We make our concerns known, but we feel we were left here without the ability to make a strong stand," Yuncevich said.

In a June meeting, BLM Safford District Office Director William Civish warned his staff that BLM was "just a drop in the bucket" in the Indian water rights suit, and that the bureau would have to follow the "federal family" of agencies under the Justice Department, according to staffers' notes from the meeting.

"BLM is just going along for the ride, Civish said.

—*Anthony Davis*

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MARIA NASIF

DRY

continued from page 16

THE FIRST REACTION to Maddock's San Pedro letter was a wave of denial.

After Monterey officials sent Maddock's letter over the Associated Press wire, William Noyes, an associate UA vice president, asked the hydrologist for a retraction, Maddock said in a recent interview. Maddock said he refused.

Today, Noyes denies asking for a retraction and says he can only recall telling Maddock and Lord, "Are you aware of the university relationship here, and what can you do to fix this? Because you have created a problem."

The problem was the perception that the university was backing something its own scholars opposed, Noyes said recently, even though Maddock hadn't come out and said that he opposed the UA's plan.

The San Pedro saga raises fundamental questions about whether and how much a town should grow in the desert.

The upshot was that Maddock would write Noyes a second letter, as a clarification. The letter said mitigation schemes such as pumping treated wastewater into the river or spreading it on the ground for artificial recharge could protect the river and provide enough water for the institute.

Environmentalist Jim Horton says his group, San Pedro 100, is "up against these powerful forces who would go to great lengths to succeed."

These were not wild-eyed experiments, since Southern Arizona mines and Southern California cities had injected water into the ground for years. But they would cost big bucks to meet water quality standards, and wouldn't be enough to support future "very-large-scale development," Maddock wrote.

In another follow-up letter to Engineering School Dean Ernest Smerdon, Maddock implied he was keeping the San Pedro from becoming another legal quagmire for UA like Mount Graham and the red squirrel.

"The cost to the university for legal assistance (on Mount Graham) in one month alone would pay the $600,000 shortfall laid on this college, and that was for one squirrel species," he wrote. "In the San Pedro Conservation Area, there are reportedly over 300 species of rare birds...It is considered to be one of the greatest riparian habitats in the world."

In two other letters to UA President Manuel Pacheco recently obtained by *The Weekly*, Maddock's colleague, Lord, took a much harder line. He argued the feds should re-examine Fort Huachuca's status, that the language institute was the "tip of the iceberg" and that Sierra Vista was no place for more growth.

"The Arizona water community, like so many in the West, has tended to put the rosiest possible face on proposals for economic development, and for the water resource measures which might be required to support it," wrote Lord, an agricultural economics professor and former head of UA's Water Resources Research Institute. "The truth is that we live in a water-short environment, and we have been reluctant to face the full implications of that fact."

Indeed, UA officials soon were trying to put a better spin on an embarrassing situation.

In a May 2, 1993, memo to Provost Paul Sypherd, vice president Noyes outlined a game plan "for a response that builds on my belief that when you have a lemon, you should make lemonade."

He proposed creating a riparian research institute, funded by Sierra Vista area water companies, the BLM and federal money set aside for mitigation of

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environmental damage from additional pumping.

"We would then be in the position of supporting our faculty while again searching for better knowledge (once again the high road)," Noyes wrote. "Moreover, we would really make a positive impact...It should undercut the negative approach of Monterey."

To Phoenix environmentalist Silver, this language sounded just like a previous UA program to study the endangered red squirrel subspecies while it slammed telescopes on the squirrels' Mount Graham habitat.

"This riparian institute was purely a public relations smokescreen," Silver said.

Noyes responded that it seemed like a good idea regardless of what happened with the language institute.

"Maddock is a world class expert in the field and can be trusted to do good scholarship," said Noyes, who has since left UA to run the private, non-profit Magellan University in Tucson.

Lord, however, wrote Pacheco that UA really needed to research how to ease the economic pain of base closings. Lord had plenty of experience on the firing line, having quit his water resources

Many realtors remain in denial, clinging to scientifically questionable studies finding no problem.

directorship nearly three years earlier, in part because of what he said was his "discomfort" at dealing with the discord between the state's prevailing, Panglossian view of water politics and his own more jaded view.

"Closing Fort Huachuca after developing and implementing a plan for minimizing these costs, and for spreading the burden of meeting those which remain, would have many national benefits," Lord wrote. "The recent nationwide competitive scramble by local interests and political representatives to foist these costs off on others makes a mockery of our democracy."

SO FAR, UA's plans haven't borne fruit. The base commission opted in 1993 not to support moving the defense institute, but will reconsider it in 1995 in its final round of recommendations to Congress.

In what some observers call the "Mother of all BRACs," bases representing 15 percent of the replacement value of the country's 400 military bases are scheduled to be reviewed for possible closing during this round of discussions, although that plan pre-dated the November sweep of pro-military Republicans into Congress.

But needless to say, Maddock and Lord's pitch won few friends in Sierra Vista, where Fort Huachuca is the engine driving the growth. Six years earlier, when the Army considered moving much of the fort's mission to Massachusetts, the town had panicked.

People moved away and real estate values began a plunge from which they've only recently recovered. Sierra Vista's leaders wanted economic diversity, but theirs was still an artificial, one-industry economy, fueled by the federal government. Since then, the fort has been a winner in the base-closure sweepstakes, with $500 million worth of new construction projects on post just in the past five years.

It was no surprise, then, that two weeks after Maddock and Lord's first letter hit the press, Sierra Vista public works director George Michael trashed it in a memo to his mayor and council as a contradiction of Maddock's original 1991 report.

Among other things, Michael said that the 1993 letter overestimated Sierra Vista's population and groundwater pumping, and that nobody knew enough to say that current use will dry up the river.

Letters from "environmental extremists" make it difficult for other interest groups to cooperate, wrote Michael, who later termed that a general statement not directed at anyone. Maddock, who stood by his letter, took that comment as a jab at him.

"(The letter) is very artfully worded to distort a set of facts to lead the uninformed reader to a conclusion the facts do not support," Michael wrote. "Nothing in the previous report suggests stopping growth, particularly in the near future."

Then, in November 1993, Sierra Vista Councilman Harold Vangilder and Noyes dropped into Maddock's office to talk about setting up the riparian research institute in Sierra Vista with Maddock as its head. Vangilder later said he went there strictly in his job as a UA program development specialist, but environmentalists still rolled their eyes.

"I was at a water issues group meeting at Cochise College last spring and said that it was very difficult because we were up against these powerful forces who would go to great lengths to succeed," said Jim Horton of the environmentalist group San Pedro 100.

"I told them that one city council member went to Maddock and offered him a riparian institute. Later, Vangilder

continued on page 20

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DRY

continued from page 19

came up to me and said he wasn't there in his job as a council member, only as a UA official, and I said, 'It's still not very nice to do it.' "

Vangilder replied, "I'm a UA employee and I'm charged with bringing additional functions here. My ability to bribe a nationally renowned Ph.D. is quite limited. Tom Maddock and I are not on different sides. He has said there are things this community can do to mitigate our water problem and so have I."

But less than a year later, Sierra Vista officials trashed Maddock's 1991 study in a document seeking proposals from consultants to study the water issue. The document, while agreeing that pumping could hurt the river, said most people who have reviewed Maddock's study, "including some of those involved in producing it, do not have much confidence in its results."

It cited "outdated data, extreme adjustments in assumptions...and just general disagreement with the conclusions and recommendations." Asked by *The Weekly* to name the Maddock-bashers, Michael declined.

"I'm not going to name a bunch of (those people) so you can stick it in the paper and get them all riled up," he said.

"Some of our citizens have taken sides based, to large extent, on emotionalism and have lost their objectivity," the city document said. "The City feels a professional qualified to review the available information and provide expert opinion and advice may help defuse the situation."

Maddock said the request for proposals was basically putting out a bounty on his model.

"Everyone else—the BLM, the Bureau of Reclamation, the United States Geological Survey and Fort Huachuca—is on record as saying groundwater pumping causes problems," Maddock said in an interview. "The only ones continuing to try to deny it are in Sierra Vista."

Indeed, the U.S. Interior Department's computer models were reaching some of the same conclusions as Maddock's, as it prepared for the Gila River Indian Community's water rights case. The Gila whose reservation hugs Interstate 10 southeast of Phoenix, had sued in the 1970s, seeking to stop other users from sucking up river water the reservation claimed for itself.

Maddock and his scientific allies pointed out that excessive pumping creates a cone of depression. Looking like an upside-down dunce cap, this cone contains empty underground sand clays and gravels that once were flush with water.

From 1968 to 1988, the cone had dropped from 68 feet to 95 feet underneath Sierra Vista, Maddock and other scientists said. By 1993, Maddock was warning that this cone had reached the river, and that the pumping was pulling from the river itself.

"This gives me a rather bleak outlook for the San Pedro," said Interior Department consulting engineer Catherine Kraeger-Rovey of Denver, in a November 1993 letter. "Even if Sierra Vista stopped pumping tomorrow, whic of course will not happen, depletions (from the aquifer) would continue to increase for awhile. Since their pumpin will only increase, depletions will also increase, and the ecosystem is going to be in real trouble."

William Noyes, an associate UA vice president, asked the hydrologist for a retraction, Maddock said. He refused.

In March 1994, a Fort Huachuca official wrote Cochise College President Walter Patton that the apparent expert consensus was that the area's aquifer an the river are connected, and that pumping keeps groundwater from reaching the river. He wrote that "It is time to consider solutions, not what should be studied next."

But by fall 1994, denial was still running rampant in some circles. Alan Kleinman, state Water Resources Director under the hard-right era of Gov. Ev Mecham, wrote a newspaper column in the *Sierra Vista Herald* in October headlined "Water Crisis in Sierra Vista i a Fabrication."

He claimed the area's aquifer was a gold mine worth $3.5 billion to $8 billion, contained enough water to keep the river and city going up to 8,000 years, and argued that it should be extracted like oil.

Now a U.S. Bureau of Reclamation economist in Boulder City, Nevada, Kleinman opined that environmentalists wishing to protect the San Pedro "simply need to put up the dollars and make the appropriate arrangements to recharge sewage effluent, and quit trying to stand in the way of the progress of others."

Shortly afterward, Kleinman's superior Dan Glasser, director of the Bureau's policy analysis office, wrote a

Tucson Musicians, Make Yourselves Heard!

TAMMIES '95

TUCSON AREA MUSIC AWARDS

OPEN INVITATION TO ALL AREA MUSICIANS:

The producers of the Tucson Area Music Awards (the TAMMIES) are starting now to plan events for 1995—and we want you to be involved!

The TAMMIES is a celebration of the excellence and diversity of music found in southern Arizona. On Friday, March 31 and Saturday, April 1 1995 this will manifest as a two-night Showcase Shuffle featuring performances in 17 categories of music by more than 90 bands and solo artists. All performing finalists will be chosen by a panel of local music professionals.

The TAMMIES Showcase Shuffle in 1994 attracted large and enthusiastic crowds; these showcases give musicians the opportunity to expose their music to new audiences. We also think that this wealth of local music deserves to be shared—the Showcase Shuffle, TAMMIES Compilation CD and the Tucson Area Music Awards are all being promoted nationally.

How To Participate in the 1995 TAMMIES

1) Complete an information form (see below).
2) Submit a tape or CD, publicity photo and other press materials (if available).
3) Mail or deliver the form and materials by December 16, 1994.

Panelists from Tucson's music industry will review all submissions and choose five finalists in 17 categories (see below). All finalists will be invited to participate in a Showcase to be held on Friday and Saturday, March 31 and April 1. A Reader Poll in the *Tucson Weekly* will determine the 1994 TAMMIES Honorees, announced at the TAMMIES Awards Night in May 1995.

OFFICIAL TAMMIES INFORMATION FORM

Please complete this form, and submit it with press materials and a cassette or CD, by December 16, 1994. Mail material to: TAMMIES, P.O. Box 1429, Tucson, AZ 85702 or deliver to TAMMIES World Headquarters at 201 W. Cushing Street. (Please note: press kits, cassettes, CD, etc. cannot be returned. They become a permanent part of the TAMMIES Archives.)

If you have any questions or comments, call Carol Anderson, Executive Director of the TAMMIES, at 792-3630.
Or leave a voice mail message on the TAMMIES Hotline: 690-6427.

Please check ONE category box that best describes your music.

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- ☐ COUNTRY/WESTERN
- ☐ ACOUSTIC/FOLK (check one)
  - Ensemble
  - Solo
- ☐ LATINO (check one)
  - Tex-Mex
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  - Norteño
  - Mariachi
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Band/Artist Name_____

Contact Person_____ Phone_____

Number of Band Members_____ Address_____

Developer Judy Gignac: "I would not wish my actions to result in the legacy of a dead river bed. Anything that grows too quickly kills the organism."

letter to the *Herald* disavowing the column.

About the same time, a study from former Cochise County environmental quality director Erich Korsten, done for Sierra Vista Realtors, dipped deeper still into denial.

Korsten argued that the river was not only not threatened by pumping, but that the Sierra Vista area was running a groundwater surplus instead of a deficit. He maintained the drop-offs in river flows over nearly 70 years were simply a sign of "alternating dry and wet cycles." And he claimed there had been no systematic declines in the water table, and that the underground aquifer feeding the river and the aquifer feeding Sierra Vista aren't connected.

"Thus, pumping in the Fort Huachuca and Sierra Vista area had, and will have, no effect on the river," said Korsten, now a private hydrologist in Phoenix.

Bob MacNish, a United States Geological Survey hydrologist and colleague of Maddock, dumped Korsten's optimism into the scientific dustbin.

He wrote that Korsten's work stemmed from highly questionable science, assuming, for instance, that the amount of water replenishing the aquifer was three times that of any previous study. Korsten also assumed that 3.2 inches of rainfall would run off per square mile to recharge the aquifer, while a former top National Weather Service official said it should be at most one-third of that, according to MacNish.

"It is truly unfortunate that this report has been produced," MacNish wrote. "While there are quite a few people in the San Pedro basin who are reluctant to admit there is a problem, there is a growing number who are beginning to understand that there is a problem, and that the problem is solvable."

ONLY THE NUMBERS and computer models in Maddock's message were new.

In 1974, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers had reported separate cones of depression were forming underneath Sierra Vista and Huachuca City, although the Corps assured folks the aquifer had enough water to support even hefty population growth for 600 to 1,200 years.

In 1981, in a parting shot from the Jimmy Carter administration, a top Environmental Protection Agency official wrote the Council on Environmental Quality that "massive groundwater overdrafting" could dry up the San Pedro and that overpumping was the biggest potential cause of desertification in the area.

But in 1984, the first efforts to deal with the problem ran into a wall of denial.

That year, the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development briefly stopped insuring mortgage loans for new Sierra Vista homes. Developers were pushing to build enough homes to double the town's population, but because of the Gila Indian suit, state water officials wouldn't certify that the town had enough water. The local Audubon Society chapter put out a newsletter titled, "A River at Risk."

Before the ink dried on newspaper articles announcing the feds' action, developers were buzzing local HUD offices with phone calls. Federal officials quickly reopened the loan spigot. A water task force formed and dissolved without doing much.

At a public meeting, 75 locals poked fun at the Indians, while a HUD official sat mutely, having been silenced by his supervisor.

"If the Indians win the lawsuit, will they reoccupy the valley? Will we have to move away?" asked Roy Harmon, president of the Cochise Board of Realtors.

Laughter pealed through the meeting room when an audience member replied, "We'll have to set aside a bedroom for them in every house."

Bart Baker, a state representative, said the feds must "let us know what we have to do to keep expanding and developing instead of things being brought to a screeching halt."

A decade later, Natalie Danforth, an Audubon Society member who sat on the task force and still lives in Sierra Vista, recalled that forming a local water committee turned out to be a good way to kill the issue.

"(Local leaders) wanted growth and development as if there was no tomorrow," said Danforth, who then and now has worked as a Fort Huachuca librarian. "My regret is that 10 years ago, we could have dealt with it in an orderly way. It's always management by crisis."

Judy Gignac, who served on the same task force as a county supervisor, was more charitable.

"People have asked me what's different now, and I say motivation. Ten years ago, the problem did not loom that large. We were unable to motivate people to come to consensus."

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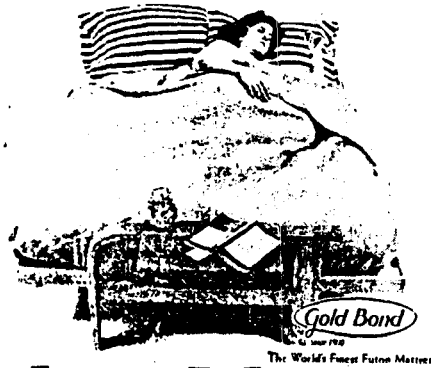

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For more information, write Montes Orthopedic at 2532 E. Broadway, Tucson, Arizona, 85716. Or call 1-602- 326-8949 for mail order service.

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

January 30, 1995

Mr. Jim Horton
President
Huachuca Audubon Society
P.O. Box 63
Sierra Vista, AR 85636

Dear Mr. Horton:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

Document Separator

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

January 27, 1995

Ms. Bonnie L.
210 Brookside
Pittsburgh, P

Dear Ms. M

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FT Huachuca WNS 1-27

Dear Mr. Courter: 1/24/95

I am writing to you today to ask you to halt expansion of Ft. Huachuca and protect the San Pedro River.

As I read how this army base expansion would threaten the San Pedro River I am alarmed. This river is already under stress because of the rapid growth of surrounding communities without the 25 percent increase in population to the fort and support community planned by the army.

Another fact of concern is the flow levels of the San Pedro have

Continued

Document Separator

FT Huachuca (1)
WNS
1-23

P.O. Box 36084
TUCSON AZ 85740
JANUARY 14, 1995

JIM COURTER
BASE REALIGNMENT & CLOSURE COMMITTEE
1 ARLINGTON VA 22209

DEAR MR. COURTER —

I RECENTLY HEARD ABOUT A PROPOSAL TO BRING THE DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE TO FORT HUACHUCA, AZ FROM CALIFORNIA. WHILE I HEARTILY SUPPORT CONSOLIDATION & ANY EFFORT TO CONSERVE TAXPAYER FUNDS, I AM TROUBLED BY THIS PROPOSAL.

Document Separator

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

January 23, 1995

Ms. Corolla Hoag
P.O. Box 36084
Tucson, AZ 85740

Dear Ms. Hoag:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

① Ft Huachuca ans 1-23

2849 Hoffman Road SE
Olympia, WA 98501
January 15, 1995

Mr. Jim Courter
Chairman, Base Realignment and Closure Committee
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Courtner:

I am writing to ask you to stop the expansion of Ft. Huachuca to house the Defense Language Institute. This expansion plan threatens the San Pedro River, already suffering reduced flows from overuse of groundwater that supplies the river.

The San Pedro River is a designated riparian national conservation area and the longest major undammed river in the Southwest. Eight species of endangered or threatened native fish live in the river. The area contains two rare forest types (mesquite bosque and Fremont cottonwood/Goodling willow), and 330 species of birds.

The plan would result in a 25% increase in population in the area and stress the water supply of the San Pedro River. At a minimum, please ensure a formal environmental impact study is conducted and evaluated to prevent damage to the area.

Sincerely,

George Kaminsky

George Kaminsky

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

January 23, 1995

Mr. George Kaminsky
2849 Hoffman Road SE
Olympia, WA 98501

Dear Mr. Kaminsky:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

FT Huachuca I-20 WNS
1/13/95

(1)

Dear Mr. Carter,

I am writing to you concerning the proposed expansion of Fort Huachuca in southeastern Arizona, which would threaten the San Pedro River riparian area.

As amateur birdwatchers, we visited southeastern Arizona last spring and were amazed at the beauty of the San Pedro River environs. In fact, it was our favorite spot out of four prime birding locales in southeastern Arizona. The impact of pumping increased amounts of groundwater from the already depleted water table by the river would be profound. Most likely, the river flora and fauna would decrease dramatically, and perhaps irreversibly.

Because the San Pedro River is already threatened by growth in surrounding cities, I feel that it needs protection. I ask for your help in preserving this area, already designated a riparian national conservation area in 1988.

Sincerely,

Sherry Krieger
Robert Daya

cc: Sec. Bruce Babbitt
Sec William Perry

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

January 20, 1994

Ms. Sherry Kritzer
P.O. Box 938
Moss Beach, CA 94038

Dear Ms. Kritzer:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

(1)

FT Huachuca WWS 1-18

Law Offices Of
ROGER C. WOLF
IMMIGRATION LAW SINCE 1976

January 13, 1995

Jim Courter, Chairman
Base Realignment and Closure
Committee
1700 North Monroe Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Re: Ft. Huachuca, Arizona

Dear Mr. Courter:

Please do not expand Ft. Huachuca! I've been hiking and birdwatching at the San Pedro National Conservation Area since 1988, and I flew over it just three weeks ago. It is a unique and beautiful river. Expanding the base will only detract from the already precarious flow of the river. The federal government, on the contrary, should be suing to stop further population growth in the basin.

Yours very truly,

Roger C. Wolf

RCW/bq

cc: Secretary Bruce Babbitt
Secretary William Perry

290 North Meyer Avenue • Tucson Arizona 85701 • Phone: (602) 882-9633 • Fax: (602) 882-2929 Legal Assistant: Bonnie J. Quijada

FT Huachuca WNS 1-17-9

CYNTHIA DENISE PORTER
35 BENNETT DRIVE
BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS 78521-5511

January 13, 1995

Jim Courter, Chairman
Base Realignment and Closure Committee
1700 N. Moore St., Ste. 1425
Arlington, VA 2229

Dear Sir:

I am writing to urge you to halt expansion of Ft. Huachuca and to protect the San Pedro River.

This plan threatens the San Pedro River which is already under stress because of rapid growth of surrounding communities.

The San Pedro is the longest major undammed river in the Southwest. The 55,000-acre conservation area includes 45 miles of the river, from the Mexican border north. The area contains large tracts of the two rarest forest types in the United States: mesquite bosque and Fremont cottonwood/Gooding willow. More than 330 species of birds have been recorded within the conservation area, including 75% of the U.S. population of gray hawk. The region has one of the highest diversities of mammals north of Panama. Eight species of endangered or threatened native fish occur in the river.

Save this precious resource by leaving it alone!

Sincerely,

Denise Porter

Denise Porter

cc: Secretary Bruce Babbitt
Secretary William Perry

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

January 17, 1994

Ms. Denise Porter
35 Bennett Drive
Brownsville, TX 78521-5511

Dear Ms. Porter:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

(2)

1/11/95 FT Huachuca WWS 1-19-95

Dear Mr. Lyles:

This letter is written to encourage you to neither support nor recommend any BRACC action which would result in a manpower increase at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. As you are well aware, the community surrounding Fort Huachuca is locked in a battle over growth vs. water availability to the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area. Any growth at Ft. Huachuca before local government gets its act together would only excerbate this dilemna.

Fort Huachuca is a good neighbor, but I feel any growth there should be a part of overall planning strategy for the surrounding community, and the minimal planning effort now in place ignores the water issue almost completely. Until local officials embrace the issue and work for its solution, any growth inducing actions such as increases at Fort Huachuca make solutions much more difficult.

You can help by not increasing manpower levels at Fort Huachuca in this round of BRACC decisions. Re-organize the commands if you will, but, please! no more manpower levels! Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Jerry W. Anderson

Concerned Citizen

1/10/95

Dear Mr. Dixon:

This letter is written to ask you and the BRACC committee to neither recommend nor support any action in this BRAC round to increase manpower levels at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

For the past ten years, locally elected officials have ignored study after study showing an overdraft of our water resource, and the community is just now coming to grips with the reality of the problem. Any increase of manpower at Fort Huachuca is growth inducing, and would exacerbate the difficulty of planning to include a limited water resource. And, since Ft. Huachuca is our only major economic engine, growth there has a much higher impact. ~~than, say, a new service station~~.

Many of us feel that strategies that allow for wise water use and economic growth can be developed. It would be much easier to develop them if we didn't have to react just all the time because of growth at the Fort. Give us some time, please.

Thank you for your consideration

Sincerely

Jerry Ambrosek

Concerned citizen

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

January 17, 1994

Mr. Jerry Ambrose
1919 San Diego Circle
Sierra Vista, AZ 85635

Dear Mr. Ambrose:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

FT Huachuca WNS 1-17

January 10, 1995

Jim Courter, Chairman
Base Realignment & Closure Committee
1700 N. Moore St., Ste. 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Mr. Courter;

We are writing to you concerning the proposed expansion of Fort Huachuca, Arizona in order to house the Defense Language Institute now in California.

We urge you to not only halt any expansion of Fort Huachuca but to seriously study the option of closing the base and moving the military personnel to a less sensitive environmental area. Continued ground water pumping of an already overdrawn water table will eventually kill the San Pedro River National Riparian Area. This riparian area contains rare plant communities, one of the most diverse mammal populations in North America, and hundreds of bird species including many Mexican rarities (for the United States).

We strongly urge you to stop this environmentally catastrophic expansion of Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

Sincerely,

Chuck Neal
Kate Neal

Chuck & Kate Neal
1526 Alger Ave.
Cody, Wyoming 82414

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

January 17, 1994

Mr. & Mrs. Chuck Neal
1526 Alger Avenue
Cody, Wyoming 82414

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Neal:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

10 Jan 95

SUBJECT: Request for BRAC Consideration of De-Watering of the San Pedro River with Continued Expansion of Ft Huachuca, Arizona

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Ten years ago local citizens sounded the alarm concerning the over-draft of ground water here in the Ft Huachuca/Sierra Vista, Arizona area. Citizens pointed out the NEGATIVE impact continued over-draft would have on the San Pedro River unless a comprehensive water management plan were produced to address the issue. The local leaders, including the Commanding General of Ft Huachuca,were provided information then available from the Arizona Department of Water Resources which indicated more water was being pumped from the surrounding aquifer than was being replaced from precipitation.

Now, 10 years later, it is taking a lawsuit against Ft Huachuca by environmental groups to wake up the community and remind its citizens that the problem has not gone away. You will hear from local booster groups that the problem is now being addressed..but ONLY AFTER the lawsuit was filed has the issue captured their attention. Too little, too late... University of Arizona hydrologists report that the over-draft of the aquifer is ALREADY having an impact on the river. By the time the cottonwood trees start dying, we may have reached the point of no return in assuring the health of one of the LAST GREAT PLACES on earth, the San Predro Riparian Conservation Area. That area is now administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

Those of us concerned about the present and future of the San Pedro respectfully request that you consider the impact on the local water table and thus the San Pedro of any further expansion of Ft Huachuca, Arizona.

We live in a desert. EXPANSION OF FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZONA, IS ILL ADVISED in view of its desert setting and the accompanying population increase such an expansion would mean with attendant additional demands on the water table.

You have at your right hand a most respected authority on Arizona water issues, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR BRUCE BABBITT. He will tell you that water issues are extremely important here in Arizona and that the Central Arizona Project extension to this local area is costly and bound to hit the taxpayers' pockets in an intolerable way. Add to that the claim of the Gila Indian Tribe on San Pedro River water, and you have a recipe for disaster locally if local leadership here does not put the breaks on boosting expansion of Fort Huachuca.

Sincerely,

Douglas and Natalie Danforth
Box 232
Bisbee, Arizona 85603

(1)

Ft Huachuca WNS 1-17

10 Jan 95

SUBJECT: Request for BRAC Consideration of De-Watering of the San Pedro River with Continued Expansion of Ft Huachuca, Arizona

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Ten years ago local citizens sounded the alarm concerning the over-draft of ground water here in the Ft Huachuca/Sierra Vista, Arizona area. Citizens pointed out the NEGATIVE impact continued over-draft would have on the San Pedro River unless a comprehensive water management plan were produced to address the issue. The local leaders, including the Commanding General of Ft Huachuca,were provided information then available from the Arizona Department of Water Resources which indicated more water was being pumped from the surrounding aquifer than was being replaced from precipitation.

Now, 10 years later, it is taking a lawsuit against Ft Huachuca by environmental groups to wake up the community and remind its citizens that the problem has not gone away. You will hear from local booster groups that the problem is now being addressed..but ONLY AFTER the lawsuit was filed has the issue captured their attention. Too little, too late... University of Arizona hydrologists report that the over-draft of the aquifer is ALREADY having an impact on the river. By the time the cottonwood trees start dying, we may have reached the point of no return in assuring the health of one of the LAST GREAT PLACES on earth, the San Predro Riparian Conservation Area. That area is now administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

Those of us concerned about the present and future of the San Pedro respectfully request that you consider the impact on the local water table and thus the San Pedro of any further expansion of Ft Huachuca, Arizona.

We live in a desert. EXPANSION OF FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZONA, IS ILL ADVISED in view of its desert setting and the accompanying population increase such an expansion would mean with attendant additional demands on the water table.

You have at your right hand a most respected authority on Arizona water issues, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR BRUCE BABBITT. He will tell you that water issues are extremely important here in Arizona and that the Central Arizona Project extension to this local area is costly and bound to hit the taxpayers' pockets in an intolerable way. Add to that the claim of the Gila Indian Tribe on San Pedro River water, and you have a recipe for disaster locally if local leadership here does not put the breaks on boosting expansion of Fort Huachuca.

Sincerely,

Douglas and Natalie Danforth
Box 232
Bisbee, Arizona 85603

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

January 17, 1994

Mr. & Mrs. Douglas Danforth
Box 232
Bisbee, Arizonia 85603

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Danforth:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

Document Separator

January 17, 1

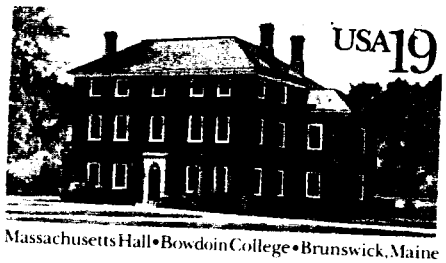
Dear Mr. Lyles —

In the 15 years we have been vacationing in the Sierra Vista, Arizona area, we have lost much of its unique charm & beauty through overdevelopment. A large Ft. Huachuca would make a bad situation worse. Please do not consider Ft. Huachuca as an option when deciding where to move army installations.

Thank you,

Ralph E. Cockerill

MR. & MRS. RALPH COCKERILL
4704 E. PARADISE VILLAGE PKWY. N. #209
PHOENIX, AZ 85032



David Lyles
Exec. Director Base Realignment &
Closure Committee
1700 N. Moore St.
Arlington, VA 22209

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

FT Huachuca WNS 1-17

January 17, 1994

Ms. Mary E. Cockerill
4704 E. Paradise Village PKWY. N #209
Phoenix, AZ 85032

Dear Ms. Cockerill:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

Ft Huachuca
WNS
1-9

Lake Region Audubon Society
115 Lameraux Road
Winter Haven, FL 33884
Virginia Adler, President

January 4, 1995

Jim Courter, Chairman
Base Realignment and Closure Committee
1700 N. Moore St.
Ste. 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Courter:

Many of us are familiar with Fort Huachuca and the surroundings, including the San Pedro River, Audubon Research Ranch, and riparian areas recommended for National Wildlife Refuges. We are therefore much concerned by the Army's proposal to extend the Fort to the southeast and bring in 5,000 employees and their families. The cone of depression in the ground water underlying the Fort and the diminishing river flow has been a concern for more than two decades. Additional pumping cannot be sustained.

We urge a full environmental impact study and comprehensive public hearings.

The undersigned members of Lake Region Audubon Society have authorized this use of their names. Their signatures are on file in our office.

Frances Ailsman
1405 N Lime
Plant City, FL 33566-2341

Buren Barton
101 Harbor Way
Auburndale, FL 33823

Mary W Barnard
351 Alpine Dr S
Winter Haven, FL 33881

Frank Barnard
351 Alpine Dr S
Winter Haven, FL 33881

Nancy Bissett
2929 JB Carter Rd
Davenport, FL 33837

L F Blankner
360 E Vine St
Bartow, FL 33830

Martha Sue Brantley
1725 N Lake Shipp Dr
Winter Haven, FL 33880

Dorothy W Bunn
1175 Hermosa Av
Bartow, FL 33830

Gwendolyn J Burkhart
P O Box 278
Waverly, FL 33877

Tommy D Calhoun
535 Young Pl
Lakeland, FL 33803

Viola M Cameron
445 Russfield Dr
Knoxville, TN 37922

Alfred B Chiles
740 Manor Dr
Bartow, FL 33830

Byrum W Cooper
115 Lameraux Rd
Winter Haven, FL 33884

Linda F Cooper
115 Lameraux Rd
Winter Haven, FL 33884

Ruth F Cooper
1225 Havendale Blvd #155
Winter Haven, FL 33881

Carol Deaton
843 Success Av
Lakeland, FL 33801

Eva S Devenish
200 Av K SE #30
Winter Haven, FL 33880

Carolyn Dickson
550 N Palmetto Cr Rd
Avon Park, FL 33825

Michael P Eaton
7410 Orangeview Cir
Lakeland, FL 33809

Frank E Eastman
1001 Carpenter's Way #D305
Lakeland, FL 33809

Helen F Eastman
200 Av K SE #71
Winter Haven, FL 33880

Albert Eskenazi
1304 Jaffa
Lakeland, FL 33801

Jane Eskenazi
1304 Jaffa
Lakeland, FL 33801

Hoke S Fitzgerald Jr
P O Box 155
Waverly, FL 33877

Clarice S Ford
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Avon Park, FL 33825

Jacob Fruth Jr
4141 New Tampa Hwy
Holiday MHP 104 A St
Lakeland, FL 33801

Charles Geanangel
330 E Swoope St
Lake Alfred, FL 33850

Roberta Geanangel
330 E Swoope St
Lake Alfred, FL 33850

Lenela Glass-Godwin
997 McCartha Lane
Tallassee, AL 36078

James C Godwin
997 McCartha Lane
Tallassee, AL 36078

Karen Griffith
5714 Hebron Lane
Lakeland, FL 33813

John W Halloran
6141 Swallow Dr
Lakeland, FL 33809

I L Harnage
5707 Ross Creek Rd
Lakeland, FL 33809

Lois C Harrison
2311 Nevada Av
Lakeland, FL 33803

Marguerite Hartman
2500 21st St NW #80
Winter Haven, FL 33881

Peggy M Hawkinson
71 Lake Link Cir SE
Winter Haven, FL 33884

Edward Hecker
156 Lake Daisy Terr SE
Winter Haven, FL 33884

Bertram V L Henry
531 Prado Pl
Lakeland, FL 33803

Frances M Henry
531 Prado Pl
Lakeland, FL 33803

Patricia G Herbert
805 Lakeside Ct
Lakeland, FL 33801

James W Gray Jr
157 Lake Otis Rd
Winter Haven, FL 33884

Jane C Jukes
915 Hill Dr
Haines City, FL 33844

John Kaylor
177 Lake Otis Rd
Winter Haven, FL 33884

Vincent G Knott
915 S Heron Cir
Winter Haven, FL 33884

Meredith Landry
2256 Collins Lane
Lakeland, FL 33803

Phyllis P Legg
790 S Carolina Av
Lake Alfred, FL 33850

Gilbert O Lucas
5315 Glenmore Dr
Lakeland, FL 33813

Paul J Lux
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Lakeland, FL 33809

Shirley J Lux
10000 US Hwy 98 N #210
Lakeland, FL 33809

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Betty Maragos
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Lakeland, FL 33801

Eleanore C McDade
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Plant City, FL 33567

Leonard L Mecha
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Auburndale, FL 33823

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2015 Charnes Ct
Lakeland, FL 33813

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Plant City, FL 33565

John Perry
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Winter Haven, FL 33884

Annemarie Philippi
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Lakeland, FL 33801

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Lakeland, FL 33803

Virginia E Ransom
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Marge Richards
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Stephen Richards
5209 Live Oak Rd
Lakeland, FL 33813

Betty D Richie
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Glenn Rifenberg
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Bartow, FL 33830

Louise Rifenberg
665 McLeod St
Bartow, FL 33830

William H Sands
P O Box 1520
Winter Haven, FL 33882-1520

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Dr William A Sawyers
833 E Lowell St
Lakeland, FL 33805

Martha Sehi
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Lake Wales, FL 33853

Patricia Shade
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Winter Haven, FL 33881

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R G Smith
70 Fairview Dr S
Haines City, FL 33844

Robert G Snow
5510 Antler Trail
Lakeland, FL 33811

William M Stroud
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Kathleen, FL 33849

C Reed Sutherland
610 15th Ct NE
Winter Haven, FL 33881

Lavern W Timmer
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Lake Alfred, FL 33850

Doris M Trohn
1401 Seville Pl
Lakeland, FL 33803

Mary Lynn Underwood
1903 Jupiter St
Lakeland, FL 33801

Margaret Vandewalker
2112 West End Av
Lakeland, FL 33803

James Vandewalker
2112 West End Av
Lakeland, FL 33803

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512 Coleman Dr W
Winter Haven, FL 33884

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1465 S Davis Av
Bartow, FL 33830

Helene P Woodard
309 Alpine Dr
Winter Haven, FL 33881

M Lewis Wright Jr
P O Box 2185
Winter Haven, FL 33880

Mae E. Hartsaw
305 E. Conant
Bartow, FL 33880-5614

Gina Clark
3748 Country Oak Lane
Lake Wales, FL 33853

Ora S. Barlow
8911 Carrolwood Dr.
P O Box 64
Kathleen, FL 33849-0064

Marie H. Sands
185 Lake Otis Rd.
Winter Haven, FL 33884

Lois Peer
2727 San Lan Ranch Dr.
Lakeland, FL 33813

Richard Coleman
203 Lake Pansy
Winter Haven, FL 33881

Rae Bourguein
3602 Tigereye Ct.
Mulberry, FL 33860

cc: Secretary Bruce Babbitt
Secretary William Perry

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

January 9, 1994

Ms. Virginia Alder
Lake Region Audubon Society
115 Lameraux Road
Winter Haven, FL 33884

Dear Ms. Alder:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

FT. Huachuca was 1/3

(1)

409 East 85th Street
Apt. 3A
New York, NY 10028

30 December 1994

Jim Courter
Chairman
Base Realignment and Closure Committee
1700 N. Moore St. /Ste. 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am writing to ask you **to halt expansion of Ft. Huachuca** and, instead, protect the San Pedro River, which is the longest major undammed river in the Southwest.

We owe it to future generations to leave some of this magnificent country UNSPOILED.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

M. Adams

Margaret Adams

cc: Secretary Bruce Babbit
Secretary William Perry

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

January 4, 1994

Margaret Adams
409 East 85th Street
Apt. 3A
New York, NY 10028

Dear Ms. Adams:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

URGENT!

Ft Huachuca WMS 1-4-95

(1)

The San Pedro River is located in the southeast corner of Arizona. The river originates in desert grasslands of northern Sonora, Mexico and flows about 140 miles north to enter the Gila River near Winkleman, Arizona. The Gila River is a tributary of the Colorado River and joins it near Yuma, Arizona.

The San Pedro watershed drains 4000 square miles and contains most of the major life zones of North America, ranging from coniferous forests on the nearly 10,000 ft. high mountains that border the basin to Sonoran desert scrub at 1800 ft. elevation near the river's mouth.

The San Pedro 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 or broadleaf riparian association forest. *Riparian,* refers to an area where plants and animals thrive because of an availability of water, either at or near the land surface. The San Pedro riparian area supports one of the richest eco-systems in North America and has the highest diversity of mammals in the US. There have been 82 species of mammals, 27 species of fish (13 native), 43 species of reptiles and amphibians and 365 species of birds documented using the river. Over 60 percent of vertebrate species in the arid southwest are entirely dependent on riparian ecosystems. Twenty-four San Pedro species are already in need of federal protection. ~~Man~~ PEOPLE has been using this area for about 11,200 years. Some of the earliest known human occupation sites in North America are on the banks of the San Pedro River, including the most significant site known to exist. The river has been deemed "suitable and eligible" for wild and scenic status, confirmation is expected by December 1994. Any loss of surface water flows would have a devastating effect on wildlife.

Please! don't let Ft. Huachuca be a part of the destruction of this National Treasure! Many Thanks, Kathryn Daily

POB 622 BISBEE, AZ 85603

FT. Huachuca UWS 1/3

URGENT

The San Pedro River is located in the southeast corner of Arizona. The river originates in desert grasslands of northern Sonora, Mexico and flows about 140 miles north to enter the Gila River near Winkleman, Arizona. The Gila River is a tributary of the Colorado River and joins it near Yuma, Arizona.

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No return Address

Please do NOT let Ft. Huachuca be a part of the destruction of this National Treasure! Thank you,
Kathyn Daily

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

January 4, 1994

Kathryn Daily
P.O. Box 622
Bisbee, AZ 85603

Dear Ms. Daily:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

(1)

Jim Courter
Chairman
Base Realignment and Closure Committee
1700 N. Moore St., Suite. 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

FT. Huachuca WNS 1/3

Dear Mr. Courter,

I have recently learned that the U. S. Army wants to expand Fort Huachuca Arizona by an additional 5000 personnel. The impact on the nearby community of Sierra Vista would be dramatic. The city fathers and business interests certainly must be excited by the influx of potential wealth this expansion would generate for them.

However, this wealth surely would be paid for by the sacrifice of the San Pedro River and the surrounding riparian biome. Military and community demands for water in this desert environment are already having a dramatic impact on the ground water. Statewide, there are few remaining free flowing water courses. Their demise was sealed long ago with the excessive demands of irrigation and unwise desert development. These are not unfounded statements, as anyone with an inclination to research the areas history can discover for themselves.

In this period of budget cuts and reduction in the size of government and the military, there must be a more economical and environmentally sensitive solution to save both money and the San Pedro Water Conservation District.

As I have vacationed in Sierra Vista many times with the sole purpose of visiting the San Pedro River and nearby Ramsey Canyon, I feel qualified to comment on this emerging situation. The San Pedro Riparian Area is a desert jewel of significant biological value. To endanger or damage this resource would be unconscionable.

Very truly yours,

Denis W. Vanek

Denis W. Vanek
4989 Willowbrook Drive
Cuyahoga Heights, Ohio 44125

CC: Secretary Bruce Babbitt
U. S. Department of the Interior

Secretary William Perry
U. S Department of Defense

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

January 4, 1994

Denis W. Vanek
4989 Willowbrook Drive
Cuyahoga Heights, Ohio 44125

Dear Mr. Vanek:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

Document Separator

Fort Huachuca WNS 1/3

4402 Holland Ave # 204 (1)
Dallas, TX 75219

December 29, 1994

Jim Courter, Chairman
Base Realignment & Closure Committee
1700 N Moore St
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Courter:

I am asking you to halt the proposed expansion of Fort Huachuca that threatens the San Pedro River.

Twenty years ago the US Army Corps of Engineers found that the groundwater under the fort was overdrawn & there was a depression in the water table. Since then the San Pedro's flow levels have continued to decline.

Last year experts from the University of Arizona concluded that continued groundwater pumping threatens to reduce the flow of the San Pedro to the point where the riparian area would be damaged.

Please protect the San Pedro. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Elizabeth Anne Booth, MD

Document Separator

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

January 4, 1994

Elizabeth Anne Booth, MD
4402 Hooland Ave # 204
Dallas, TX 75219

Dear Ms. Booth:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

①

FT. Huachuca WNS 1/3

Nicholas Winstead

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

January 4, 1994

Nicholas Winstead
251 W.P. Cooper Rd.
Morton, MS 39117

Dear Mr. Winstead:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

Document Separator

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

January 4, 1994

Marty Condans
P.O. Box 1826
Bisbee, AZ 85603

Dear Mr. Condans:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

Ft. Huachuca JAC 1/3

①

GRAY HAWK RANCH

POST OFFICE BOX 1657 SIERRA VISTA, ARIZONA 85636

January 6, 1995

Mr. David Lyles
Staff Director
Base Closure & Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore St.
Arlington, Va. 22209

Dear Mr. Lyles;

I am writing you concerning Fort Huachuca, Arizona and its effect on the San Pedro River.

Rumor has it that the Defense Language Institute and the Goodfellow Technical Training Center may possibly be moved to Ft. Huachuca.

Ground water pumping by Ft. Huachuca and Sierra Vista is already impacting the San Pedro River. This water issue has been studied for more than 2 decades. All unbiased studies have indisputably proven there is a conflict between Ft. Huachuca/Sierra Vista groundwater pumping and the San Pedro River. Expansion at Ft. Huachuca will only exacerbate this situation.

My home is near the San Pedro and I am very concerned about negative impacts to the river. It would be a shame, not to mention a serious environmental disaster, for such a beautiful river to dry up. I would hate to think that my tax dollars have helped destroy this incredible riparian ecosystem. Is our national security dependent upon these missions being moved to Ft. Huachuca or could they prudently be moved to an area where a current water availability crises does not exist?

Mr. Lyles, we trust that you will do what is right.

Sincerely,

signed

Al & Sandy Anderson

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

January 3, 1994

Al and Sandy Anderson
Gray Hawk Ranch
P.O. Box 1657
Sierra Vista, AZ 85636

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Anderson:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

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

December 28, 1994

Mr. Tim Lengerich
P.O. Box 694
Sierra Vista, AZ 85536

Dear Mr. Lengerich

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

Document Separator

Document Separator

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

December 29, 1994

Ms. Jeanne Hopkins
5450 North Via Alcalde
Tucson, AZ 85718

Dear Ms. Hopkins

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

HUACHUKA JAC 12/27 ①

Ronald Brodell
8055 S. Furlong Rd.
Hereford, AZ 85615

Dec 15, 1994

Dear Mr. Lyles;

I'm writing to express our concern regarding possible expansion of the Fort Huachuka Army base here in Southern Arizona.

The wife and I moved here to retire, and built our home by the Fort. Now we find that there is a small group of business people who wish to encourage expansion of the Fort for their own gains. These people have no regard for the environmental stability, or for the quality of life of the majority who live here.

A recent survey by our County found that most residents placed Fort Huachuka near the bottom of the list of desired development.

As permanent retired residents here we have serious concerns over our water supply, and we have serious concerns over the growing noise pollution that reaches into our home, from the Army base. Fort Huachuka covers a large area, however its operations are carried out in close proximity to the City of Sierra Vista and nearby residential areas.

Growth of civillian population here has followed expansion of the Fort. Unfortunatly, the land area we all occupy is confined between the Coronado National Forest to the West, and the San Pedro River with its protected Riparian habitat area in the valley below.

Any new expansion on Fort Huachuka will cause much larger expansion in civillian population. This growth will occur in an area where water problems already exist, and development is now being slowed by the County.

If the military expands the Fort, there will be very serious conflicts. Most serious may be the destruction of our San Pedro River, and the Riparian habitat that borders the river. This catastrophy can result from overdrawing our groundwater reserves, which already have a problem.

We believe it is very risky to expand Fort Huachuka, and it is much wiser to move military units from here to areas less sensitive. We are very much concerned about this issue. And we are very much concerned that the Fort is ignoring its impact on this fragile area and its people.

The wife and I simply plead that you in Washington look closely at this problem we have with expansion at Fort Huachuka. It could bring disaster to our area.

Sincerely;

Ronald Brodell

Ronald Brodell
8055 S. Furlong Rd.
Hereford, AZ 85615

Dec 15, 1994

Dear Mr. Dixon;

I'm writing to express concern regarding the possible expansion of the Fort Huachuka Army base here in Southern Arizona.

The wife and I moved here to retire, and built our home by the Fort. Now we find there is a small group of business people who wish to encourage expansion on the Fort for their own gains. These people have no regard for the environmental stability, or for the quality of life of the majority who live here.

A recent survey by our County found that most residents placed Fort Huachuka near the bottom of the list of desired development.

As permanent retired residents here we have serious concerns over our water supply, and we have serious concerns over the growing noise pollution that reaches into our home, from the Army base. Fort Huachuka covers a large area, however its operations are carried out in close proximity to the City of Sierra Vista and nearby residential areas.

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Sincerely;

Ronald Brodell

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

December 29, 1994

Mr. Ronald Brodell
8055 S. Furlong Road
Hereford, AZ 85615

Dear Mr. Brodell:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

12/28 ①

FT. HUACHUCA DAC 28 December 1994

By Facsimile 703 69

Jim Courter, Chairman
Base Realignment and Closure Committee
1700 N. M
Arlington, V 209

Dear Mr. Courter,

If the U.S. Army would just listen to its own Corps of Engineers, it might avert a disaster for one of America's most ecologically significant rivers.

As you know, as part of its base closure and "realignment" process, the Army wants to expand Fort Huachuca to house the Defense Language Institute. The plan threatens the San Pedro River, which is already under stress because of rapid growth of surrounding communities. As early as 1974, the Army Corps of Engineers found that the ground water in the area was overdrawn, with flow levels from the river continuing to decline.

The San Pedro is the longest major undammed river in the Southwest. It was designated a riparian national conservation area in 1988 and contains large tracts of the two rarest forest types in the U.S.: mesquite bosque and Fremont cottonwood/Goodding willow. More than 330 species of birds have been recorded within the conservation area including most of the U.S. population of gray hawk. The region has one of the highest diversities of mammals north of Mexico. Eight species of endangered or threatened native fish occur in the river.

I urge a formal environmental impact study of the Army proposal and ask that consideration be given to limiting the expansion of Ft. Huachuca thus protecting the San Pedro River.

Sincerely,
Robert E. Rutkowski

2527 Fox on Court
Topeka, Kansas 66605-2486 27 fax/phone 1913-379-96

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

December 29, 1994

Mr. Robert E. Rutkowski
2527 Faxon Court
Topeka, KS 66605

Dear Mr. Rutkowski:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

Document Separator

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

December 29, 1994

Ms. Ruth Niswander
622 Barbera
Davis, CA 95616

Dear Ms. Niswander:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

Ft. Huachuca JAC 12/27 (1)

4241 #D Plaza Oro Loma
Sierra Vista, AZ 85635
December 20, 1994

Mr. David Lyles
Executive Director, BRACC
1700 N. Moore St., Suite 1425
Arlingtion, VA. 22209

Dear Sir:

I am writing to express my opinion about how the next Base Realignment and Closure Committee may affect Fort Huachuca, Arizona and the surrounding area. I live in Sierra Vista and work on post as do many other people in the area. I do not want to see the post closed which would cause many people in the area to lose their jobs and life savings. My own job is endanger from current Department of Defense cutbacks. However, I can not sit back and watch what I feel is a threat to one of Arizona's best riparian areas. I do not want to see continued uncontrolled population growth which is causing a detrimental impact on water table levels in the upper San Pedro River Basin. A continued drop in the water table will cause the perennial flow of the San Pedro River to become ephemeral and will guarantee the virtual destruction of the congressionally established San Pedro River National Conservation Area. I do not believe the Department of Defense can justifiably increase the population in the upper San Pedro Basin until efforts to find a solution to the decreasing water table is successful.

The degraded condition of the aquifer in the upper San Pedro Basin is not only my opinion, but that of the scientific community including various government agencies such as the U.S. Geological Survey, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Arizona Department of Water Resources. The U.S. Army Corp of Engineers predicted that the ground water pumping in the Fort Huachuca-Sierra Vista would create a cone of depression that would intercept the San Pedro River and eliminate surface water flow in the early part of the 21st century in their "Report on Water Supply, Ft. Huachuca and Vicinity, Main Report, 1974."

I believe the San Pedro River is extremely important to save. In Arizona, at least 80% of all animals use riparian areas at some stage of their lives, with more than half of these species considered to be riparian obligates. Arizona has lost 90% of its historic gallery cottonwood/willow riparian forests. For example, the Colorado River from Fort Mohave to Fort Yuma had 400,000 to 450,000 acres of riparian habitat at the turn of the century, but as of 1986, only 768 acres of pure cottonwood/willow riparian habitat remained.

I will conclude with a few words from the eminent biologist Edward O. Wilson, "The stewardship of environment is a domain on the near side of metaphysics where all reflective persons can surely find common ground. For what, in the final analysis, is morality but the command of conscience seasoned by a rational examination of consequences? And what is a fundamental precept but one that serves all generations?"

Respectfully,

Jay Miller

Jay Miller

4241 #D Plaza Oro Loma
Sierra Vista, AZ 85635
December 20, 1994

Mr. Alan Dixon
Committee Chairman, BRACC
1700 N. Moore St., Suite 1425
Arlingtion, VA. 22209

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Respectfully,

Jay Miller

Jay Miller

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

December 29, 1994

Mr. Jay Miller
4241 #D Plaza Oro Loma
Sierra Vista, AZ 85635

Dear Mr. Miller:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

FT. HUACHUCA JAC 12/27 ①

December 14, 1994

David Lyles
Executive Director, Base Realignment & Closure Committee
1700 N. Moore St.
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Lyles:

In a state which is home to many dead rivercourses that have been sucked dry by an exploding human population, there is only one relatively undamaged river left. Its biological diversity rivals any ecosystem in the United States. It is home to numerous threatened and endangered plants and animals. Its cottonwood/willow vegetation is a surviving remnant of the rarest type of forest in North America. The Nature Conservancy listed it as one of the "Twelve Last Great Places in the Western Hemisphere".

I am referring to the San Pedro River, an incomparibly precious treasure in an arid land.

This land's very aridity means it cannot, outside of the greedy fevered imaginations of the few for whom growth means short-term profit, feasibly support an unlimited human population.

The San Pedro Basin aquifer is already "in the red", and its deficit grows daily as groundwater pumping proceeds faster than the aquifer's natural replenishing mechanisms can compensate for.

Fort Huachuca is a big contributor to this depletion. If, as required by law, environmental impacts are taken into account in all BRAC decisions, Fort Huachuca would grow no bigger.

Any realignment the army needs to do would be better located elsewhere than Fort Huachuca. Army installations can exist anywhere. The last remaining intact desert river cannot be moved. Please help spare this irreplaceable ecosystem by not further burdening its already overtaxed life's blood.

Sincerely,

Joanne Cockerill

Joanne Cockerill
P.O. Box 921
Bisbee, AZ 85603

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

December 29, 1994

Ms. Joanne Cockerill
P.O. Box 921
Bisbee, AZ 85603

Dear Ms. Cockerill:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

HUACHUCA JAC 12/28 ①

Paul W. Crimmins
Route 2, Box 727
Safford, Arizona 85546
December 19, 1994

David Lyles
Executive Director, BRACC
1700 N. Moore Street
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Lyles,

I am writing to express concern for a National Conservation Area which is being threatened by the Base Realignment and Closure Committee proposal to consolidate certain military training at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

Fort Huachuca is located in the San Pedro Basin in Southeast Arizona. The San Pedro River Basin is a national treasure, containing some of the finest unspoiled riparian habitat left in the Southwest United States. **The San Pedro River is biologically unique**, possessing habitat critical to the continued survival of several species of plant and animal life in our country. This was recognized by Congress when they established the San Pedro National Conservation Area.

The San Pedro Basin, like much of the Southwestern U.S. is dependant on **water** for the maintenance of LIFE. Currently, there is much concern about the over pumping of ground water in the San Pedro Basin to meet today's demands. Continued consumption at present rates will inevitably lead to de-watering of this critical habitat region.

As the primary employer in the region, **Fort Huachuca** is, at present, a key player in the economy, **and as a water consumer**. Conservation of present water resources is in order to preserve the longevity of this important national treasure (the San Pedro).

Expansion of Fort Huachuca would lead to increased water consumptive needs, which would have devastating long-term affects on the survivability of not only the National Conservation Area, but of continued human development in the area as well.

As an Arizona Citizen I recognize the far greater value of preserving the viability of the San Pedro National Conservation Area. Sierra Vista (Fort Huachuca area) is already nationally known as a "birders" mecca. **The wildlife and tourism value is long-term**, military missions and training are short term.

If possible, please exert your influence in this important issue.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Paul W. Crimmins
Safford, Arizona 85546

FT. HUACHUCA DAC 12/27 ①

Paul W. Crimmins
Route 2, Box 727
Safford, Arizona 85546
December 19, 1994

Alan Dixon
Committee Chairman, BRACC
1700 N. Moore Street, Ste 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

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If possible, please exert your influence in this important issue.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Paul W. Crimmins
Safford, Arizona 85546

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

December 29, 1994

Mr. Paul W. Crimmins
Route 2, Box 727
Safford, AZ 85546

Dear Mr. Crimmins:

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The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

FT Huachuca
WNS 1-6

12/27/94

Jim Courter

Please halt the expansion of Fort Huachuca and do all possible to protect the San Pedro river

Very truly yours
Ron Smith
18 Cauderhaire Ct
Amesbury, Ma 01913

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

January 5, 1994

Ron Smith
18 Powderhouse Ct.
Amesbury, MA 01913-1009

Dear Mr. Smith:

Thank you for sending information concerning Fort Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

H. J. WHITAKER
2041 CAMPTON CIRCLE
GOLD RIVER, CA 95670-8301
PHONE/FAX: 916-852-8990

FT. Huachuca, WNS-1-6

31 December 1994

Chairman J. Courter
Base Realignment & Closure Committee
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Chairman Courter,

RE: Ft. Huachuca Expansion

Please halt the environmentally destructive proposed expansion of Ft. Huachuca.

The Army's plans to bring an additional 5,000 personnel to the base will result in the creation of a support community of up to 10,000 civilians; a 25% increase in population for the area. This population increase will severely aggravate the present groundwater overdraft and thereby contribute to the eventual destruction of the already stressed San Pedro River.

The San Pedro River was designated a riparian national conservation area in 1988, because of its outstanding natural values. Any threat to the river's water supply, is a threat to those values. The Army should not be contributing to this threat.

Sincerely,

H. J. Whitaker

cc: Perry
Babbitt

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

January 5, 1994

H. J. Whitaker
2041 Campton Circle
Gold River, CA 95670-8301

Dear Mr. Whitaker:

Thank you for sending information concerning Fort Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

1136 First Avenue
New York, New York 10021
January 2, 1995

FT. Huachuca WNS 1-6

Mr. Jim Courter
Chairman
Base Realignment and Closure Committee
1700 N. Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Mr. Courter:

With this letter comes my encouragement and insistence that you halt expansion of Ft. Huachuca, Arizona... An expansion that gravely threatens the viability of the San Pedro River.

Sincerely,

Sarah Gallagher

cc: Secretary William Perry

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

January 5, 1994

Sarah Gallagher
1136 1st Avenue
New York, NY 10021-7963

Dear Ms. Gallagher:

Thank you for sending information concerning Fort Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

FT Huachuca, WNS 1-9

GRAY HAWK RANCH

POST OFFICE BOX 1657 SIERRA VISTA, ARIZONA 85636

January 2, 1995

Mr. Alan Dixon
Committee Chairman
Base Closure & Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore St. Suite 1425
Arlington, Va. 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon;

I am writing you concerning Fort Huachuca, Arizona and its effect on the San Pedro River.

Rumor has it that the Defense Language Institute and the Goodfellow Technical Training Center may possibly be moved to Ft. Huachuca.

Ground water pumping by Ft. Huachuca and Sierra Vista is already impacting the San Pedro River. This water issue has been studied for more than 2 decades. All unbiased studies have indisputably proven there is a conflict between Ft. Huachuca/Sierra Vista groundwater pumping and the San Pedro River. Expansion at Ft. Huachuca will only exacerbate this situation.

My home is near the San Pedro and I am very concerned about negative impacts to the river. It would be a shame, not to mention a serious environmental disaster, for such a beautiful river to dry up. I would hate to think that my tax dollars have helped destroy this incredible riparian ecosystem. Is our national security dependent upon these missions being moved to Ft. Huachuca or could they more wisely be moved to an area where a current water availability crises does not exist?

Mr. Dixon, we trust that you will do what is right.

Sincerely,

Al & Sandy Anderson

Al & Sandy Anderson

① FT Huachuca WNS 1-9

Melody Schmid
26842 Eastvale Rd.
PVP CA 90274

Jan. 3, 1995

Secretary William Perry
US Department of Defense
1000 Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301

Dear Mr. Perry,

I am writing to strongly urge you to halt expansion of Ft. Huachuca and protect the San Pedro River. The expansion of this fort would add to the danger of overdrawing the groundwater under the fort. This would lead to the detriment of the riparian area as it would reduce the flow of the San Pedro.

The San Pedro region is home to many diverse birds, mammals, and fish that are already endangered or threatened. This valuable land needs to remain protected.

Concerned,

Melody Schmid

Melody Schmid

c/c Jim Courter
Secretary Bruce Babbitt

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

January 9, 1994

Ms. Melody Schmid
26842 East Hale Road
Palos Verdes Penin, CA 90274

Dear Ms. Schmid:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

Document Separator

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

January 9, 1994

Jorge L. Andromite
P.O. Box 1511
Boulder, Colorado 80306

Dear Ms. Andromite:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

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

January 9, 1994

William J. Morris
P.O. Box 699
Tombstone, AZ 85638

Dear Ms. Morris:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

FT Huachuca WWS L9 (2)

January 2, 1995

P.O. Box 699,
Tombstone, Az. 85638

Mr. David Lyles,
Executive Director,
BRACC,
1700 N. Moore St.,
Arlington, Va. 22209

Dear Mr. Lyles:

The San Pedro River is at present an intermittant creek. Its' permanent flow is below the surface of the river bed. As a free flowing stream its' existence is seasonal except in the San Pedro Riparian Area. The existence of water at or near the ground surface supports a unique and threatened eccosystem.

Irregardless of the views of the hydrologists of the University of Arizona and the ones contracted by the government of the city of Sierra Vista to support their position, wells in the San Pedro aquifer are slowly going dry.

To further contribute to the degradation of the environment and of the quality of life of the present population is irresponsible to say the least. Growth even as a sustaining force for a static econony is a fallacy and in the long run an economic diaster.

Sincerely

William J. Morris

William J. Morris

January 2, 1995

P.O. Box 699,
Tombstone, Az. 85638

Mr. Alan Dixon,
Committee Chairman,
BRACC,
1700 N. Moore St.
Ste. 1425,
Arlington, Va. 22209

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

January 9, 1994

Martin Byhower
1628 Armour Lane
Redondo Beach, CA 90278

Dear Mr. Byhower:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

FT Huachuca, AZ 1-9

2300 Strand
Manhattan Beach, CA
90266

January 3, 1995

Jim Courter, Chairman
Base Realignment and Closure Committee
1700 N. Moore St., Ste. 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Courter,

I am writing to urge you to stop the expansion of Ft. Huachuca and protect the San Pedro River. If the increase in area were to continue, there would be a 25 percent increase in population for the area. This would be extremely harmful to the area and the river. The area contains two of the rarest forest types in the United States: mesquite bosque and Fremont cottonwood/Gooding willow. More than 330 species of birds live in the area, including 75 percent of the US population of gray hawk. This area contains one of the highest diversities of mammals north of Panama as well as eight species of endangered or threatened native fish that live in the river. Please protect this threatened area and its wildlife. I would appreciate a response on your plan of action.

Sincerely,
Diana Nutting
Diana Nutting

CC: US. Interior Secretary Bruce Babbit,
Defense Dept. Secretary William Perry

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

January 9, 1994

Diana Nutting
2300 Strand
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266

Dear Ms. Nutting:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

FT Huachuca WNS 19

26800 S. Academy Dr.
Palos Verdes Penin, CA 90274
January 3 1995

Jim Courter, Chairman
Base Realignment and Closure Committee
1700 N. Moore St. Ste. 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Courter:

I am writing to urge you to halt expansion of Ft. Huachuca. The proposed increase of 5000 personnel could lead to an increase of 25% of overall population in this area. Such an increase would further deplete the overused water table that feeds the San Pedro River, which supports important riparian communities. In 1974, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers itself reported that the aquifers feeding the San Pedro River were being dangerously overdrawn, and flow levels in the San Pedro have continued to decline since.

I urge you to act on the information discovered by the U.S. Army itself, halt the expansion of Ft. Huachuca, and support the ecosystems that depend on the San Pedro River. Thank you for considering my views

Sincerely,
Gerry Zhudewa

cc: U.S. Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, Defense Dept. Secretary William Perry

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

January 9, 1994

Terry Z. Andrews
26800 S. Academy Drive
Palos Verdes Penin, CA 90274

Dear Mr. Andrews:

Thank you for sending information concerning Ft. Huachuca to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

FT Huach
S 8

April 25, 1995

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

Dear Chairman Dixon:

I am writing regarding the negative impact on the San Pedro River due to expansion of Fort Huachuca. It is my understanding that multiple reports have confirmed the connection between the San Pedro and the aquifer from which the Sierra Vista/Fort Huachuca area pumps its water. Flows in the San Pedro River are already decreasing because of this pumping.

Expansion of Fort Huachuca will decrease the river flows further and imperil what is considered one of the richest ecosystems in North America. The river is home to the most extensive surviving expanse of cottonwood/willow forest, the rarest forest type in North America, and critical to the survival of several protected species of plants and animals.

I would like to raise the following questions:

* Will the BRAC Commission respect the fact that Fort Huachuca is the greatest threat to the survival of the San Pedro River?

* Will the Defense Department be allowed to destroy an irreplaceable public treasure like the San Pedro River for a military mission that can be accomplished elsewhere without such historically devastating environmental impacts?

Thank you for your attention to these concerns. I look forward to your response and trust that the BRAC will **not approve** the DOD request for expansion.

Sincerely,

Margaret Pennington

Margaret Pennington
5730 McFarlane Road
Sebastopol, CA 95472

15 May 1995

Ft Indiantown Gap

Major General (Ret) Josue Robles, Jr.
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Commissioner Robles,

I am writing you regarding our current fight to remove Fort Indiantown Gap from the1995 Base Realignment and Closure List. As a National Guard officer assigned to this installation, I want to make you are aware of its vital importance to all reserve components in Pennsylvania and surrounding areas. Moreover, I want to express the importance and key role the federal presence on the installation, specifically the U.S. Army Garrison, provides for the entire tenant and user population.

Fort Indiantown Gap is a model of seamless partnership between all services who live and train here. Some 177,000 military personnel trained here last year. This number includes a variety of users including Army and Air National Guard units, Army and Air Force Reserve, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, Navy Reserve, Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC), Junior ROTC, Pennsylvania State Police, White House Communications Staff, the FBI and a variety of youth groups. The Department of Defense should only wish that all installations work with such cooperation and jointness.

It is important to recognize the staff who oversees this installation and endorses the partnership and cooperation between all parties: **The U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Indiantown Gap**. For the annual bargain price of *$19 million*, this small, but extremely competent staff provides base operations, maintenance, utility services, installation security, and safety operations for all tenants and users. The issue at hand is not whether some other reserve component can provide these services, they can. This issue is rather, at what expense to readiness (along with reduced resources) these additional missions cause to the tenants and users of this post.

Another point I wish to bring to your attention is the strategic role of Fort Indiantown Gap as a mobilization station. This role may not seem very important in this dramatic time of down-sizing and force structure reductions. However, you must take a macro-view of our location along with other considerations such as our access to major highway systems, railheads and our internal training capabilities. If Fort Indiantown Gap is lost, an area with 19,000 acres, an established infrastructure and such a strategic location will never be replaced in this section of the United States. It is imperative we consider more than current legislative concerns. We have a responsibility to take a business planning approach; a long range strategic planning outlook. If we do, we will soon realize that Fort Indiantown Gap is more than a sleepy little post, located in the mountains of central Pennsylvania.

The final point I would like to make is the message this closing sends to our reserve component services who live and train at Fort Indiantown Gap. With no federal presence at this installation, so ends the minimal, but essential and appreciated quality of life services such as gymnasium, club/cafeteria, chaplain, swimming pool, auto shop, and bowling alley. Although this may seem unimportant, loss of these services sends a dramatic message to the 177,000 reserve personnel who train here. In a time when Secretary of Defense Perry and Assistant Secretary Lee continue to implement policy for increased roles for the reserve forces, the other hand is taking away services which make these reserve personnel second class citizens. *The message is clear,* **we want you to be part of our strategic defense plan, but you do not qualify for the same quality of life benefits as your active component counterparts.** I truly do not believe this is the message we want to send.

I ask for your sincere consideration and urge you to act immediately. I am fully convinced that when the facts are analyzed, you will realize Fort Indiantown Gap should not only be removed from the Base Realignment and Closure List, it should be praised for the quality, but silent service it provides to our Nation's Defense Department. Your consideration and positive action is anticipated.

Sincerely,

Dennis H. Gibson

Dennis H. Gibson
410 Larkspur Lane
Lebanon, PA 17042
(717) 274-3126

15 May 1995

Ms. Rebecca Cox
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Commissioner Cox,

I am writing you regarding our current fight to remove Fort Indiantown Gap from the1995 Base Realignment and Closure List. As a National Guard officer assigned to this installation, I want to make you are aware of its vital importance to all reserve components in Pennsylvania and surrounding areas. Moreover, I want to express the importance and key role the federal presence on the installation, specifically the U.S. Army Garrison, provides for the entire tenant and user population.

Fort Indiantown Gap is a model of seamless partnership between all services who live and train here. Some 177,000 military personnel trained here last year. This number includes a variety of users including Army and Air National Guard units, Army and Air Force Reserve, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, Navy Reserve, Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC), Junior ROTC, Pennsylvania State Police, White House Communications Staff, the FBI and a variety of youth groups. The Department of Defense should only wish that all installations work with such cooperation and jointness.

It is important to recognize the staff who oversees this installation and endorses the partnership and cooperation between all parties: **The U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Indiantown Gap**. For the annual bargain price of *$19 million*, this small, but extremely competent staff provides base operations, maintenance, utility services, installation security, and safety operations for all tenants and users. The issue at hand is not whether some other reserve component can provide these services, they can. This issue is rather, at what expense to readiness (along with reduced resources) these additional missions cause to the tenants and users of this post.

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Sincerely,

Dennis H. Gibson

Dennis H. Gibson
410 Larkspur Lane
Lebanon, PA 17042
(717) 274-3126

TO
JD-015

Ft Indiantown Gap
4-18

SOCIETY OF THE 213th C.A.A.A.

Meetings held the third Sunday of every month at 2:30 P.M.
Fifth Ward A.C. - 750 N. 15th Ave. - Lebanon, Pennsylvania

THE FIRST DEFENDERS

THE PRESIDENT
THE WHITE HOUSE
1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NW
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20500

APRIL 6, 1995

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

WE, THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE 213th C. A. A. A. WENT ON RECORD AT OUR MARCH 19, 1995 MEETING AND PASSED A RESOLUTION TO IMPLORE YOU TO RECONSIDER THE CLOSING OF FORT INDIANTOWN GAP MILITARY RESERVATION IN LEBANON COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

THE 213th C. A. A. A. WERE THE FIRST DEFENDERS OF THE CAPITAL OF OUR GREAT NATION IN THE WAR OF 1812.

I FEEL THAT WE CAN SPEAK TO OUR COMMANDER IN CHIEF WITHOUT THE FORMAL WHEREASES AND GET DOWN TO BUSINESS.

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP IS LOCATED IN AN AREA THAT IS WELL EQUIPED, NATURALLY BY NATURE, AS WELL THE PRESENT FACILITIES ALREADY IN PLACE, TO TRAIN OUR MILITARY PERSONNEL. WE FEEL THAT THE MOST IMPORTANT ITEM ON THE AGENDA IS THE STRENGTH OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. THE TERRAIN IS MOUNTAINOUS, AS WELL AS LEVEL. THERE IS A MOCK BOMB RUN COURSE, TANK RUN, FIRING RANGES AND ALL TYPES OF PROGRAMS TO TRAIN AND KEEP OUR FIGHTING FORCES IN TOP CONDITION TO BE MOST EFFECTIVE THROUGH OUT THE WORLD. WE THINK IT WOULD BE MORE COSTLY TO MOVE THIS FACILITY.

WE VETERANS, HOPE YOU WILL CONSIDER OUR PLEA AND LOOK WITH FAVOR UPON OUR REQUEST.

I WOULD LIKE TO MAKE A SUGGESTION, IF I MAY, THAT YOU CONTACT MAJOR ROBERT D. MAUS UNITED STATES ARMY, RETIRED OF HOT SPRINGS ARKANSAS, IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, HE WAS STATIONED AT THE "GAP" WHEN HE WAS ON ACTIVE DUTY.

GOD BLESS AMERICA

MOST RESPECTFULLY

R. A. Bleistine

RICHARD A. BLEISTINE, SECRETARY

TD/3D-015

Ft Indiantown 4-28

April 4, 1995

THE PRESIDENT
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am currently one of your federal workers at Fort Indiantown Gap in Annville, Pennsylvania, waiting out the final decision of the BRAC Commission determining the fate of my future.

There is much speculation on what will become of Fort Indiantown Gap. Some say we have no military value and that the little we do have is transferable.
The Senate, Congress and President should at least take a good, honest look at the recommendation being made to close our facility.

Fort Indiantown Gap is a weekend and annual training base for Reserve and National Guard troops. We have the U.S. Garrison Unit consisting of soldiers on active duty who are the overseers of the very important training of our Reserve and Guard members. We also have the Readiness Group and the 56th Ordinance Detachment. The 56th's mission is to pre-inspect Camp David, Site R at Fort Rithie and the United Nations prior to a major event or visit.

The "Gap" provides support to many Marine, Army, Navy, and Air Force ROTC units within the First Army Region. We have White House Communications Agency here to train as well as FBI agents using our facilities to train their SWAT teams. We take pride in supporting all of the soldiers, officials, and agencies being trained at our facility.

During Desert Storm are facilities were used for mobilizing and demobilizing of various units. We work together with the armories and reserve centers located within the Pennsylvania areas surrounding are facility.

The "Gap" is one of the largest employers in the surrounding areas. The personnel who work at Fort Indiantown Gap, including myself, take pride in our work, our location, and our facility.

We ask that you reconsider closing the Fort Indiantown Gap. Your honest and good judgment will be greatly appreciated in the fate of our future.

Most respectfully,

Larry L. Daniel
Fort Indiantown Gap

TO
JD-015

April 4, 1995

THE PRESIDENT
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am currently one of your federal workers at Fort Indiantown Gap in Annville, Pennsylvania, waiting out the final decision of the BRACd Commission determining the fate of my future.

There is much speculation on what will become of Fort Indiantown Gap. Some say we have no military value and that the little we do have is transferable. The Senate, Congress and President should at least take a good, honest look at the recommendation being made to close our facility.

Fort Indiantown Gap is a weekend and annual training base utilized by the Marines, Army, Navy, and Air Force ROTC as well as a training facility for the state police, SWAT teams, and various other agencies.

If Fort Indiantown Gap is closed it would not be feasible for the Reserve or Guards to transport these units hundreds of miles across or out of state for weekend or annual training. During Desert Storm the employees at Fort Indiantown Gap proved there willingness and capability to mobilize and demobilize a number of these Guard and Reserve units.

As employees we feel the Fort Indiantown Gap is an important and strategic facility for the future of our defense. Please consider all these important facts when making the decision of the future of Fort Indiantown Gap.

Most respectfully,

Jean E Daniel

Jean E. Daniel
Fort Indiantown Gap

AB
JD-015

Ft Indian
5.1

RR 1,BOX 1270
Johnstown,PA 17038

April 7,1995

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washigton,DC 20500

Dear President Clinton:

Fort Indiantown Gap in Pennsylvania is an excellent training ground for the military and should therefore remain actively open. A great deal of revenue is brought into Pennsylvania because of all the jobs the Gap produces.

If Fort Indiantown were to close many families would be jobless - not only those who work directly for the government but also the hard-working individuals that have jobs at resataurants that feed the many military men and women.

In summary, the Fort Indiantowm Gap is an indispensable component to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Respectfully,

Shane Resanovich
Shane Resanovich

Ft Indiantown Gap

From DawnCMB@aol.com Wed Apr 5 12:10:02 1995
Received: by WhiteHouse.Gov (5.65/fma/mjr-120691);
id AA29364; Wed, 5 Apr 95 12:10:02 -0400
Received: from mail02.mail.aol.com/152.163.172.66 via smap
Received: by mail02.mail.aol.com
(1.37.109.11/16.2) id AA091938176; Wed, 5 Apr 1995 12:09:36 -0400
Date: Wed, 5 Apr 1995 12:09:36 -0400
From: DawnCMB@aol.com
Message-Id: <950405120905_72641786@aol.com>
To: president
Subject: White House Forum E-Mail

Field 1 = Dawn Bicht
25 Hughes Street
Pottsville, PA 17901

Field 2 = Dear Mr. President,
I am the mother of an 18-year, High School Senior, who is also an Army Reservist. Our area in Pottsville, is what most would consider rural and most people need to travel far for jobs, events and even shopping. My son's Reserve Unit trains at Fort IndianTown Gap. It is the closest Army Fort in our area, and only about 1 hours drive. Now I understand Fort Indiantown Gap is on the list to be closed. It would be such a waste to close this Fort. Our Army Reservists are able to get lots of training here, more training than if they had to travel further from their Unit's home station.
I understand Congressman Holden is trying to save "The Gap". He is from my hometown, and knows the problems we have in our area. Not only will it effect the Army Reservists, but the many people from our area that work at Fort IndianTown Gap.
Please help keep people working and a place for the Army Reservists to train.

Thank you for your time,

Dawn Morris Bicht

David Michael & Co., Inc.
Our flavors bring foods to life.®

Indiantown Gap

Edward W. Rosenbaum
Chairman of the Board

April 13, 1995

Commissioner Al Cornella
BRAC
1700 N. Morre Street
Suite 1425
Arlington VA 22209

Dear Commissioner Cornella:

Your 10 April visit to Fort Indiantown Gap was appreciated. I was one of the attendees but due to the schedule, there was no opportunity for conversation.

I note that you are on the Board of South Dakota Air & Space Foundation. I also serve as State Chairman of the Pennsylvania Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve.

I am a Governing Trustee of the Air Force Historical Foundation and Honorary Chairman of its Publications Committee. We publish the quarterly, "Air Power History". By establishing mutual contact, I Would hope that both our organizations will benefit.

I am acquainted with Dr. Ken Robertson, Curator of the David C. Jones Room at Minot State College, Minot. Ken would be pleased to learn about the South Dakota foundation's activities. Gen. Jones was born in South Dakota. I enclose for your information, a summary of information on The Daivd C. Jones Room. Also enclosed is a further memo from Ken with some suggestions for a book on General Jones.

Yours sincerely,

EDWARD W. ROSENBAUM
Colonel USAF (Ret)

EWR/bac

10801 Decatur Road, Philadelphia, PA 19154 (215) 632-3100 FAX (215) 637-3920
TWX: 710 670 1014, MICHAELS PHA, CABLE: MIXEVAN

JOINT STUDIES CENTER

500 Hillcrest · Minot, ND 58701
(701) 839-7868

Post-it® Fax Note 7671
To LORETTA

HONOREES
(THESE SIX GENTLEMEN ARE ALL DISTINGUISHED SONS OF MINOT)

DAVID C. JONES
General, USAF Ret

DONN R. PEPKE
Lt. General, USA Ret

DONN J. ROBERTSON
Lt. General, USMC Ret

NEIL D. VAN SICKLE
Maj. General, USAF Ret

KENNETH L. YETH
Rear Admiral, USN Ret

JOHN H. McGEE
Brig. General, USA Ret

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Maj Gen Harold W. Todd
Adm Henry D. Train
Gen John W. Vessey, Jr
Maj Gen James W. Wold

HONORARY CHARTER MEMBER
Maj Gen Robert F. Linnard, USAF

April 4, 1995

Col Ed Rosenbaum
10801 Decatur Drive
Philadelphia, PA 19154

FAX 215-637-3920

Dear Ed,

Reference my comments during your telephone calls last Friday and yesterday morning on recommending a credible biography be written of Gen Dave Jones. Would like to provide you some of my thoughts on that subject here in writing.

I recognize his life doesn't resonate with the glory of predecessors such as Bradley and Taylor, nor does he have the high profile of Colin Powell. That doesn't matter. The point is that he made a unique contribution through his courageous, sometimes controversial, leadership for "enhanced jointness" reforms (waged in a bitterly fought, four-year effort) that were achieved via the Goldwater-Nichols Defense Reorganization Act of 1986. For proof of the success of those reforms, all one needs to do is look at the difference between Desert One and Desert Storm! Further, he did have an interesting life as well as one significant to the military and political history of our nation -- from growing up on the North Dakota plains, riding the rails to the West Coast, learning to fly as a teenager in Minot, being a decorated "bridge buster" in the Korean War, an aide to LeMay, to being one of the most controversial JCS chairman in the history of the Department of Defense (and who still holds the longest record of continuous time on the JCS, 1974-1982, through all those turbulent years after Vietnam).

There is a lot of material out there, but a good, objective, reputable author -- wise in the ways of Washington and the DoD -- is needed to put it all together. I know Jones is still in great condition, but he will turn 74 this year, and the grains of sand keep falling. Even if the book can't be published in his lifetime, for whatever reason -- he deserves to be interviewed for it.

There may be someone doing one now, for all we know, but I haven't heard about it. I know that Edgar F. "Beau" Puryear (author of 19 *Stars*) had started researching and writing one back in the early 80s, but for some reason, he decided not to finish it.

Aside from people obvious to you, you may want also to speak about this proposal to General Russ Dougherty (Arlington) and Maj Gen Pete Todd (Colorado Springs). Among other meaningful things to Jones, they have both been long time, trusted associates.

Hope you got the FAX of the Jones Room brochure yesterday that you requested I send you.

Sincerely,

Ken

Kenneth K. Robertson, Jr.
President

TOTAL P.01

In late 1993, General Jones donated a considerable amount of memorabilia to the Minot chapter of the Air Force Association. With all this treasure in hand, but without a place to do anything with it, an alliance was sought and harmoniously arranged with Jones' alma mater Minot State College for the use of the room, formerly known as the Missouri Room. The key personnel involved in this agreement were Dr. Gordon B. Olson, President of Minot State College; Ruth Ziegler, President of the David C. Jones Chapter of the Air Force Association; and D. Archie Peterson, Director of College Relations.

Distinguished Flying Cross to Capt. Jones

Capt. David C. Jones of Minot, serving as a B-29 Superfortress commander on bombing operations over Korea, has received the Distinguished Flying Cross, his parents, Maurice and Helen Jones, also of Minot, learned yesterday, Oct. 10, 1950.

The citation for the combat decoration credits Capt. Jones and his crew, part of the 22 Bomb Wing, for destroying five bridges and severely damaging three others while flying under adverse conditions on Aug. 27, 29, and 31. "On three separate occasions," it states, "when mechanical failures necessitated his flying with three engines, Capt. Jones continued with his mission and accomplished excellent bombing results."

The award of the Distinguished Flying Cross, earned by heroic or extraordinary achievement while on aerial duty, was made by direction of Major General Emmett ("Rosy") O'Donnell, commander of the Far East Bomber Command, who said, "Through his superior judgement, professional skills, and his ability to operate efficiently under stress, Capt. Jones has brought great credit upon himself and the military service."

(Supplemented article extracted from the *Minot Daily News*, October 11, 1950.)

Career Miles

- ★ April 1942—February 1943: mission as a Second Lieuten wings at Roswell, New Mexi
- ★ February 1943—August 194 Force career as an advanced at four state-side bases, trai pilots.
- ★ August 1945—May 1948: later commanded the 3rd En Squadron, Fifth Air Force, to Captain, April 11, 1946.)
- ★ January 1950—May 1953: later commanded the 19t Squadron, March Air Force It became one of the first deployed for the Korean Wa over 300 flying hours on North Korea in B-29 bombe the Distinguished Flying Cr Major, February 5, 1951.)
- ★ May 1953—June 1954: Com Air Refueling Squadron, M (Promoted to Lieutenant Col
- ★ January 1955—July 1957: Curtis E. LeMay, the Comm "builder" of the Strategic A moted to Colonel, April 23,
- ★ June 1960: Was graduated War College, Washington,
- ★ July 1960—July 1964: As quarters, U.S.A.F. as a stat net. Became Chief, Strate the Deputy Chief of Staff,
- ★ March 1965—October 1965 33rd Tactical Fighter W Florida. (F-4 Phantoms.)
- ★ October 1965—January General for Headquarters, Forces in Europe, Wiesbad moted to Brigadier Genera
- ★ February 1969—July 1969: later was the Vice Commar Force, Tan Son Nhut Air B nam (Was a Major Ge period.)
- ★ September 1971—July 19 Chief of United States Air and, concurrently, Comm Allied Tactical Air Forces to General, September 1, of this assignment.)
- ★ July 1974—June 1978: Chi
- ★ June 1978—June 1982: Ch Chiefs of Staff.

THE DAVID C. JONES ROOM

An tribute to a Minot son who served our nation well as a general in the Air Force and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, 1978-82

Air Force Association

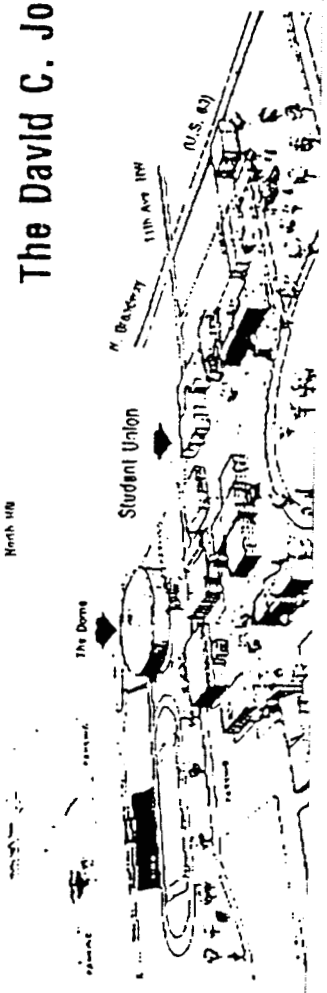
Student Union
Minot State College

THE RIBBON CUTTING CEREMONY The Room was dedicated on May 12, 1984, when the name was officially changed from the long-known Missouri Room to the David C. Jones Room. Presiding at the ribbon cutting ceremony were (from left to right) General David C. Jones; the Honorable Allen I. Olson, Governor of North Dakota; Dr. Gordon B. Olson, President of Minot State College; and Chester M. Reiten, Mayor of Minot.

The David C. Jones Room

The David C. Jones Room is located on the second floor of the Student Union in the northeast corner of the Minot State College campus. The college is situated at the foot of North Hill just to the west of North Broadway.

It serves as a functional conference room for



Indian
11-25

April 10, 1995

Base Realignment and Closure
Commission Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Commissioners:

I am writing in hopes of persuading you to disapprove the recommendation to close Fort Indiantown Gap Army Garrison, Annville, Pennsylvania.

The outstanding U.S. Army Reserve and PA National Guard training & mobilization record and the cost effective operation of this facility was not brought out by the facts which were used to compare it to other facilities. As a civilian employee of the Directorate of Public Works at Fort Indiantown Gap, I can tell you that there is a definite need for this facility at this location to serve many northeastern states.

Several installations in Central Pennsylvania have sustained the loss of federal jobs in the past which has taken its toll on the economy of this area.

Pennsylvania needs these jobs. Central Pennsylvania employees and businesses are justly concerned for their future. I hope we can rely on you to review the facts again before approving a final recommendation for closure.

Respectfully yours,

John T Stiles

10-12 JD.015 214035 4/17 Fort Indiantown Gap

20 March 1995

Mr. William Clinton
President of the United States
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington D C 20500

Dear Mr. President,

I am currently one of your federal workers waiting out the final decision of the BRAC Commission determining the fate of our future.

There are many articles in our local newspapers, local radio and television programs and visitors speculating on what may or may not become of Fort Indiantown Gap in Annville, PA. These articles keep stating we have NO MILITARY VALUE to offer and the little we do have can be transferred to Fort Dix, NJ, Fort Drum, NY or Fort AP Hill, VA.

Just the other day, a Harrisburg Patriot News writer made a statement that has been on my mind ever since I read the article. It said that EVERY president has accepted the BRAC Commission's recommendation. You are not like EVERY president. You came to us from a background like many of us who must work for what we want to achieve. This article mentioned the fact that when the recommendation goes to Congress and Senate for their review, it will automatically become law if they don't act on it and let it go by the wayside. Will you get them to at least take a good honest look at it instead of ignoring their responsibilities. Please help the many people who are going to be affected in this nation's downsizing of the military facilities that provide support to the weekend troops.

I am just asking you to consider a few things before you sign your name to their final recommendation.

FIRST - Fort Indiantown Gap is a weekend and annual training base for your reserve and national guards to train. We have very few active military units assigned to us. We have the U.S. Garrison Unit consisting of soldiers on active duty who are the overseer of the very important part of training our reserve and guard members. We also have the Readiness Group and the 56th Ordnance Det (EOD). The 56th Ordnance Det (EOD)'s mission is to pre-inspection Camp David, Site-R at Fort Ritchie and the United Nations prior to a major event or a VIP visit for bugs, bombs, etc.

I am the Chief of the Plans and Operations Division, Directorate of Logistics, and directly involved in the interaction between the units training and mobilizing at the "GAP". The units

coming to Fort Indiantown Gap are not just army national guard and reserve soldiers. We provide support to many marine units as well as Army, Navy and Air Force ROTC within the First Army Region. We even have your White House Communications Agency come to us once or twice a year to train for approximately two to three weeks at a time. The FBI also uses our facilities to train their SWAT teams.

When you look at the number of "weekend" military members who have the opportunity to utilize Fort Indiantown Gap, you would see the numbers are high. You will see times when we have a very slow weekend, but we usually can give an explanation. If Monday is a holiday, most reserve and guard units try to give their unit the three day holiday and schedule training on another weekend within the month. This will effect our numbers and show as a slow time frame. But if you look at the other weekends you will see larger numbers. These units must still get their training in within the month. Therefore, we have some exceptional heavy times with as many as 10,000 military training on a weekend. Usually, during the months of November through February we may have up to 15 to 20 units train. When the weather starts to break, all the other units start to return and we become very busy.

We also provide support for units performing their two week commitment for annual training. This support usually picks up in numbers about the middle of May and slows down by the end of August. The installation gets augmented soldiers and summer hires to increase our staff so we can do our mission during the peak time of the year. Other than that, we do it with just a few civilians in the workforce.

SECOND - With the Active Army Garrison in charge of the installation, all units regardless of being guard, reserve, ROTC, army, navy, air force or marine, get treated alike without preference of who gets what. They are all our customers and we take pride in supporting them with the facilities and training expertise we have to offer.

THIRD - If Fort Indiantown Gap has no military value in the eyes of the BRAC Commission, these military units will have to go somewhere for support and training. Can Fort Dix, Fort Drum or Fort AP Hill provide the same type support with so few dollars as we are doing.

FOURTH (and last) - We are a mobilization station with about 130 units consisting of approximately 25,000 strength upon a full mobilization assigned to us. During Desert Storm, we did mobilize 17 units and demobed 22 units without a lot of temporary hiring and we still continued supporting weekend and annual training. I can brag about our staff, "WE DID A GOOD JOB". Just ask the people we mobilized. These units consisted of 3 truck companies (181 soldiers each unit); 1 field hospital (400 soldiers); 3 military police units (150 each unit); 1 engineering battalion (700 soldiers); 1 maintenance unit (400 soldiers) plus several others in various types. There was a lot of rolling stock needing to be

inspected, repaired and prepared to deploy. We performed this mission in a very professional manner and got our units to the theater on time and with "working" equipment. When the units got to port, not one piece of equipment needed to be pushed on the ship. All our equipment was "driven" on board. We hear horror stories from soldiers of their experiences with other mobilization stations. This aspect of the decision should be looked upon and considered when making the final list of base closures.

I will not go into all we have to offer as far as facilities and expertise in training, and why we should stay status quo, because I feel you as my President will be thorough in gathering data before you accept their recommendation and forwarding on to the Congress.

Thank you for reading my letter and please don't change your stand on your policies. Even though my job is on the line, I feel you will do what's best for our country and we will survive. I cannot just stand by without voicing my opinion on this matter.

This is what **AMERICA** is all about. The military is important and training is VERY important. Units cannot always do their field training in an armory or reserve center just so money can be saved. They must go to the field and be taught skills and learn them well if we are to continue to be strong in defense.

Sincerely,

Dixie Lee Gasper
1300 E. Kercher Ave, Lot #80
Myerstown, PA 17067
(717) 866-9237

Work - HQ, Fort Indiantown Gap
Chief, Plans & Operations Division
1499 Hospital Road
Annville, PA 17003-5026
(717) 861-2517
(DSN) 491-2517

Ft Indian Town Gap

April 5, 1995

BRAC Commission
1700 N. Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear BRAC Committee Members,

I enjoy working at Fort Indiantown Gap military base. It has a unique operation with the "ONE ARMY" concept. The active army, national guard and reserve all work as a team to train our military. A Readiness Group is also located on our installation. They assist and evaluate the units during weekend and annual training.

It would be to your advantage for all of you to come and take a look at us before making a final decision on our fate. Mr. Al Cornella, your BRAC representative, is coming on April 10 for an on-site visit.
There is no way he will be able to understand the true picture of how we succeed in accomplishing so much with so little tax payer's money.

We have all types of units utilizing our facilities. They range from medical, infantry, field artillery, public affairs, postal, aviation, maintenance, engineer to one-on-one training within our garrison staff so they can augment us in time of a mobilization or national disaster.

If you look at all branches of service training at Fort Indiantown Gap, you will see we operate as a "TOTAL MILITARY" concept. We have a large number of army ROTC units coming twice a year for a mini-camp. They have one college do the coordination and serve as the host for a mini-camp. Each camp consists of cadets from as many as ten plus universities and do joint training.

Navy cadets going to Penn State University main campus are inducted into the system at Fort Indiantown Gap each August. This is where they cut mom's apron strings, get their first hair cut and learn how a "push up" is really done.

Just the other day, I was talking to a representative from Cornell University and he mentioned Fort Bragg no longer wants the ROTC to use their facilities for summer camp. Bring them to the "GAP" and we will take care of them. We did it in the '70's and we can do it again. They seem to like us for their mini-camps or just coming in as an individual school for specialized training.

We get marine reserve units from Delaware, Ohio, Maryland, New York, Massachusetts, Alabama and various cities within Pennsylvania for training. They like using our training areas and conducting field training. Once in a while they will occupy barracks and eat at our facilities. They prefer staying in the field. It has been mentioned by a lot of military people that our installation reminds them of Europe when they come to us for the first time.

The air national guard do their gunnery/bomb drop training on the air-to-ground part of the installation. It's between mountains and an ideal spot for this type of training.

We had a navy fleet hospital unit train several times at our installation prior to Desert Storm. This unit was called up during the conflict and we feel the training received at Fort Indiantown Gap helped them perform well in their mission.

Fort Indiantown Gap is just three hours away from Washington and could be utilized as a backup for our government in time of need. It's something else for you to consider when making your decision.

We are just three hours from port and could continue to be a mobilization station for units in our area. We proved our ability to mobilize units during Desert Storm and will succeed again if called upon.

The work force at Fort Indiantown Gap is a dedicated group of people who know their jobs. Missions are performed in a professional manner and we do our best at Total Quality Management and Customer Service. We want to continue working to serve our troops and performing when called upon to do a special mission.

Respectfully,

Dixie Lee Gasper

Dixie Lee Gasper
1300 E. Kercher Ave
Lot #80
Myerstown, PA 17067-2901

F/ Indiantown Gap

6 April 1995

SENATOR RICK SANTORUM
228 WALNUT STREET
HARRISBURG, PA 17105

DEAR SIR:

I AM A MEMBER OF THE WORK FORCE AT FORT INDIANTOWN GAP.

I WANTED TO WRITE AND TELL YOU OF A NEW ENDEAVOR HERE AT FTIG. I AM THE FTIG COORDINATOR FOR THE NEW TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT (TQM)/TOTAL ARMY QUALITY (TAQ) PROGRAM. ALTHOUGH WE ARE CURRENTLY EFFICIENT AND GIVE GOOD CUSTOMER SERVICE, WE ARE ALL TRYING TO GET EVEN BETTER.

SURVEYS DISTRIBUTED TO CUSTOMERS OF FTIG WERE RETURNED AND EMPLOYEES AND AREAS REQUIRING IMPROVEMENT WERE IDENTIFIED BY THE SURVEY. THE EMPLOYEES IN THESE AREAS ARE SCHEDULED FOR TWO DAYS OF CUSTOMER SERVICE IMPROVEMENT TRAINING, 12 AND 13 APRIL AND 2 AND 3 MAY 1995. THIS ACTION WAS THAT OF THE CUSTOMER SERVICE IMPROVEMENT PROCESS ACTION TEAM (PAT). OTHER PATS AT FTIG ARE MANAGEMENT WORKER COMMUNICATION, STAFF INTERACTION COORDINATION, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL SUPPORT, PRE CAMP WET/AT IN AND OUT PROCESSING, AND WORK ORDER SYSTEM PAT.

PLANS FOR FUTURE PATS ARE CURRENTLY IN THE MAKING.

THE EMPLOYEES AT FTIG ARE WORKING FOR CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT TO EXCEED OUR CUSTOMERS NEEDS. WE TRY TO PROVIDE A QUALITY ENVIRONMENT CONDUCIVE TO EXCELLENT TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES FOR RESERVE, NATIONAL GUARD, AND ALL OF OUR OTHER CUSTOMERS.

RESPECTFULLY,

Gail L. Craig

GAIL L. CRAIG
1409 KING STREET LEBANON, PA
17042

COPY FURNISHED
George Gekas
BRAC Commission

6 April 1995

The Honorable George W. Gekas
2410 Rayburn Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Sir:

I am a federal employee at Fort Indiantown Gap. My job title is management analyst and I work for the Comptroller, DRM, at FTIG. I feel the "GAP" is a very efficient organization.

The "Gap" employs approximately 400 civilian and military who work for the Garrison. Our major mission is to support USA Reserve and PAANG Annual and Weekend Training.

As a management analyst, I have completed several management studies, including Commercial Activities related studies. Basically these studies have proven the fact that "FTIG is run efficiently." I agree there is room for improvement, but overall FTIG is a great place to work, FTIG has a dedicated work force, and FTIG is efficient.

I do believe it will be more expensive to the tax payer to close FTIG, Because:

1. The land must be returned to its original state. (How much cleanup does that involve?) (This is written in the lease.)

2. USAR and NG units will travel further than they do presently for training; increasing expenses.

3. Three tenants are planning to move to Fort Dix an estimated cost of the move is more than $24 million.

You have helped me with issues in the past. I hope you can help me now; not just help for me but the Lebanon community and the taxpayer.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully,

Gail L. Craig

Gail L. Craig
1409 King Street
Lebanon, PA 17042

Copy Furnished:
Reginald Nyman
Senator Rick Santorum
BRAC Commission

Fort Indiantown Gap 4/30

RD #2 Box 4432
Jonestown, PA 17038
March 28, 1995

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

Dear Mr. Dixon:

I am writing this letter in regards to the closing of the Fort Indiantown Gap.

I don't think that the government should make the people move out.

They were there for many years and they put a lot of hard work into their homes and property. That also means that if they move out they will have to get new jobs and find a new homes. Jobs and homes are not easy to find these days.

These people have their families here and if they take over the property they are just going to disrupt the family. Also, it is not easy for kids to change schools because they will be leaving everything behind and even their friends.

Plus, if they do take over the land, all 20,000 acres of it, the land will sit there empty and they won't do anything with it.

They put a lot of money into the land to make it a better practice area and now they want to let it sit. That just does not make any sense.

Thank you for your time.

Respectfully,

Kelley R. Wallace

Document Separator

Document Separator

Honorable Arlen Specter
530 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Honorable Rick Santorum
120 Ruissell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Honorable George W. Gekas
2410 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Honorable Thomas J. Ridge
225 Capitol Building
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0001

Honorable Mark Schweiker
200 Capitol Building
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0002

The Adjutant General
Colonel Eugene Klynoot, Chief of Staff
Fort Indiantown Gap
Annville, PA 17003

Garrison Commander
LTC Thomas Banasik
HQS, Fort Indiantown Gap, Room 1
1 Garrison Road
Annville, PA 17003-5001

BRAC Commission
1700 N. Moore Street
Suitee 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Honorable Edward H. Krebs
Room 18, East Wing
House PO Box 108
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0028

Honorable Peter Zug
163 A East Wing
House PO Box 2020
Harrisburg, PA 17120-2020

Honorable Frank Tulli, Jr.
Room 155, East Wing
House PO Box 202020
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0028

Honorable David J. Brightbill
Room 337, Main Capital Building
PO Box 48
Harrisburg, PA 17120

Honorable John J. Shumaker
Room 168, Main Capital Building
PO Box 15
Harrisburg, PA 17120

Ms. Rose Marie Swanger
Municipal Building
400 South 8th Street
Lebanon, PA 17042

Mr. William G. Carpenter
Municipal Building
400 South 8th Street
Lebanon, PA 17042

Mr. Philip H. Feather
Municipal Building
400 South 8th Street
Lebanon, PA 17042

Honorable Betty J. Eiceman
Municipal Building
400 South 8th Street
Lebanon, PA 17042

Honorable Joseph M. McDade
2370 Rayburn Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

WILLIAM H. SCHULTZ
180 Candlewyck Lane
Hershey, Pennsylvania 17033

Home Phone: (717-533-9769)
Work: (717-861-2296

21 March 1995

Mr. William Clinton
President of the United States
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President,

I am currently one of your federal employees at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, working as the Installations, Director of Personnel and Community Activities. As I sit typing this, let me remind you that the Gap is on the BRAC listing, uncertain as to our future existence.

The DPCA is the primary organization for people-orientated programs. Responsibility includes a wide-range of diverse activities such as human relations, nonappropriated fund management, formal education and community life activities all having influence as we strive to train, sustain, and motivate our members.

DPCA's primary mission is to sustain readiness by providing these quality individual and family programs that meet and exceed customers' expectations. Through improving and maintaining mental, physical, and social well-being, we strive to maximize the military capabilities of the Fort Indiantown Gap's Total Military Concept and Family of Components/ members (Active, National Guard, Reserves, Civilians, Retirees, and their family members).

Each activity impacts on organizational esprit and the development of individual potential and morale which can significantly enhance the attitude, motivation, commitment, and sense of well-being of all who live and/or work on the installation.

The directorate also facilitates and coordinates involvement with numerous community agencies and activities in addition to providing installation coordination and liaison to the Army Air Force Exchange System, the Red Cross, and the All-Army/World Class Athlete Programs.

There have been numerous media articles speculating on the future of the Gap. These reports continually state that the Gap has "No military value", and could be transferred to Fort Dix, Fort Drum or Fort AP Hill.

Please take the time to read and comment on what I'm presenting to you on the following pages:

One doesn't have to get into all our facilities and staff to validate what we have to offer. Let me assure you we have a viable and valuable team dedicated to optimal training and Quality of Life. Fort Indiantown Gap should remain "Status Quo", I feel you as my President will be thorough in your data review before you accept the BRAC's recommendation and forward it to Congress.

I feel I must voice my opinion on this matter. Thank you for reading this far and please stand by your policies. I know my job is on the line, I know you will do what is best for the country and we will survive. There is misconstrued data presented in February of this year that will be evaluated, thus validating the military value of Fort Indiantown Gap.

God Bless America, the greatest nation in the free world today. The military is important and so is training, this is part of what we are about. Units cannot do all of their training in an Armory or Reserve Center, they must go to the field and experience and evaluate those taught skills if we are to continue to be strong in defense.

Sincerely,

original signed WS

William H. Schultz

Base Closure Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Commission Members:

I have been told that Mr. Jeff Campbell has said that the commission is paying attention to letters being written regarding the closure of Fort McClellan. Therefore, I am writing you to express my concerns regarding Fort McClellan being on the Base Closure and Realignment List for the third time in six years. I am a Department of the Army civilian with eighteen years service. If Fort McClellan were to close, I would be forced to seek a government position at another post because I have ten more years before I can retire at age 50. That's assuming that I could find a position. I am single, therefore, I am my sole support. I must work, and do not want to give up my retirement benefits that I feel I have worked so hard to obtain. I also do not want to be uprooted from my family and friends. The stress level here at Fort McClellan is tremendous and the morale is at an all-time low; yet, we are expected to function as if nothing is wrong . . . just make sure the job gets done . . . don't worry that many of the Army's employees are on such an emotional roller coaster. That's an impossible task for any of us to be expected to accomplish.

I realize that there must be cutbacks in the defense budget, but I also see so much waste in government--from the small picture (at Fort McClellan) all the way to the top. Why should I be expected to support my government in an attempt to cut back and balance the budget when I see so much waste . . . mostly by those in a position to really make a positive impact on the economic problems.

This community has literally been held hostage for the past six or so years by the Pentagon placing our post on the closure list for the third straight time. Those who are in the real estate business have experienced a nightmare, because no one wants to purchase a home in an area when it is on the closure list. Other business are forced to postpone expansions or other decisions until the final approval of the list.

The surrounding community has tolerated the potential hazards of the U.S. Army Chemical School, the nerve gas and other lethal chemicals stored at the Anniston Army Depot, and is now facing the construction of an incinerator to destroy some of the chemical containers which have begun to leak at the Depot. The community, although concerned for our health and welfare, has accepted these potential risks for several reasons. First of all, we know that Fort McClellan and Anniston Army Depot are vitally important to the security of our nation--now more than ever. We also realize and appreciate that these two Army installations employ the majority of people in the area. The unemployment rate would be staggering if the post were to close--not just for DA employees, but for surrounding businesses as well. This community has accepted and supported these Army installations for years. That cannot be said for every community surrounding a miliary installation--especially when those installations house such lethal chemicals which could literally destroy the surrounding area.

The Army has spent millions of dollars in the past decade or so to construct and operate the live agent chemical training facility and other portions of the U.S. Army Chemical school. In fact, construction continues today--even though we may be closed within the next three years. Please tell me how it makes sense to close this installation and move its two schools to an area with is as under-developed as Fort Leonardwood.

We keep hearing reports of how communities have actually benefited from other installations being closed. That may be true, but who is going to want to utilize Fort McClellan with all of its contaminated land? How long before it will be safe for public use? Will it ever be safe the community to utilize the property? What is this community going to do in the meantime? Our livelihood literally depends on the operation of Fort McClellan. Many Army personnel have retired here because of the lower cost of living. In fact, it is estimated that Fort McClellan supports approximately 70,000 retirees and family members. What are they supposed to do? Why not close posts located in high-cost areas such as the D.C. area, California, etc., and operate installations in lower cost areas. That has to be more logical and has to save more money.

Maybe Fort McClellan is not operating at its full potential, but what activities would want to spend the money and effort to move to an installation which keeps being named on the closure list. If Fort McClellan were given a chance, we could build and live up to our full potential. The post is a beautiful post--unlike some other posts which have temporary buildings and are not well-maintained. People at Fort McClellan take pride in their post, and it is one of the more beautiful installations I have seen.

The bottom line is that you can talk budget and statistics all day, but the truth of the matter is that you are dealing with people's lives. We have been through enough!!! You are holding those lives in your hands. You have been entrusted with that responsibility for a reason. Make the logical conclusion--not the political one. How many more times does Fort McClellan have to justify its existence? Do what is right--not only for our post, but for the Army and the United States of American's defense as well. **Release the hostages in this area for good!!!!!!!! Enough is enough!!!!!!!!** If not, take your chemical weapons, nerve gases, and incinerator to Missouri, and all of <u>you</u> take your families and live there!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

A Discouraged and Outraged Civil Servant

To The Honorable Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission

Before making the final decision on Fort McClellan, please consider the facts carefully. Following, are reasons to keep this installation open to sustain the high level of readiness to defend our country against internal and external threats:

1. The Chemical Defense Training Facility is a one-of-a-kind facility that is presently running smoothly. It is not old or broken so why must we close a perfectly good facility to build a new one? The answer given is "economics"; however, the real answer sounds like "politics".

2. The move from Fort McClellan to Fort Leonard Wood probably looks very good on paper, but Mr. Chairman, as you well know, the reality of anything always throws us curves never anticipated on paper. Training would have to be interrupted and the level of proficiency lowered as a result of the move. It is estimated by the chemical experts that it will be 6-10 years before the level of proficiency will be what it is now. Isn't this a scary thought considering our present times of unrest (terrorist threats) at home and abroad? The scenario could be: "Well, you know Mr. President, we really aren't prepared to deal with this kind of emergency right now. Sir, we are in the middle of moving our country's only CDTF, but once we get settled and back in operation, we'll be glad to take on this problem. We should be up and running at 100 percent in a few short years!"

3. The standards for training at Fort McClellan are high and are allowed by our permits. Permits obtained by Missouri lower the standards for training and it appears that some types of training will not even be allowed by the Missouri permits. Department of the Army says this is acceptable. The experts in the chemical field presently stationed at Fort McClellan (and many who have been stationed here in the past) have gone on record to say that these standards are not acceptable. They have put their careers on the line by disagreeing with Department of Army officials. The question is "What did they have to gain by risking it?" The answer is "nothing". We should put our trust in the experts who know this field and are involved in the training of thousands of others. (Refer to scenario in #2.)

4. Instead of closing Fort McClellan and greatly risking the safety of American citizens and our allies, consider the uniqueness of the CDTF and propose the assignment of other missions to Fort McClellan to fully utilize its assets. McClellan is known as the "Military Showplace of the South". Its facilities and grounds are in great shape to receive other missions. However, if it is closed, McClellan will not be suitable for conversion to civilian use because of contamination and the lack of facilities that can be used for industrial purposes.

5. The preceding comments all boil down to one simple statement: Don't fix it if it's not broken!

Proud Supporters of Fort McClellan's

CDTF

FACSIMILE COVER PAGE

To: BRAC COMMISSION
Time: 22:15:00
Pages (including cover): 3

From:
Date: 6/21/95

TO: DEFENSE BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET
ARLINGTON. VA 22209

FROM: GORDON R. STINSON
405 INDINA OAKS DR
ANNISTON. AL 36206

June 21, 1995

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

Commissioners:

The time is drawing very near for your vote in regards to closing Ft McClellan. I realize that your decision has come after careful consideration of all facts available to you. I would however, like to take this opportunity to communicate my personal feelings and beliefs concerning the Army's proposal to relocate the Chemical and Military Police Schools to Ft Leonard Wood and close Ft McClellan.

I am a civilian employee at Ft McClellan and am certainly hopeful that your vote will be to remove Ft McClellan from the Closure List. I am somewhat more fortunate than many others as I would likely be moved to Ft Leonard Wood to continue my job. This is not the case for many others whose jobs will be lost if Ft McClellan closes. The loss of Ft McClellan is likely to result in the loss of 25% of the jobs in this area. As I consider the economic impact on both this area and the area of Ft Leonard Wood I side with Ft McClellan. I do not believe one area should be devastated so that another will flourish.

There has been talk here of what will become of the fort if it does indeed close. The Army will leave, and this community will have to deal with contaminated property unsuitable for economic growth. I believe we all would be appalled if we actually knew what will be required to "Clean Up" Ft McClellan.

The Chemical Defense Training Facility located here is currently operational and is meeting the essential training needs of our servicemen and women today. Army and Missouri representatives assure each of us that this type of training can and will be conducted at Ft Leonard Wood. I would ask them three questions. Where is the permit to actually operate the facility? Is there likely to be resistance from residents in Missouri to actually operate the facility? What happens when an operational permit is denied or blocked three or four years from now? I personally do not believe such a permit will ever be issued in Missouri. The last Commission told the Army to get "All Permits" needed, not just a few. At this point in time an "Operational Permit" is nothing more than a empty hope. I believe the Chemical Training being conducted at McClellan now is essential for our servicemen and women. I hope that you will agree that to vote to close Ft McClellan and move the training to Ft Leonard Wood would be a the risk of losing the training.

Senior Army Chemical officers both here at Ft McClellan and those throughout the country have said that Smoke Permits issued by Missouri will have a drastic adverse effect on Smoke Training by limiting the amount of training to be conducted. Is this the type of permit the last commission told the Army to get? Is it the type of permit needed to conduct the type of quality training already being conducted at Ft McClellan? The answer to both questions is "No". Again, I don't believe such a permit will ever be issued.

I realize that our military is downsizing and that we must save money by closing some installations. But I believe to close Ft McClellan is wrong. Our servicemen and women deserve the best possible training available. That training is currently operational at Ft McClellan. I believe a better decision would be to assign other missions to Ft McClellan to fully utilize the assets available here. Many have suggested relocating Reserve and National Guard Commands from expensive rented office spaces in big cities to McClellan.

I appreciate the time each of you has given me to express my opinions. I hope I can count on

each of you to vote to keep Ft McClellan open and will find ways to fully utilize it's potential.

Respectfully Submitted.

Gordon R. Stinson
405 Indian Oaks Drive
Anniston, AL 36206
(205) 820-1698

Fax Transmission

Date: Thursday, June 22, 1995 **Time:** 10:25:00 AM 3 **Pages**

To: Honorable Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission

phone:
fax: (703) 696-0550

From: The McBride's
1207 Mt. St NE, Jacksonville, Al

phone: (205) 435-3734
fax: (205) 435-3734

Re:

22 June 1995

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

SGM (Ret.) and Mrs. Wm. J. McBride
1207 Mountain Street NE,
Jacksonville, AL 36265

Dear Sir,

Today your commission will start the process of final determination on the fate of several bases and depots which are to be closed or realigned. This is not only an important task in terms of reducing the national debt, but one that can severely impact the national security and financial stability of the civilian communities which are located near such installations.

Of course we have an interest in this process as military retirees residing is such an area and located near Fort McClellan, Alabama which is on the closure list.

We would only ask that you be fair in this process and forget the political battles which wage over such endeavors.

And as a former career soldier I consider readiness as a prime mover in this process and would point out the following salient points:

1. Closure of Fort McClellan will ultimately destroy one in four of our community jobs.

2. The nation's primary training facility for our anti-terrorist defenses is at Fort McClellan.

3. Six to Ten years will be necessary to restore the training programs to the level of proficiency that they are now.

4. Replacement of the Chemical Defense Training Facility, **a one of a kind facility**, that proved its worth in Desert Storm, will probably never be funded in these times of reduced federal spending.

5. Fort McClellan **will not** be suitable for conversion to civilian use because of contamination and the lack of facilities that can be converted to industrial use. The installation was not cleaned during the last closure, and more than likely won't be cleaned up in the event it closes this time. **So now we might relocate the facilities and mission to a portion of the good old USA which is surrounded by pristine natural forest and louse it up as well.**

6. And finally there is the issue of chemical weapons at Anniston Army Depot which will at sometime, some how, be destroyed. It might be comforting to know that the expertise, medical facilities, reaction force, etc. are just down the road....at Fort McClellan and not in Missouri.

Thank you for your attention, and may this process go well with as little turmoil to our great nation and its citizens as possible.

Sincerely,

s/William J. McBride

SGM (Ret.) Wm. McBride

US ARMY CHEMICAL & MILITARY POLICE CENTERS & FORT McCLELLAN
FORT McCLELLAN, ALABAMA 36205-5000

TELECOPY COVER LETTER

SENDING FAX # 205-848-5278 COMM
865-5278 DSN

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING TO:

NAME The Honorable Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission

FAX # (703)696-0550

FROM Martha A. Waldrip, Utility Sales Officer
Resource Management Office

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES 3 INCLUDING COVER LETTER

DATE 22 JUN 95

COMMENTS. Reply to a "Letter to the Editor of the Anniston Star"
by Gerald Powell, Calhoun County Chamber of Commerce, Anniston.

If you have not received all pages indicated above or if the copies are unreadable, please call the following persons:

NAME

PHONE #

22 JUN 95

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

RE: Closure of Fort McClellan, AL.

Dear Sir,

I know you are well aware of all of the reasons that our Congressmen, Senators, State, County and City Officials have given to keep Fort McClellan open and off the Base Closure List. I concur with all the reasons given and it would be redundant of me to list them now.

I am employed at Fort McClellan in the Resource Management Office of the Directorate of Engineering and Housing as the Utility Sales Officer.

I would like to point out some pluses that I think the Commission should look at for cost savings and the future security of our country.

We are located in a very strategic place. The climate is conducive to excellant training. That is, no time lost to inclement weather (except the 1993 blizzard of the century.) Our natural resources are plentiful which make utility cost lower. The cost of living for our area is lower than larger cities and housing is cheaper and available.

We are located just off an Interstate Highway between two major cities with Internationl Airports within an hour's drive to Birmingham and an hour and one-half drive to Atlanta. These cities, as well as the city of Anniston, have much to offer the family life. The Army does stress the importance of the military family and strives to make everything available for their comfort and growth. We are three hours drive from the NASA Center and Museum at Huntsville, four hours from the Smokey Mountains and four hours from the beach with the whitest sand in the United States.

We have the state's third largest university just five miles from the Fort's gate. Jacksonville State University is and has been a great source of continuing education for military people. The Police Academy located at the University compliments the Military Police Training Center, Fort McClellan, where a degree can be obtained.

In addition to the Chemical School being one of a kind, the Department of Defense Polygraph Institute which has just moved into new facilities is also the only training center for Polygraph.

There is ample room for Fort McClellan to expand in other areas of training. and absord some of the other closures.

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
Page 2

My main concern is for the continuity of chemical training for the security of our country since terriorism seems to be the war we must fight whether it be with chemicals of explosives.

What it all boils down to is the much used cliche, "If it an't broke, don't fix it." Since the best facility is already available and working well, don't waste tax dollars on another one.

Sincerely,

Martha A. Waldrip

Martha A. Waldrip
6112 Sundown Pass
Anniston, AL 36206-1288

Ft McClellan 6-23

Dr. Charles E. Kirkwood
614 Gate 5 Road
Alexandria, AL 36250

June 16, 1995

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

Subject: Military Mission Degradation Following the Move of the U.S. Army Chemical School from Fort McClellan in 1973

Sir,

There has been much discussion concerning the issue -- Would the military's Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) defense and smoke/obscuration mission be jeopardized by moving the Chemical School from Fort McClellan to Fort Leonard Wood? In this letter I present some of my observations of the results which followed the move of the Chemical School from Fort McClellan, AL, to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, in 1973 and some considerations concerning the upcoming decision.

As an Army Chemical Officer who attended Basic Officer Chemical training at Fort McClellan in 1971 and Advanced Officer Chemical training at Aberdeen Proving Ground in 1977, I can certify from personal observation and experience that the **quality** of education substantially changed for the worse after the move. The quality was not only degraded during the move but also for years following the move. The mission of the U.S. Army to provide NBC defense for its soldiers was jeopardized throughout the 1970s.

Some may attempt to show that similar numbers of students attended school during the years preceding the move, during the move and after the move ("there was no break in training"), but one would be wrong to conclude from this number drill that there was not significant degradation in the **quality** of training.

In 1971, the classes used recently prepared view graphs with updated information on clear fresh acetate. In 1977 when I attended the "advanced" training, the exact same physical view graphs were used for the NBC and smoke specific technical classes . The acetate had significantly yellowed and in some cases actually cracked. The information in the classes had not been updated since it had been previously prepared at Fort McClellan before the move.

In 1971, the training I received involved direct hands on experience with actual chemical agents. In 1977, no chemical agents were used in my training. This was equivalent to attempting to teach University level chemistry without the use of any laboratories or chemicals for the professors or students. The Chemical Defense Training Facility which provides the opportunity to gain experience with actual chemical agents is absolutely essential.

In 1971, we planned and executed meaningful fog oil large area smoke training involving the crossing of a body of water. In 1977, we at most used a smoke grenade. There was no experience of practical value gained in the smoke arena due to the environmental restrictions present in Maryland. Later I understand that limited large area smoke training was conducted at Indiantown Gap, PA, involving expenses in dollars and time for travel of students from MD to PA. I did not receive the benefit of any outdoor smoke training exercises during my "advanced" course at Aberdeen Proving Ground in 1977. The more stringent the environmental restrictions, the more the smoke mission is degraded. This was clearly shown during the time frame in which the school was located in Maryland. For the future, we need to take the course of action which provides our soldiers the opportunity to learn to employ both fog oil visible spectrum and graphite infrared spectrum obscuration to survive in future conflicts.

Students trained in the technical NBC subjects in 1971 will always remember the depth of knowledge gained from years of experience from instructors such as Mr. Mitch Modrall. His lectures and ability to provide practical answers to questions were invaluable. After the move, in 1977 many classes were conducted by inexperienced lieutenants who themselves had just finished a class conducted by another very junior officer. These instructors had no experience actually doing what they were "teaching" -- lessons were listening to rote reading of seriously outdated lesson plans -- pure book learning from outdated books. The depth of knowledge in the instructor cadre was much less than before the move. From recollection, I believe that of the civilians who provide depth of technical knowledge and continuity from the Fort McClellan Chemical School which were offered positions to move to Aberdeen, only ten accepted the new positions. Of those moving to Aberdeen, approximately half were clerical and half were technical subject matter experts. The scientific/technical knowledge core of the Chemical School and U.S. Army Chemical Corps was dealt a crippling blow in the 1973 move.

In 1971, the Army Manuals used to support training were obtained, maintained and issued by personnel familiar with the subject matter and who cared about NBC defense. To the best of my observation, all manuals used in instruction in 1971 were current up-to-date manuals. This was not the case after the move. As a specific example, the Technical Manual used to support the key subject of Protective Mask training in 1977 was the manual published by Army Materiel Command before the move of the Chemical School. A student pointed out to the instructor that a new manual had been published by the Army in the intervening years since the move from Fort McClellan. The young lieutenant instructor's response was that they must teach from the lesson plan. No changes were made to use the new manual in the classes.

In 1971, the Chemical School had two very specialized top notch reference libraries -- one classified and one unclassified. The librarians were experienced in locating requested information in the subject matter areas. In 1977, this resource did not exist as far as availability

to students was concerned. Many one of a kind documents were destroyed because the receiving organization at Aberdeen Proving Ground decided they were not important and had no place to store them. The Army is still rebuilding this resource. This resource is vital to the chemical defense mission.

The facilities provided for my training in 1971 were the best. At Aberdeen the training was conducted in the worst of hand-me-down buildings not wanted by the other organizations on the installation. The "fact" that adequate facilities were determined by some to be available did not mean that these were used for NBC training after the move.

The Chemical Defense readiness posture throughout the Army during the 1970s following the move of the school was the lowest I ever observed. The Chemical Protective clothing stocks in Europe rotted in place. When I reported as a Chemical Officer to Germany in 1974, most of the nuclear radiac meters I observed were ruined from corrosion from improper storage with old batteries being left in the equipment. There were no serviceable specialized batteries available for the few remaining working radiac meters. There were no serviceable mask filters within my battalion (85th Maintenance Battalion in Hanau Germany). The chemical detection supplies and equipment in my company had been stored on the floor in a basement which frequently flooded. There was no working chemical detection capability in my battalion. As a Chemical Officer, I was assigned into nonchemical jobs in Quartermaster Officer and Ordnance Officer positions during the mid 1970s. The deplorable status of NBC defense readiness during the 1970s is well documented in official reports. The revitalization studies conducted in the 1977 - 1978 time frame found NBC training to be unsatisfactory and further determined that live agent training was essential to the NBC defense mission.

The Chemical School performs many significant missions in addition to training. One of the additional missions is to develop the specifications in the requirements which future military equipment must meet. In past years the research, development and procurement program oriented toward meeting these requirements has been funded between 500 million and a billion dollars per year. If degradation in organizational capability of the Chemical School yields requirements developed without solid basis, this can result in wasteful expenditures significantly in excess of some of the current estimates of cost savings.

Doctrinal progress was put on hold during the time in which the school was in Maryland. To the best of my recollection, only two manuals were updated and published at Aberdeen -- Field Manual 21-40 and a Training Circular on Chemical Alarms. I believe all other doctrinal manuals which were in draft form prior to the move to Maryland, returned in draft form in January 1980 to be updated at Fort McClellan.

Within 100 miles of Fort McClellan, there are many (approximately thirteen) Chemical Reserve Units. The interaction between these reserve units and the Chemical School is mutually beneficial. The training facilities at the Chemical School are frequently used by these reserve units. Several civilian employees of the Chemical School have been members of these reserve units. Right now the 318th Chemical Company from Birmingham AL is training at Fort McClellan. The nation's future Biological Defense capability depends on the availability of

trained Chemical soldiers from these reserve units. The majority of the biological detection mission (three companies minus one platoon) is scheduled to be provided by the reserve components. The 310th Chemical Company in Alabama will have the initial reserve unit biological agent detection mission. To the best of my knowledge, the details of how to provide the nation this biological defense capability if the Chemical School is moved from Fort McClellan have not been worked out. There are no Chemical reserve units within two hundred miles of Fort Leonard Wood. The biological detection units must be located in reasonably close proximity to the biological training facility (currently at the Chemical School) both for initial and sustainment training. The number of personnel in the U.S. with knowledge and experience in the operational aspects of the biological warfare field is limited -- this factor could play a major role in the future if not carefully managed. It would appear that if the Chemical School is moved to Fort Leonard Wood, this house of cards could fall apart and that any approach to putting it back together would involve a delay of several years and considerable additional personnel resources and expense.

Moving from a known to an unknown involves substantial risk. I hope in voting, the commission decides the right thing to do is not to take the risk of repeating the sad chapter in history which followed moving the Chemical School from Fort McClellan only twenty-two years ago. History does not have to repeat itself if we learn from it.

I certify that the foregoing statements are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

For additional information on any of the above, I can be reached at home in the evenings during the week and at any time on the weekends at (205) 820-6032. I can also be contacted by E-Mail at cekirkwo@aol.com.

VR,

Charles E. Kirkwood

Dr. Charles E. Kirkwood

Document Separator

Angelique Remington
144 Coffee Lane
Anniston, AL 36201
June 15, 1995

BRAC
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Sirs,

I'm writing this letter in hopes you will cast your vote to keep Fort McClellan, Alabama open. My mother has been employed there for the past 20 years. She is a single mother who has depended on the security of her job to provide my brother, who is 12 years old, and I a stable home. Thanks to her and her secure job, for the past 20 years I am now a registered nurse. We live near my elderly grandparents who depend very much on us. If the decision is made to close Fort McClellan, we will be forced to leave people who need us very much. Like most people in Anniston, Alabama, we cannot afford to move and relocate to another post. I hope as you make your decision on Fort McClellan's future, you will not see us just as a way to save money, but see us as people who have lives and families just as all of you do. Please pray about your decision. We are depending on you. Thank you.

Angelique Remington

Ft McClellan
G-A

1621 Fairway Dr. SW
Jacksonville, AL 36265
13 June, 1995

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

Dear Sir;

The purpose of this letter is to express my grave concern about the possible closing of the U.S. Army Chemical School at Ft. McClellan, Alabama.

I was very pleased to hear that the decision had been made to conduct close door sessions toward investigating the impact on national security of closing the post. I applaud your efforts in this approach. I urge you and your commission to enter this endeavor with a very critical and detailed approach, insuring that you do get the correct information. I have watched very closely the proceedings and to this point, have been very disappointed that the entire process appears to be motivated by politics rather than good logic and reasoning. I am taking the time to write as both a concerned citizen and as a member of the local community surrounding Ft. McClellan.

I am at a total loss to understand how we, the taxpaying people of this country can build such an excellent post such as Ft. McClellan and its many excellent Chemical training facilities, get them fully operational and functional, and then see a recommendation proposed to dismantle such a training capability. All of these decisions are being addressed in the face of a Chemical threat that is more formidable than ever before in the history of our country. To wit, the series of incidents in Japan, the on-going events in the Middle East, and the myriad of other regions that have and are willing to employ the "Poor Man's Bomb".

We, here at Ft. McClellan and the surrounding communities have the expertise, and the willingness to accept and deal with the presence of chemicals in our community. Likewise, we are totally willing to continue this scenario, as opposed to other installations where the citizenry is already opposing the training where chemicals are used. Therefore, this acceptance and training of chemical defense can continue here totally uninterrupted and at NO ADDITIONAL EXPENSE, compared to the vast milliions necessary to build the required training facilities at another installation, execute the move , and experience delays of several years before the same (highly questionable) state of training can be attained that currently exists.. So, as a concerned taxpayer, where in the name of logic is the savings? Likewise, what are we really gaining by entertaining the idea of a move except to satisfy the ego and political motives of select groups of individuals. As a senior citizen with many years of experience behind me, I am of the opinion that if such a move is conducted, our chemical defense training will suffer to the point that we will not recover and can become extremely vulnerable to unprecedented acts of terrorism .

Mr. Chairman, I sincerely urge you and your committee to disapprove the recommendation of closing a critical ,functional Chemical Training Facility at a time when the Chemical threat is more serious than any time previously. I also urge you to look very carefully at military value and taxpayer investment against proposed further expenditures, and conclude that it is , indeed , in the best interest of the country and its taxpayers to maintain an excellent Chemical Training Facility in its current configuration at its current Ft. McClellan location.

Donald E. Cunningham.

R + M. C Cole
6-19

P. O. Box 344
ANNISTON, ALABAMA 36202

13 June 1995

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

Honorable Allen J. Dixon:

The purpose of this letter is to not only show pride in our community's support of our defense system but to strengthen its commitment to our common military cause.

From a consolidation view, with concomitant savings, members of your commission are extremely astute in management and also share our concerns as well as those of the Secretary of Defense.

As others have noted, many problems are to be solved, not created. Accordingly, some suggestions follows:

1. Investments in current training facilities at Ft. McClellan have not reached a break-even point.

2. The entire training capability, even with the number of friendly and sister service students, is not utilized.

3. The Fort's proximity to a crossroads of the Interstate system (designed originally, and sold to the public, to support troop movement for the country's defense) should be considered.

4. This community and those within its sphere of influenace, have accepted and been to the front in setting a standard of acceptance for all personnel supporting the military mission with below average incidents reflecting adversely on discipline of all citizens.

5. We cannot accept the premise that one military mission should be weakened at the expense of another.

6. We do not believe the tactical or strategic mission of the Fort is maximized. Rather, community acceptance, climate for training time, cost of living, personal relationships, proximity to transportation hubs dictate that its mission be expanded, not transferred.

7. Cultural activities, along with top level educational facilities offering degrees to the doctoral level are within a few miles of all assigned personnel.

8. Recreational capabilities are unmatched.

9. Relocating military facilities, currently landlocked on valuable real estate within large metropolitan areas, would offer greater savings in personnel and operational costs.

10. Anniston's airport is capable of handling C-5 tactical aircraft. Special "Scout" teams capable of detecting chemical weapons could be formed and on alert to support our country's military effort. Time of stopovers at Atlanta, Birmingham or Anniston airports to pick up these specialty teams would create little delay in support of a tactical mission.

11. With the abundance of terrorists, dictatorial leaders, associated with the "explosion" of knowledge in designing from the simplest materials, devastating vehicles which upset or destroy peace our vigilance is required.

12. While maintaining the Fort to support a rapidly expanding influx of military retirees is moot, the Army continues to advertise in its recruitment efforts "guarantees" which include health care. It appears these "guarantees" could be met by enhancing the mission of the Fort versus the virtual elimination of supporting services currently common to its mission.

We have faith that you will consider not only enlarging the Fort's current mission and enlarging its tactical and strategic commitment to strengthen our defense posture but to provide technical assistance to our allies, both weak and strong.

Respectfully,

JIMMY JOHNSON
President

Document Separator

Ft McClellan
0.3

Henry S. Polek
P.O. Box 257
Ohatchee, Alabama
36271

Defense Base Closure Commission
Arlington, Virginia 22209

June 10, 1995

Chairman:

You are about to make decisions that will affect thousands of lives. I've sat back until now and have listened to all the arguments both for and against the closure of Fort McClellan, Alabama and feel compelled to write to you at this late date. I hope you have yet to make your decision.

I have the unique perspective of having served on numerous Army staffs while still on active duty. I am now retired. Its clear to me why Fort McClellan was three times recommended by the Department of the Army for closure. Its part of the Planning Horizon, Army 2000; or some such terminology which is now in vogue at the Defense Department. The Chief of Army Operations made a decision five or more years ago. This staff officer drives the recommendations for the elected and appointed officials over him. Regardless of the circumstances, logic or total impact; its up to everyone to ensure this decision is carried out. The previous two base closure commissions were inconveniences to this plan; after all you are only civilians without the benefit of military thought processes.

Fiscally speaking, its a losing proposition to close Fort McClellan. Replication of the Chemical Facilities now in place will cost several times more in today's dollars. The long term savings calculated in Present Value terminology is more than offset by the initial outlays of Today's Value capital necessary to make the move. Furthermore, installations such as Fort McClellan are a bargain in lower cost of living segments of the nation. Contracts are let with fewer dollars and the costs of supplies locally procured are lower.

Logistically, its a still more grave mistake to close Fort McClellan. The obvious roles played by the installation are schools for soldiers of all the military services and a contingency for any disaster that may occur on Anniston Army Depot which is soon to begin construction on a chemical incinerator. The Fort is also a Reserve Mobilization site where in times of national emergency, soldiers of the Army Reserve are gathered and prepared for integration into the active duty force. These could number in the thousands and must be medically screened, briefed of their mission, receive special training and clothing; and a host of other functions. This was last exercised during the Persian Gulf War. Fort McClellan is centrally located in the South, and has access to transportation vital to success

of an emergency mission. Few other installations can boast access to rail, land and international air transport. The installation also has the capacity to assist in national disasters due to its location.

Environmentally, it appalls me that the Defense Department secretly connived with Missouri State officials to obtain building permits which lack the depth to where the impact will be levied from the Smoke and Chemical training as now employed in Alabama. It would be wise to contain any environmental hazard rather than spread it around the country. Damage to the air, land and water here in Alabama has yet to be fully determined. Without any thought to the citizens and wildlife, now the Department of Defense wants, without any just cause, to move this hazard and again pollute in another location. Fort McClellan itself has many areas that will require years and millions of taxpayer dollars to clean.

The local community will be unable to benefit from the majority of the land, even if given it outright. There are no business and industry applications for the facilities now on the Fort. Success stories of air bases that close and their airstrips and hangars immediately occupied by civilian enterprises will not happen at Fort McClellan. The only facility with immediate comparable value is the golf course.

There is no cost savings to the American public from the closure of Fort McClellan, but the opposite. The Defense Department is not interested in cost savings. The military value of the installation to both the Armed Forces and our nation in general have been cited. The only real urgency in closing the Fort is that due to the actions of past Base Closure Commissions, the plan as viewed by the Department of the Army is not meeting the already predetermined milestones for the move.

On a more personal note, thousands of retirees such as myself support the installation and generate monies for its general fund through our contributions, volunteer time and use of the facilities. These were guaranteed to us and we made conscious decisions on retiring nearby. Few of us will be able to move to another location to again be near military facilities. The civilian community who depend on the Fort are putting on a good face in the eventuality of closure but officials in the city realize there will be little economic recovery in that event. The diversity of small business in the surrounding area is due in large part to the mission requirements of the Fort. A poor southern town cannot afford this kind of capricious action by the government.

My intention in writing this memo is to ask that you carefully consider the people of our Nation when making your decisions. Our taxpayer dollars should not be wasted at the whim of the Army General Staff. Our lands should not be any more polluted for merely the sake of a written plan. Future

contingencies should not be overlooked as though they will never happen.

I urge you to remove Fort McClellan from the Base Closure List. Instead, I recommend you to consider installations such as Fort McPherson which are in high cost areas as possible new missions for Fort McClellan. Their move would have negligible impact on the civilian community and would involve the relocation of few soldiers and facilities.

Thank you for this hearing.

Sincerely:

Good Luck!

Reserve Officers Association
of the UNITED STATES

★ ★ ★

ALABAMA DEPARTMENT

★ ★ ★

Ft McClellan
6-13

June 2, 1995

Mr. Alan Dixon, Chairman
Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon:

The closing of military bases is a subject of great interest and concern to all citizens, particularly those who serve in uniform. The military reserve community shares these concerns.

The Reserve Officers Association - Alabama Department, representing a total membership of about 2100 officers of all branches of the military, held its annual convention on 22 April 95 in Huntsville, Alabama. Attached is a copy of the Resolution unanimously adopted by the Alabama Department regarding the proposed closure of Ft. McClellan.

While many closures might be deemed painful, and perhaps even signal a diminished military capability, the present threat to Ft. McClellan and its chemical training program was viewed with alarm. The proposed closure and shift of function to Ft. Leonard Wood, Missouri, will leave this country with a gap in its ability to provide chemical warfare training. We can not afford this at any cost. Furthermore, the Army's cost analysis is inadequate and will not produce the savings anticipated.

Ft. McClellan has become a symbol of American chemical defense capability. Its reputation has been earned. Its contribution to national security is significant. The closing of Ft. McClellan and the shifting of chemical defense can only be disruptive and will unavoidably threaten the existence of an efficient chemical defense program. Ft. McClellan is a national security concern.

Our Resolution urges the Commission to remove Ft. McClellan from the realignment/closure list and to preserve its excellent chemical defense training program. The only

alternative is to insure an effective program **in place** and **in operation prior to** any disruptive influences, not now possible with proposed move. We trust you and your Commission will view the proposed movement with utmost skepticism.

Very Truly Yours

Donald C. Brown, LTC, USAFR
President, Reserve Officers Association
Alabama Department

cc: Sen. Howell Heflin
Sen. Richard Shelby
Sen. Sam Nunn
Sen. Robert Dole
Rep. Newt Ginrich
Rep. Spencer Backus
Rep. Tom Bevill
Rep. Glen Browder
Rep. Sonny Callahan
Rep. Bud Cramer
Rep. Terry Everett
Rep. Earl Hilliard
MG Josue Robles, Jr., USA, Ret.
Gen. James B. Davis, USAF, Ret.
RADM Ben Montoya, USN, Ret.
Ms. Wendi Steele
Ms. Rebecca Cox
Mr. Al Cornelia
Mr. S. Lee Kling

Donald C. Brown, President
412 North Hull Street
Montgomery, AL 36104

Spokesman: _____
Locator: _____
Resolution No. 95- _____

_____
Subject Category

RESOLUTION
TO
PRESERVE CHEMICAL DEFENSE PREPAREDNESS

WHEREAS, the Department of Defense has twice proposed the closure of Ft. McClellan, Alabama, the only site worldwide where troops can receive training with live chemical agents; and

WHEREAS, the Base Realignment & Closure Commission (BRAC) has twice removed Ft. McClellan from the closure list due to its importance to national defense; and

WHEREAS, in March, 1995, the Department of Defense again announced its intent to close Ft. McClellan although no change has occurred to assure high quality, uninterrupted training for U.S. Military personnel in the detection of and defense against chemical agents; and.

WHEREAS, proliferation of chemical warfare capabilities continues unabated throughout the world, particularly in and among third world countries;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Reserve Officers Association of the United States, chartered by Congress, urge the Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC) to remove Ft. McClellan from the proposed closure list, or to otherwise require from the Department of Defense the highest level of proof that military preparedness in chemical detection/defense will not be interrupted or diminished by such a closure.

Adopted by: Alabama Department
Date: April 22, 1995

Attest: Patricia A. Fleming, MAJ
Secretary

Ft McClellan
6'13

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

June 8, 1995

I am a retired US Army Major residing in Jacksonville, AL.

I want you to know that I am not in favor of closing Fort McClellan and moving six (6) training schools to other locations.

1. U.S. Army Chemical School
2. U.S. Army Military Police School
3. Department of Defense Polygraph Institute
4. U.S. Marine Corps Chemical/Military Police Training
5. U.S. Air Force Chemical Preparedness Training
6. U.S. Navy Chemical Training

The reason that I do not support the closing is three fold.

First, the loss of expertise that results from a training school moving and the training staff NOT relocating. One only has to look at the number of civilian and military personnel that moved to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri when the US Army Engineer School moved there or the number that moved to Fort McClellan when the US Army Chemical School and US Army Military Police school relocated.

Second, I have a personal investment in my home. The Army was instructed in 1993 NOT to place Fort McClellan on the 1995 list UNTIL it had the required permits to conduct training at Fort Leonard Wood. I made substantial investment in remodeling my home in late 1994 when the Army had not requested the required permits.

Thirdly, the total direct and indirect employment and the effect on the local economy that the closure would cause would devastate the area.

Let me say again I am not in favor of moving ANY training to a new location unless that training is already in place. The Army has stated that it intends to move Basic Training from Fort Leonard Wood to Fort Jackson where Basic Training is already taught. I have no problem with consolidating like training.

The Department of the Army's failure to recommend the closure of ANY maneuver installations while the force strength has been reduced is hard to understand. The Army's statement that all the maneuver bases are required in case all the forces returned to CONUS. After twenty years of Military service I can NOT envision troops not being deployed in Europe, Korea, and wherever the political leaders want to display US military power.

Why has the Department of the Army NOT recommended the consolidation of US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) Fort Monroe, Va., and the US Army Training Command (TRADOC) Fort MacPherson, Ga., at one location and the closure of the excess installation?

In keeping with the Joint Service Cross Training Program why has the US Air Force Law Enforcement Training Center, Lackland Air Force Base, Tx not been relocated to Fort McClellan with the US Army and US Marine Corps Military Police. Fort McClellan has the range facilities required by the Air Force where Lackland Air Force Base has to use some sub-caliber devices to conduct weapons training.

Since 1993 the Department of the Army has invested millions of dollars in new construction (Decontamination Apparatus Training Facility and the Pelumn Range Chemical Training Complex) at Fort McClellan.

Since 1993 the US Air Force Disaster Preparedness School, the US Navy Chemical Training School, and the U.S. Marine Corps Chemical and Law Enforcement training in keeping with the Joint Service Cross Training Program have relocated to Fort McClellan.

I sent the inclosed letter to Major General Ballard, Commanding General Fort Leonard Wood on June 7, 1995.

Frederick C. Sundberg

Constitution

ıy, April 26, 1995 Serving Our Patrons On Ft. Leonard Wood 14 pages

Attempts To Seperate Chemical School Fact And Fiction

Ray Campbell
ai. General Joe

By Ray Campbell
The Constitution

Myths vs. facts was the topic on Fort Leonard Wood Thursday.

MG Joe N. Ballard told a gathering of about 200 people at Lincoln Hall that for every myth circulating around the Fort Leonard Wood area, there is a fact to refute it.

Ballard was speaking at a Town Hall meeting, attended by post residents and interested civilians, about the proposed move of the MP and Chemical schools to the base from Fort McClellan, Ala.

It was broadcast live on cable channel 59, the military post's information channel, and was also taped by Waynesville High School's Channel 12 to be shown later.

Ballard, using a slide projector, showed those in attendance and viewers at home, several of what he termed as myths concerning the proposed move.

Ballard said a recent survey showed only 33 percent of Missourians favored the move of the chemical school to the area. He said the phone poll was made to about 500 residents of the Waynesville, St. Robert and Rolla area. He said the questions were worded in a manner designed to get negative responses.

Ballard said the poll could be worded to get certain results wanted by those asking the questions.

He said if you asked someone if they wanted people running around spraying deadly chemicals, they would say "no, they didn't."

Ballard said the chemicals used in training at the school would be used in a highly controlled environment, the same as they are being controlled in Alabama at present.

"But, if it's safe in Alabama," Ballard said, "Then it's safe in Missouri."

He said there has never been a major accident at Fort McClellan and he saw no reason to think there would ever be an accident here at Fort Leonard Wood.

Ballard said moving the military police school, chemical school and the Chemical Defense Training Facility made sense. He said some of the missions of the three would be intertwined in times of war. Training in a common atmosphere makes sense, financially and militarily, he said.

Ballard said the move would bring an average of 3,938 students per day to Fort Leonard Wood. There would also be 1,610 permanent party assigned to the schools and an increase of 432 civilian employees, bringing the total to 5,980 new people assigned to the fort.

The meeting was opened to questions from the floor and by phone. When asked if the Army plans to build additional housing for the influx of new people, Ballard said no.

"I doubt if we can house more than 10 percent of those," Ballard said. "And that means good news for the communities around here. I think the move will have a major impact on the surrounding areas."

Ballard said the Army has done a survey of the areas within a 50 mile radius of Fort Leonard Wood and it was found there would be sufficient and affordable housing available nearby.

He said the military and civilian population would further increase when the Interservice Training Review Organization (ITRO) came into full being. He said local communities recognized the impact Fort Leonard Wood brings to the area.

"They've been very supportive,"said Ballard.

Ballard fielded questions about leash laws, the law governing boats parked outside post residences and explained to Captain Janet Chapman the closing of the swimming pool in Sturgis Heights.

Ballard said the post determined it could only support three swimming pools and the Sturgis Heights pool was the least used pool. It was closed by a process of elimination.

Chapman said she had heard a rumor that the pool could be re-opened if at least 100 area residents signed up to use it. Ballard said he would take the matter under consideration but said he didn't think the pool would be re-opened. He explained that a season pass was good at any of the swimming pools on post.

The gathering heard brief updates concerning Commissary privileges from Denise Gomes, Director of Public Affairs for the Defense Commissary Agency's Central Region. Recreational activities were explained by Jim Figg, Sports and Fitness Director of Fort Leonard Wood. Hospital services and duties were detailed by Col. Kenneth Steinweg, Hospital Commander.

Army Revokes Valor Awards In Friendly Fire Incident

Public Affairs Office
Fort Leonard Wood & U.S. Army Engineer Center
Fort Leonard Wood, MO. 65473-5000

June 7, 1995

Letter to the Editor:

Major General Joe N. Ballard it is with great interest that I read the ESSAYONS, the Fort Leonard Wood Constitution, and the Palaski Country Democrat that are mailed to Fort McClellan.

ESSAYONS - "Let Us Try" is appropriate.

I enjoyed the article "Fact or fancy" and "BRAC issues dominate Town Hall Meeting here", ESSAYONS, April 27, 1995.

I would state that the "Myths" as stated by yourself is also misinformation. I question what "rounds" other than Post Headquarters that the "Myths" are circulating. I question where the "Myths" were generated.

Misinformation: "The Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC) is recommending to relocate the Alabama chemical and military police schools to Fort Leonard Wood."

FACT: The Department of the Army made the recommendation to the Department of Defense. The BRAC Commission in both 1991 and 1993 rejected the recommendation and in 1993 told the Department of Defense NOT to recommend Fort McClellan until all required permits were obtained. The BRAC has never recommended the relocation of the chemical and military police schools to Fort Leonard Wood.

Misinformation: "We must train as we fight, and we can do that" Ballard said, since the Engineer, Military Police and Chemical Schools share a common mission. All three develop and define doctrine, force structure, and material requirements to support joint and combined arms missions, he explained."

FACT: All branches of the Army have the responsibility to develop and define doctrine, force structure, and material requirements. Based on your statement the Department of the Army should move the Infantry, Armor, Aviation, Artillery, Military Intelligence, and Signal Schools, to name a few to Fort Leonard Wood. Military Police support for River Crossings as outlined in FM 19-1, Military Police Support for the Air Land Battle, 23 May 88, list MP responsibilities in support of only one Engineer mission. The Chemical Corps does not share mission responsibilities with the Military Police or Engineer Corps. Soldiers receiving basic MOS producing training with the exception of Common Tasks skills do not conduct multi-branch collective task training. With the different training schedules and class dates it would be impossible to have all Advanced Courses conduct multi-branch collective task training with two schools let alone three.

Misinformation: "If it is safe for Alabama, then it is safe for Missouri.

FACT: Alabama accepted the hazard after knowing of the potential hazards. The fact that chemical training is conducted at Fort McClellan does not mean it is safe. The safety precautions taken and the skill level of the dedicated civilians and military personnel providing chemical decontamination training is the reason chemical training is safe in Alabama.

The loss of Fort McClellan would result in the loss of more than 10,700 jobs or 17% of the areas work force. I wonder if Waynesville, St. Roberts, or Rolla could recover from the loss of 17% of its employment.

Misinformation or Lack of Information:

1. Is the Basic Training now conducted at Fort Leonard Wood scheduled to move to Fort Jackson.

2. If the BRAC Commission recommends as it did in 1991 and 1993 that Fort McClellan not be closed, WILL the Basic Training still move to Fort Jackson.

3. When asked if the Army plans to build additional housing for the influx of new people, Ballard said no. I doubt if we can house more than 10 percent of those." Ballard said the Army has done a survey of the area within a 50 mile radius of Fort Leonard and it was found there would be sufficient and affordable housing available nearby. Would you as a husband and father permit your wife and children to travel 50 miles each day to work or school in inclement weather? Fort McClellan's yearly snow fall can be measured in a table spoon.

4. Now that Engineer soldiers are attending training at Mobile, Alabama, Basic Training moving to Fort Jackson, sufficient and affordable housing available within 10 miles of Fort McClellan and the savings to the U.S. tax payer, military member and transferring civilian employees for construction of housing for the 1828 personnel (2032 x 90%) and the estimated $258,000,000 cost to close Fort McClellan to include the $25,000,000 plus cost to build a new Chemical Defense Training Facility how can you **NOT** recommend that the Engineer school move to Fort McClellan?

Frederick C. Sundberg
Jacksonville, AL 36265

Ft. McClellan

G-13

June 7, 1995

Defense Base Closure and
Committee Realignment Commission
North Moore
Suite 1525
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Honorable Alan J. Dixon,

I am writing this letter as a taxpayer of the United States of America and even though I live in Alabama, I am thinking as a taxpayer and not as a resident of Alabama.

First, I would like to know who and why anyone would think that moving the Chemical, Military Police and Polygraph schools and training to Missouri would save the taxpayers any money. After going to Ft. McClellan, Alabama and looking at all they have there for the training of soldiers worldwide, especially the Chemical live agent and other Chemical training, I and a lot of other taxpayers (not Alabama taxpayers either) think it would be a waste of taxpayers' money to move troops, equipment, civilian personnel, jobs and other "stuff" that will need moving or be needed at Ft. Leonard Wood, Missouri. The most senseless thing about this move is that Ft. McClellan, Alabama has perfectly good buildings and training facilities already built (a lot of these facilities are new or just a few years old and cost taxpayers several million dollars each to build). I am questioning the reasoning behind building the same facilities/buildings at an Army base when they are already built and being used very efficiently at a working Army base.

I and a great many other people (TAXPAYERS) do not believe the Army will save any money by closing Ft. McClellan, Alabama and moving the schools and training to Ft. Leonard Wood, Missouri. I have heard all the argument the Army has given about how much will be saved, but I know for a fact that the Army usually underestimates the cost of most facilities and other projects it wants to build or start, and usually winds up costing us taxpayers many millions of dollars over the estimated or originally quoted prices for a project, facility, move, closure, etc. They put statistics and dollar amounts on paper and make it look good in their arguments for closure/moving, but in actuality the move/closure/cleanup ends up costing much more than estimated or having a move where many valuable articles, books, materials, artifacts, people, expertise, jobs and other irreplaceable items are lost or discarded to fit the moving/closure budget.

If bases are needing closing, why isn't Ft. Leonard Wood considered for closure or moving to Ft. McClellan. There is only one school at Ft. Leonard Wood to be moved, whereas there are three schools to be moved (and at a much greater cost to us taxpayers) at Ft. McClellan to be moved. Also since there has been very little actual chemical training at Ft. Leonard Wood, the clean-up and decontamination costs would be a great deal less than doing all this at Ft. McClellan, where actual chemical training has been done for a long time.

We would also like to know the status of the permits that the Army was required to obtain from the state of Missouri before this move was considered, especially the permit for the radiological laboratory. These permits should be obtained by the 22nd of June, 1995, but we have not been able to find out whether the Army has obtained these required permits.

Being a very concerned taxpayer, I am livid that ''they'' are going to waste my and all other taxpayers' dollars again by closing Ft. McClellan down, rebuilding everything elsewhere (Ft. Leonard Wood, MO), interrupt training, lose valuable materials, documents, teachers, expertise, training used worldwide, jobs, and much more by this closure/move.

Think you for reading this letter and listening to an irate taxpayer who is very angry and disgusted with the way my tax money is being used and wasted.

Sincerely,

Shirley D. Nelson

Shirley D. Nelson

RT McClellan
b.13

Judy E. Remington
144 Coffee Lane
Anniston, AL 36201

June 7, 1995

BRAC
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Salutations:

I'm writing this letter in hopes that maybe you cast your vote to keep Fort McClellan, Alabama open. Fort McClellan, Alabama has been my place of employment for the past 20 years. Of those 20 years, I have been a single parent for the last 11 years. I have raised a daughter and presently raising my son who is 12 years old. We've experienced a lot of rough times during these 11 years but one thing I always felt I could depend on was my job. I've devoted 20 years of my life to the government. I have awards of excellent performance as a government employee. Even under the added stress of the times before we were placed on the closure list I always felt the government would take care of it's own.

You are among our leaders that we look to for security. You are our hope and reassurance of tomorrow. You are molding the future of my family as well as my co-workers here at Fort McClellan. There are so many who will not be able to move and relocate to another post. I will not be able to even if I am offered a job at Fort LeonardWood. I am not financially able to up and relocate. I can not retire (age wise or time wise). I'm 46 years old and the only experience I have is secretarial work. Where do I go from here?

My family's future and my co-workers' future depend on you. Please pray about this and make a decision that you know in your hearts is for the best for everyone.

Judy E. Remington
JUDY E. REMINGTON

Ft McClellan
6.13

5 Jun 95

Dear Commissioner,

We are writing to express our concerns about the possible closure of Fort McClellan, AL. We have been a military family for over 23 years. This includes 22 years of active duty time and 10 years Federal employment for my spouse. Throughout the years we were assigned to several military installations. After an assignment to Fort McClellan in 1987 we purchased a home in the local area and decided when the time to retire arrived we would remain in the area.

The closure of Fort McClellan would greatly impact on our quality of life. We use the hospital on post for all our medical needs, the commissary for grocery shopping and the Chemical School, Chemical Weapons Convention Training Office is a place of employment for my spouse. Our lifestyle is quiet modest and I have been fortune to be employed at a locally owned business. If the fort closes and my wife becomes unemployed or is lucky enough to be employed at a lower income we would not be able to maintain our current lifestyle. Unfortunately my wife is not one of the select few who would be offered a position at Fort Leonard Wood should the post close. She would be forced to accept a job at the minimum wage level if such jobs are available. Competition for such positions would be intense, this would be complicated by the fact that my spouse is middle aged and not as marketable as someone younger. A loss of her income would result in not being able to meet our financial obligations therefore resulting in filing bankruptcy. We have worked hard over the past 23 years to provide ourselves a place to live and raise a family. It will be very difficult and unpleasant to be in a situation where we cannot pay our bills. We have a daughter attending college that will be entering her junior year. Without my spouses current income she will be denied to opportunity to complete her education. We feel our family has made many sacrifices in order to be a military family and we have served the country well. Not everyone is quite so willing to give up the conveniences of a civilian lifestyle. However, this is not a complaint, we served with great pride.

This letter has been written with the hope that the interest of the people living and working in the Fort McClellan area will be considered when the decision of base closure is considered.

Carl T. Baker
SFC(R) Carl T. Baker

Frances M. Baker
Frances M. Baker

Senator Alan Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore Street Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Senator Dixon:

I am writing to urge you to take action that will permit Marine Air Control Group-48 (MACG-48) to accept the Village of Glenview, Illinois offer to move to their Federal Enclave. In the Glenview and Chicagoland area there is significant and growing support for MACG-48 being allowed to stay. Taxpayers will save well over $20 million in avoiding having to pay for temporary and permanent quarters elsewhere. Since the vast majority of MACG-48's Marines will not have the resources to travel to a distant base every month, the unit will be decimated. Estimates range from 5 to 7 years for the time it will take to recruit and train new Marines to bring MACG-48 up to its current level of military readiness. Recent events in Oklahoma City and around the world point up that the future appears to hold the prospect of a greater threat of proliferation of highly destructive weapons. The proven military concept of dispersion would mandate that our forces not be concentrated in one location. With an excellent alternative available, consolidating the Marines at the Virginia base as directed by BRAC '93, is unsound.

A redirect for MACG-48 is a win-win situation for the taxpayers and the military. Senators Mosley Braun and Simon support the Marines staying. Congressmen Porter supports the Marines staying. The Glenview Village government and the people of the community support the Marines staying. No one contacted at any level has been able to articulate why MACG-48 shouldn't be permitted to accept Glenview's extremely valuable offer.

I very respectfully request your support and assistance in obtaining a BRAC '93 redirect for MACG-48. Finally, I also request the favor of a reply with any ideas or comments you may have on this crucial cause.

Sincerely, 6-6-95

Dorothy M. Gayer
681 Clayton Lane
Des Plaines, IL 60016

Senator Alan Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore Street Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Senator Dixon:

I am writing to urge you to take action that will permit Marine Air Control Group-48 (MACG-48) to accept the Village of Glenview, Illinois offer to move to their Federal Enclave. In the Glenview and Chicagoland area there is significant and growing support for MACG-48 being allowed to stay. Taxpayers will save well over $20 million in avoiding having to pay for temporary and permanent quarters elsewhere. Since the vast majority of MACG-48's Marines will not have the resources to travel to a distant base every month, the unit will be decimated. Estimates range from 5 to 7 years for the time it will take to recruit and train new Marines to bring MACG-48 up to its current level of military readiness. Recent events in Oklahoma City and around the world point up that the future appears to hold the prospect of a greater threat of proliferation of highly destructive weapons. The proven military concept of dispersion would mandate that our forces not be concentrated in one location. With an excellent alternative available, consolidating the Marines at the Virginia base as directed by BRAC '93, is unsound.

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Sincerely,

Thomas R Joyce 6-6-95
689 Clayton Ln
Des Plaines Il 60016-1029

Senator Alan Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore Street Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

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I very respectfully request your support and assistance in obtaining a BRAC '93 redirect for MACG-48. Finally, I also request the favor of a reply with any ideas or comments you may have on this crucial cause.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Lucile Roehl

Senator Alan Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore Street Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

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Sincerely,

Mr Charles C. Roehl

Document Separator

Ft McClellan
6-17

Dear Sir
I live close to Fort McClellan
and have been here a long time
I've listen to the news about
closing the Fort. Why do you
want to move something that
already here and it works Why
fix something that is not broke
It will cost a lot to move and
spend more money taxpayer
is crazy to me All the people
who depend on the Fort yoles
stores fast food. Shops it
will be a ghost place here
We are a small place here
in Weaver We are use to the
Fort I've work at the Fort
for a while these people are
real their jobs are important
to them and family. The gover
ment have wasted a lot of

tax payer money. What about you when some one says We dont need you any more. We pay your salary and yet the little people get hurt again. Please consider what you are doing. The missouri ~~people~~ people are not any different than us We are important too. Its here let it alone We love our boys and it would never be the same again.

Mrs Jackie McCarthy
511 Carolena Dr
Weaver Al
36277

FT McClellan 6-7

23 May 95

Base Closure Commission
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Committee Members:

I am writing concerning the closing of Fort McClellan. I am against the closing of Fort McClellan for several reasons. First of all, I believe it would be an enormous waste of taxpayer money. With the chemical facility already in place and in operation at Fort McClellan, what is the sense of moving? Fort McClellan is a fully operational post capable of handling the training and sustaintion of all the Army's chemical needs. Because Fort Lenard Wood would need to build another chemical decontaimination facility, it doesn't make good business sense to spend billions of dollars when you already have one in operation.

Secondly, Fort McClellan is an extraordinary post in that it handles the training of many other agencies. Namely, the border patrol, Alabama Military Academy, National Fuard and Reserve units. They are also responsible for the taaining of many of the Army's WAC's. They produce some of the finest MP's in the military today. It would be a blow to the historical side of the Army to close a post as rich in history as the fort.

Thirdly, Fort McClellan, is a vital part of the community. The closure of the post would have a detrimental effect on the surrounding economy. Fort McClellan employs approximately 1500-1700 civilians with anual incomes of a million plus. The fort also supports a variety of contractors throughout the area, incurring supplies and services from local businesses. The closing of Fort McClellan would cause havoc amoung many thriving businesses, resulting in the closure of them also.

Finally, I wish to express my gratitude to the committee for letting the public address their opinions. I know that you face a difficult decision and I would hate to have your job. Please consider all information presented to you on Fort McClellan, whether it is relevant or not. I am employed at the Fort, and it means a great deal to me and my family. Thank-you for time and consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila C. Field

Sheila C. Field

cc: scf

Chemical and Biological Arms Control Institute

2111 Eisenhower Avenue
Suite 302
Alexandria, VA 22314

Tel: 703/739-1538
Telefax: 703/739-1525

05 JUN 1995

Ft McClellan

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

June 2, 1995

Dear Mr. Dixon,

We are writing to express the concerns we share with other chemical weapons experts regarding the potential dangers involved with the proposed closure of the Army base at Fort McClellan, Alabama and the relocation of such a facility to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. Fort McClellan is the only military facility in the United States and in any other allied country dedicated to chemical weapons defense preparedness. At Fort McClellan, soldiers can train using live chemical agents, and the most modern and robust chemical defense equipment can be tested with great confidence. The potential use of chemical weapons against US forces is not a threat to be taken lightly, given events in the Persian Gulf War and the Tokyo subway incident. Therefore, it is essential that the US continues to ensure that its troops are provided with the best chemical warfare detection equipment, and are well-versed in passive and active chemical defense training doctrines. This mandate can be carried out most effectively and efficiently through the continued operation of Fort McClellan.

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission should reject any decision to close Fort McClellan without adequate assurances that a similar facility at Fort Leonard Wood would be open for immediate use as a chemical weapons training facility. In light of the growing public opposition to siting such a facility in Missouri, our view is that the Commission should delay any transition until all of the significant public opinion and legal obstacles are removed.

A key issue that should be addressed prior to transferring operations from Fort McLellan is the status of the current US chemical weapons stockpile destruction program, a multi-billion dollar effort to meet obligations assumed under the landmark 1993 Chemical Weapons Convention. The Convention represents more than 20 years effort by the international community to develop a system of procedures and mechanisms for putting the chemical weapons genie back in its bottle. As one of only two acknowledged chemical weapon possessor states, failure by the United States to meet its obligation to

destroy our chemical arsenal could be a fatal blow to this landmark treaty.

Fort McLellan is an invaluable resource of expertise for the safe and efficient destruction of existing chemical weapons stores in nearby Anniston, and any attempt to further the destruction process warrants the inclusion of the highly-trained elements from Fort McLellan. The environmental threats and civilian health risks posed by the continued existence of chemical weapons stores should not be underestimated, and the expertise Fort McClellan represents would ensure that these munitions are destroyed in a safe and timely manner. Indeed, citizen support in Anniston for the Army's chemical destruction activities may dramatically decline in the event of Fort McLellan's elimination.

We join with others in believing the Commission should reject the recommendation to close Fort McClellan. The health and safety of US forces, civilians, and the environment are not issues to be taken lightly when assessing the risks involved with such a decision. Furthermore, a precipitous decision intended to achieve, at best, modest cost savings could exact a much higher cost by eroding international confidence in U.S. adherence to existing arms control agreements and treaty obligations.

Best Wishes,

Michael Moodie
President

Kyle Olson
Vice-President

Ft McClellan

25 [illegible]

May 27, 1995

Members of BRAC
B C Commission
1700 N. Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Commissioner:

I am simply a concerned citizen with a curious interest in the U. S. Army's almost fervent obsession to close Ft. McClellan Army Base in Anniston, Alabama. I have no ties with the base although I have been on the installation several times for both business and pleasure. I have lived in the county for over thirty years and travel past the base almost every day. I can remember all the events at the base including the move of the Chemical School to Aberdeen. That was a disaster that cost the army plenty and it was about as poorly planned as the present plan is.
You may treat this letter as some supporter or crank putting in his two cents worth. Read on! It was simple to find the things I include in the letter. A few phone calls and a couple of lunches with people around the base and Anniston. As you may know, most people involved with the government are reluctant to talk openly; but they do talk!

1. Secretary Perry and his staff said in the BRAC hearings that no hardship would come to those who depended on hospital service by closing and reallignment. Noble Army Hospital has some 30,000 medical records-- and about 26,000 of them are retired and disabled! They come to Noble from even Georgia and Tennessee. Even Redstone Arsenal personnel use Noble because of poor facilities in Huntsville. Now; where do these people go and do you reimburse expences? The closest real military hospital is Ft Bragg and do not let the Army snow you about the pathetic facilities at other bases in the region (Ft. McPherson for example). You do owe all these people something-- you havereneged on about everything else promised them for decades of faithful service. They own their homes near McClellan; not somewhere else.

2. The figure being tossed around by the Army for moving the Chemical School/ Agent Training is a figure from around 1983. People on the base and Chemical School know that the figure is twice that number. Where is the savings if you use real numbers.

3. There are many retired, consultants and professionals at the Chemical School who have been involved with the program since its inception-- many with chemical expertise before 1950. Many of these moved to Aberdeen but will not dislocate again! They are highly dedicated but "fed-up" with Their Army! They talk about the program and readiness degrading. Count on it! Where is the savings if profiency declines?

4. If Ft. McClellan was located in another state, I would still say the following. The soil and area is contaminated! Rumors suggest that the site of the new Chemical School was chosen because of the hazards of the original school. Why would you want to repeat this mess at Leonard Wood or anywhere else? One is enough! How can the army look at the citizens of this county and say it can be used for something else!

5. Will th Army really clean up the contamination? What can you do with the land? Do you think a school, recreation center, industril park, college or even a prison should be built on a site like this? Savings? G.t a real figure for the cost of a clean-up. Ask someone who has the expertise and a list of chemicals used there for forty years what it would really cost.

5. There is a sneaky suspicion growing that they want to get the base closed before people in the area start coming down with the illnesses that might be associated with the chemical work there.

The next three items are simply the base and community gossip but if true really does make a farce out of this entire process.

6. The Polygraph School has a fine state-of-the-art building constructed at great expense to tax-payers. It has the necessary population needed to conduct its tests. It has computerized new programs that are very expensive. It has resisted moving before. Now the officials want to move to Ft. Jackson. Is it true that most of them are retired or about to retire and want to remain active as consultants while enjoying the recreation and previously purchased retirement sites at Ft. Jackson?

7. The talk on the street and among active duty officers is that McClellan (absent an Officers" Club due to mission cut-backs in previous closing attempts) is just a poor duty because senior officers do not have good "watering holes" and expensive restaurants. In fact, the TDY bigwigs call Anniston "Burger Row". Anniston is a fairly large town with multicultural and cosmopolitan fare. Take a look at the village at the gate of Leonard Wood and see how soon they want to move again.

8. It just smells! This region has and still supports McClellan. There are thousands of veterans depending on the hospital. Local schools will be heavily impacted by a closing. Some 8,000 to 10,000 jobs are to be lost so that it can be moved at great building expense to a village of less than 4,000 people. Visitors from this base saw poor housing at the projected new site in Missouri-- trailers for most. McClellan has good housing and a supportive economy for thesoldiers stationed there.

Finally, this is just not right! We were building expensive buildings on McClellan even as the last BRAC hearings were being held. A word of warning! I remember watching the panic in our soldiers and the Israeli peoples' faces as Scud missiles were rumored to have poison gas. The gas attacks in Japan and the lunatics in Oklahoma City should make you think carefully before you act. Gas and biological attacks are "poor countries and fanatics" nuclear weapons.

Thank you for reading this. If I am wrong about this or any of this, do your job and the best to you. Something is wrong in this case; study it carefully. McClellan is a nice base. Keep its missions there and bring in some administration, chaplains' schools and the like. God bless you and help you make the right decisions on all of our military bases.

Juniors

Document Separator

To: [illegible]

[illegible] Commission

Dear Commissioners!

[illegible]

Concern me about closing Ft Leonard Wood that I hope now concern you. I'm told that you do read the letters.

1. Fault (as in Earthquake). I read an article in Readers Digest concerning a fault that runs up into Missouri. I don't know exactly if Leonard Wood is part of that, but, I would think this would be a concern to have huge Chemical Agents stored there if this is true.

2. Training. The military has told BRAC they wanted to do some real arm training with the Engineers, MPs and Chemical. What does either one of these have in common with each other? The MPs should be trained more with the Transportation or Signal Corps than with the above. MPs help move convoys and help secure signal centers rather than working with Engineers and Chemical. I believe this is a smoke screen. Anyway I believe Ft McClellan has better weather that allows for better training year around.

3. Environment. What if the Sierra Club

over

people in Missouri are right on the long term effect of smoke being serious by moving the Chemical School to L. Wood this would cause harm to an additional area.

4. Vendetta. What installation has been targeted for closure three times? In 1993 Sen Shelby didn't support the President on a piece of legislation. In 1995 Sen Shelby switched parties. The Birmingham News reported that Ft McClellan was not on the base closure list, then after Shelby switched it was on. Huntsville also lost some space positions in 1995 but the media said was to teach Shelby a lesson for not supporting the President or his Party.

5. New Missions. This base should be left open and new missions assigned. There certainly is room here and it is a very friendly place. The cost of living is very reasonable and the public wants the fort to remain open.

6 Women's Army Corps. This is the home for many retired women who were members of the W.A.C. Once a year from all over the U.S. they gather here for another anniversary. Let's give these women the opportunity to continue this tradition here at McClellan where they called home for many a year. This would mean alot to them. They never seen to receive credit due them since day one.

Sincerely,

Richard Liberty
CSM Ret Army
205-831-2375

Document Separator

God Bless all of you!

May 19 - 1995
Anniston, Al.

Ft McClellan
5 423

To the commission:

I am not just a young person I do not work a Fort McClellan. I have been here a long time, was born in this area Feb. 14 - 1918 - I have not hardly known any time that the Fort was not here, so I wonder why now you tell us to save money. it hardley makes sense to spend a lot of money to build another one, when there is a base already here ready to and ~~young~~ being used.

we have made ~~mg~~ many lovely friends and love them very much. also they attend our churches which makes us very happy!

So why don't you just put something else at Fort Hood and leave ~~y~~ us alone to go along and do the good work we have been doing. thank you. Mrs Willie Holden

Document Separator

P.O. Box 5676
Anniston, Alabama 36205
June 1, 1995

JUN 1995

BRAC Commission
1700 North Moore Avenue
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Sirs:

I am writing regarding the possible closing/moving of schools located at Fort McClellan, Alabama.

Sometime in the late 1970s, the U.S. Army Chemical School was moved from Fort McClellan to Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland. In 1981, it was returned to Fort McClellan.

The justification for moving at that time was the same as the justification for moving it now. The primary justification was financial savings. Well, within a very short time, it was obvious that training conditions were not the same. The government wasted millions of dollars experimenting with this project, which proved to be an total failure.

I fear the same thing will happen if the Chemical School is moved again. And I also fear the same thing will happen if the Military Police School is moved to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

The weather there is hotter in the summer and colder in the winter. Much of our training is held outdoors and therefore there will be fewer days in which to train troops. During a time when the Army is trying to downsize, more trainers will be needed to do the same job in less time. Then on hot/cold days when training is impossible, they will be sitting on their hands with nothing to do. Or classes will be so large that training will be deficient.

Moving the Chemical School and the MP School to Fort Leonard Wood is very unwise, in my opinion, and will result in huge financial losses, not appreciable savings.

Sincerely,

Era F. Clarke

Era F. Clarke

Ft McClellen

May 31, 1995

Jim J. Dupont
634 Turrentine Street
Gadsden, AL 35901-5187
(205)547-9693

Dear Sirs;

I am writing you in order to express my views of the possible closure of Fort McClellen in North Ease Alabama and to ask that this travesty not take place!

I am one of thousands of Retired Military personnel living in this area. As you well know, Ft. McClellen provides superb training in Chemical warfare. The facilities are already here.....the personnel are already here.....how could you possibly think that moving the school and closing this huge base could save us, the tax payer, money!!!!!! The closure of this base would have a devastating effect on the local economy here....and you know that!!!! We retired military families use this base and it's facilities like the Commissary and the Hospital for our health, food and well-being.....and you know that!!!!!!!!!

Prior to my retirement in September 1994, I was stationed in the Mobile, Alabama area when the Naval Station Mobile was closed. I saw first hand the waste and devastating impact that the closure caused Mobile!

This is not some game.....Mr. Commission.....this is our lives and well-being you folks are playing with!!!!!! You know as well as I do that these base closures you people are doing is not saving what you think it is and the worst part is that in 10 years from now when you folks realize that all this was a big, big mistake.....it will be too late and the damage will have already been done!!!!!!!!

I beg of you to spare Fort McClellen in Anniston Alabama!!!!!! Please, Please don't close the base!!!!!!

Jimmy J. Dupont
USN, Retired

Frank Hulsey

April 28, 1995

Mr. Henry Hinton
Assistant Controller General
National Security Division
The Pentagon, Room 3E172
Washington, D. C. 20301

Dear Mr. Hinton:

This letter is about "Pentagon War Games- Missouri VS Alabama".

Why would the Defense Department spend over $100 million to move a world renowned military service that has accomplished its mission and gained universal respect for efficiency where it is?

According to an Associated Press news release April 15th, the Pentagon proposes to move this world premier chemical school at Fort McClellan, Alabama, to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, under the following conditions: two thousand civilian and military jobs will be taken from the Alabama base and given to Missouri, apparently without regard to the impact on Alabama's economy. No flaw or failure has set the stage for this.

It is reported the move will cost $100 million in new construction at the Missouri base. Add to that the cost of moving personnel and equipment. Also, there will be an enormous expense in closing down Alabama's Fort McClellan, a base of prime military land holdings and permanent durable buildings. All this is to be done only to move the chemical school elsewhere. How is it that Fort Leonard can offset this expense and excell in the same chemical school service, having to start at the very beginning?

This proposal is in the face of the Alabama base's enviable record of training development and procedures meeting a clearly demonstrated need world wide.

The announced objective of the Administration is to "cut expenses and reduce the deficit". If you believe in the theory "If it ain't broke, don't fix it" you will want to save millions of dollars by dropping these moving plans and continue the chemical training service where it is, at Fort McClellan.

Respectfully submitted.

Frank Hulsey

Frank Hulsey

cc: Mr. Alan Dixon
National Committee, Defense Base Closing
and Realignment

217 Monterey Circle Gadsden, Alabama 35901

FT McClellan
5-30

23 May 1995

Alan Dixon
Chairman
1995 BRAC Commission

I am writing about the proposal to close Fort McClellan, AL., and moving the Chemical an Military Police Training to Fort Leonardwood Missouri. As you know Fort McClellan has been on the list in 1991, 1993 and now 1995. Each time there has been a different reason for closure from the Pentagon. In 1991 it was that Live Agent Chemical Training was not necessary. In 1993 it was necessary, all Chemical Training except Live Agent could be done at Fort Leonardwood and the Live Agent would be left at Ft McClellan, with only that part of Fort McClellan remaining open. In 1993 the Commission voted again not to close Fort McClellan and said that all permits must be obtained before Fort McClellan was put back on the list again. In 1993 the Pentagon said that Fort McClellan would be on the 1995 list but did not bother with the permits. Now Tago West says they didn"t get the permits because they were not sure that Fort McClellan would be on the 1995 Closure List. Then there is David Sharr from MO. who at first claimed these permits could take years to get and now it appears it only takes months to obtain them. Also, there are people in the Pentagon who insist on this move, why?. The same move was tried in Aberdeen with disasterous results only to be moved back to Alabama. Do we really need to try it again.

Why are so many retired Chemical Officers and previous Post Commanders from Fort McClellan fighting to keep the Chemical School here when they have no real interest in this State. Most of them don't even live here. It is just to bad more active duty officers don't have the courage to say in public what they feel, but one brave soldier did. Lt Col. Edward Newing , Assistant Commandent of the Chemical School said in a memo that "The permit contains several restrictions that if allowed to stand would kill both the U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force smoke training.

So here is the Problem. There is a Live Agent Training facility at Fort McClellan - the only one in the World. It is new, one part opened just months ago. It is essential training for our forces and several other countries also use it. Smoke training is done here that with the permits from Missouri as they stand will not be as extensive as Fort McClellan uses now. So how can the Air Force train too. What happens if we need to build up our military and training mission in the future! with the restrictions in Missouri? Why did the Pentagon thumb their noses at the 1993 BRAC Commissioneers and do things their own way. Slowly but surely they are trying to do away with this post no matter what anyone says. This could be the center of training for all branches of the services for both Chemical and Military Police type training.

Then there are the costs involved. I didn't see how it could be cost effective to tear down brand new facilities and rebuild them somewhere else. Plus its my understanding that there isn't even housing, etc., available to accomodate the influx of people to the area. In 1993 soldiers from the area were saying that the housing prices had gone up just with the idea of the move. Also that there are not people there to work in the schools. This was evidently a problem in Aberdeen too.

There are close to 71,000 retirees & dependents in this area who depend on this post and its facilities. Plus, enough knowledegable retirees to work on post in any position available. The cost of living here is very cheap - housing plentiful and affordable for all. It has to be one of the most affordable places for the military to run a post. For those of you who visited here, you have to know that this is a military town in every sense of the word and proud of it, but also, these people are being treated horribly by the Pentagon. how is it fair to take Fort McClellan and leave them with a stock pile of toxic weapons at the Anniston Army Depot to deal with. An Incenerator os to be built. Fort McClellan was to be the back up in case of an Emergency, now they want to close Fort McClellan. As for Fort McClellan, only a small part is even usable for private industry so nothing is gained for the community.

There are many more arguments I'd like to make, but will leave that to more knowledgeable people. I just ask you to consider what I have said.

One other point. In last nights paper, the allegation was made that people from Alabama were trying to get environmentalists from Missouri to fight these permits. Well, let me tell you, I am a housewife - not part of any group but I have written to and called people from these enviromental groups myself. I have given them information and names of people to contact here. I truly believe this is a bad move environmentaly but since thats not one of your concerns, I did not address it to you. My reason for keeping Fort McClellan open are 1st, For the Best intrest of our defense of this country and training of our troops and 2nd enviromental issues and 3rd economic impact on this area.

Thank You for Your Time
Sincerely,
Jacqueline L Reynolds

Jacqueline L. Reynolds
300 Hilltop
Weaver, AL 36277

22 May 1995
Anniston, Alabama

RT McClellan 4.31

Dear Commissioner Kling,

I am writing to protest the proposal to close Fort McClellan Alabama. I would like to draw your attention to the enclosed article that appeared in the Anniston Star on 20 May 1995. This article makes reference to a May 16 memo by LTC Newing at the Chemical school that expressed his concerns that the smoke permit being considered by the state of Missouri is inadequate for the mission of the Chemical School.

I have worked with LTC Newing for two years and I have found him to be a dedicated, highly professional officer who is totally committed to the missions of the Chemical school. The fact that he has risked his professional future with this memo is a testament to how strongly he feels about this issue.

This officer knows what he is talking about when he says in the memo that the restrictions would kill the smoke training mission. Smoke training is critical for chemical soldiers. It is a great combat multiplier on the battlefield. If the Chemical school is not able to conduct training with the smoke, the value of this multiplier is lost. In combat, this lack of training will be reflected in higher casualties.

Mr. Shorr from the Missouri Department of Natural Resources says the permit does not give the Army permission to make smoke whenever it wants. For smoke training to be effective, it must be done when the weather conditions are right. If it is too warm for example, the smoke rises straight up and has no effect. To restrict the smoke training to certain hours of certain days is not a workable idea.

The entire proposal to close Fort McClellan is not a good idea. Three previous commissions have recognized that this post has a unique mission which requires special facilities. This mission is being conducted efficiently and effectively today. The world situation is such that to disrupt the training for any reason is ridiculous. I sincerely hope that you will remove Fort McClellan from the final list.

Sincerely:

Charles M. Webb Jr.
801 Sanota Drive
Anniston, Alabama 36206

Smoke: Obstacle to moving chemical school?

By Eric Larson
Star Military Writer

'It's a show-stopper if not properly addressed'

The Army failed to consult with its own chemical school officials when planning smoke training at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., and as a result may have "crippled" its ability to perform missions there, according to an internal Army memo written by a senior chemical school official.

The memo points to restrictions in a pending environmental permit that may make it harder for the Army to justify closing Fort McClellan.

The May 16 memo was sent by Lt. Col. Edward Newing, assistant commandant of the chemical school at Fort McClellan, to an officer in the Army's environmental law office.

Newing's memo is a critique of a smoke-training permit under consideration by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources. The permit contains several restrictions that "if allowed to stand ... would kill both the U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force smoke training," Newing wrote.

"I think this is a very serious memo," said U.S. Rep. Glen Browder, D-Jacksonville. "It indicates that not only did the responsible authorities not talk with the people in charge of the program ... but what they have set in motion is something that could seriously degrade the ability of our military to train for their mission."

The permit for Leonard Wood parcels four ranges on the 60,000-acre facility where smoke training can take place and limits the times it can be done. It would limit the amount of fog oil that could be vaporized to 65,000 gallons in a year and 500 gallons on any particular day. Emissions would be restricted to 2,600 pounds per hour.

"We don't give them the right to fog wherever they want, whenever they want," said David Shorr, director of the Missouri agency.

In Newing's opinion, however, the restrictions go too far. Missouri's proposed limit on fog oil is at least 30 percent short of what the chemical school would need to train effectively, Newing wrote. The limits would also cut by 75 percent the amount of time the Army operates on some days.

"After suffering these unacceptable losses, it further limits our joint forces to

■ See School/3A

School

From Page 1A

smoke operations during weather conditions which may exist only 60 percent of the year," Newing wrote.

"The Missouri smoke permit restrictions will ... tragically cripple the capability to conduct smoke training."

The memo — which has been widely circulated since being leaked — has raised eyebrows among those who have argued that closing Fort McClellan and moving its chemical school to Missouri would impair the training.

"To me it's a show-stopper if it's not properly addressed," said Walt Phillips, a former commandant of the chemical school. "About 50 percent of the chemical school mission is in the smoke-training area."

Browder said he's recommending that the Base Closure and Realignment Commission ask the General Accounting Office to investigate the smoke-training issue.

Members of the commission, including its chairman Alan Dixon, have said the Army must have its environmental permits in hand before June 22, when the commission begins voting on whether to close installations, including Fort McClellan.

"If they couldn't complete the mission because of the narrowness of a permit, (closing McClellan) is not going to fly, since military value is what our focus is," said John Earnhardt, a BRAC spokesman.

Army officials would not elaborate on the issues raised on the memo because the State of Missouri has not issued the permit yet.

"It is premature to speculate on restrictions, if any, with regard to the smoke-training permit in Missouri," Army spokesman Capt. Joe Piek said in a news release.

Fort Leonard Wood officials who worked on the application for the smoke-training permit were not available for comment Friday.

The smoke-training permit is the only one that has not yet been granted to the Army. The Missouri chapter of the Sierra Club and the Missouri Coalition for the Environment oppose the smoke training, saying it will hurt wildlife and plants in Mark Twain National Forest, which surrounds the base.

A 30-day public comment period on the draft permit ended May 12. Missouri officials are reviewing the comments.

Shorr said his conversations with Army officials have given him the impression that the current permit still accommodates training, he said. If the Army takes Newing's memo to heart and decides to try to make changes to the permit, it may be out of luck.

"They could ask for changes, but the reality of it is I don't think there's a lot of room for them," Shorr said. "This is a well-sculpted permit to meet the mission and protect the environment."

Except for a six-year hiatus, smoke training has been done on McClellan's Pelham Range since 1951. The exercises teach chemical officers to use the smoke to cloak troops over a large area and gives soldiers practice in maneuvering through the thick white cloud.

The Alabama Department of Environmental Management has not required that the Army apply for an air permit to do smoke training. However, the agency has collected data on the practice from the Army over the years.

According to ADEM, in 1993 the Army vaporized 65,340 gallons of fog oil. That's barely over the limit that Missouri officials are considering imposing, but Phillips said a total of 90,000 gallons a year might be required once the Air Force begins doing its chemical defense training with the Army, as is planned.

The training will be done in accordance with the Air Force's Disaster Preparedness School, which opened at Fort McClellan in October. The Pentagon's proposal to close Fort McClellan does not specifically mention where the school would go.

This is not the first time smoke training has become in issue with the chemical school's relocation.

Lack of accommodations for smoke training in Aberdeen, Md., was part of the reason the chemical school returned to Fort McClellan in 1979. The Army had moved the school to Maryland in 1973, but smoke training had to be done in Pennsylvania, said Phillips, a chemical corps officer during the time.

Newing wrote in the memo that he sees in the draft permit a prohibition on smoke pots, smoke hand grenades, riot control agents and infrared obscurants.

But Shorr said the permit currently pending applies only to the fog-oil training and doesn't necessarily prohibit those additional practices.

"A lot of those things they do right now at Fort Leonard Wood," Shorr said. Because many of the practices are small-scale, they may not require permits, he said.

Frank Hulsey

Ft Leon
5.30

May 25, 1995

Mr. Alan Dixon
National Committee, Defense Base Closing
and Realignment
1700 North Moore
Suite 1425
Arlington, Va 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon:

This letter is about "Pentagon War Games- Missouri VS Alabama".

Why would the Defense Department spend over $100 million to move a world renowned military service that has accomplished its mission and gained universal respect for efficiency where it is?

According to an Associated Press news release April 15th, the Pentagon proposes to move this world premier chemical school at Fort McClellan, Alabama, to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, under the following conditions: two thousand civilian and military jobs will be taken from the Alabama base and given to Missouri, apparently without regard to the impact on Alabama's economy. No flaw or failure has set the stage for this.

It is reported the move will cost $100 million in new construction at the Missouri base. Add to that the cost of moving personnel and equipment. Also, there will be an enormous expense in closing down Alabama's Fort McClellan, a base of prime military land holdings and permanent durable buildings. All this is to be done only to move the chemical school elsewhere. How is it that Fort Leonard can offset this expense and excell in the same chemical school service, having to start at the very beginning?

This proposal is in the face of the Alabama base's enviable record of training development and procedures meeting a clearly demonstrated need world wide.

The announced objective of the Administration is to "cut expenses and reduce the deficit". If you believe in the theory "If it ain't broke, don't fix it" you will want to save millions of dollars by dropping these moving plans and continue the chemical training service where it is, at Fort McClellan.

Respectfully submitted.

Frank Hulsey

Frank Hulsey

217 Monterey Circle Gadsden, Alabama 35901

Ft McClellan
5-30

306 Reynolds St. N. W.
Jacksonville, AL 36265

10 May 1995

Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore St., Suite 1425
Arlington, VA. 22209

To the Commission:

If you do not retain Ft. McClellan and other training bases the good old U.S.A. will live to regret it.

Ft. McClellan is not one of the smallest bases because the day a national emergency arises there are several thousand acres of now timber land which automatically come into its jurisdiction. Look up the records.

Training space, with facilities such as Ft. McClellan has, do become priceless in the event of national mobilization. They are not acquired over night and so when you have them if you have any sense at all you keep them.

The government (armed services) are spending wasted dollars on rental spaces and expensive areas which could all be moved to Ft. McClellan (or other training bases slated for closure) and they can be operated anywhere--ergo, in times of emergency they can be moved off the training bases to any rental buildings and the post space and facilities needed for all out mobilization are there and ready.

If you are really trying to save money for our country you will adopt the above policy.

Further, I believe that Congress should be pursuaded that the money that has gone into the army, navy, and marine bases has come out of their budgets. Therefore, if and when you do close a base that facility should be sold by the army, navy, or marines and that money should go back into their budget. If the land was donated to them, or designated for them, then they should be able to sell the buildings and put that money back into their budgets.

To think that we will never have another big war requiring all-out mobilization is really whistling in the dark. I am all for peace, but being aware of human nature I am sure that when the founding fathers designated our national government with the specific chore of defending the country they knew what they were doing. And it is also ridiculous to throw things away when the possibility of needing them desperately in the future is very real. Trying to replace them in times of emergency can be very expensive. Think about it.

Most sincerely,

Florence Bass Matteson

Florence B. Matteson

189 Sandy Lane
Anniston, AL 36207
MAY 1995
May 19, 1995

Base Closure Commission
1700 North Moore Street - STE 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Gentlemen:

My husband and I relocated to Anniston, AL nine years ago because of his employment. We thoroughly enjoy this area and are stunned that Ft. McClellan is, once again, on the Base Closure List. The thought of remaining in an area that is supposed to have an incinerator for disposal of the weapons is frightening. However, we took heart because Ft. McClellan's Chemical School is here and, Lord forbid, in the event of a problem, the expertise would be available.

I do understand the need to close bases; I do understand the NIMBY philosophy; I do understand the large role that politics play; I do not, however, understand how this installation could be closed — at a cost, not only of millions of dollars, but of protection.

This base is fully operational. Why close it — only to replicate it? Why place us in this jeopardy? Isn't it logical and economical and just to retain Ft. McClellan? My request -- no, my plea, is that you will all be guided by your wisdom in deciding that Ft. McClellan should remain a viable installation; not only from a dollar-saving vantage, but from a vantage point that this is an absolutely necessary location for protection.

Very truly yours,

Suzanne H. Mulder

Document Separator

Ft. McClellan 5/15

[illegible]

Mar. 8, 19[illegible]

[illegible] hope [illegible]
no, are well
I just [illegible] about [illegible] Fort McClellan
I met [illegible] Smith.
At [illegible] everyone [illegible]
the [illegible] open who [illegible]
We are doing all we know how
to keep Fort McClellan so hope
we can get help from
all [illegible] Fort McClellan
[illegible] all the [illegible]
will give us to keep [illegible]

Sincerely yours
[illegible]
[illegible]

FT McClellan Anniston Al 36207
5.15 3944 Cloverdale
May 9, 1995

Base Closing Comission
1700 N. Moore St.
Suite 1425
Arlington, Va. 22209

Sirs:

Because of the amount of biological terrism going on in the world, and the strong potential for chemical and biological actions in the Persian Gulf, closing Ft McClellan, Ala or the MP school would greatly undermine our ability to teach and train in these areas.

The economy would be devastated and tax dollars lost.

Greatly Concerned Citizen
Virginia Lewis

CSIS

Center for Strategic & International Studies
Washington, DC

FT McClellan
5-11

May 10, 1995

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

Dear Mr. Dixon:

I am writing with regard to the proposed closure of the Army base at Fort McClellan, Alabama. As you know, this base has previously been targeted for closure and the commission has previously acted to reverse that decision. The commission should again act to keep Fort McClellan open.

In prior correspondence with the commission, I raised my principal concerns which I will not detail here for the sake of brevity. But the punchline is simple. At a time when chemical weapons are proliferating, the United States cannot create new vulnerabilities in the training and competence of its forces in chemical warfare. At a time when a major new international chemical disarmament convention is entering into force, the United States cannot lose one of its major tools for making that convention succeed.

The army's proposal to reshuffle its chemical defense assets in the wake of the closure of Fort McClellan is unlikely to be able to accomplish what the national interest requires. The arguments made to you by Amy Smithson and Michael Krepon in a letter dated May 5 explain this more fully. I wish to align myself with their arguments, although I would go further in emphasizing the existing deficiencies in the U.S. defense posture as revealed so starkly in the Desert Shield operation.

Thank you for the opportunity to raise these points for consideration.

Sincerely,

Brad Roberts

Brad Roberts
Research Fellow
Editor, *The Washington Quarterly*

1800 K Street Northwest • Washington DC 20006 • Telephone 202/887-0200
FAX: 202/775-3199

Document Separator

Sir:

As a W.W. II veteran & presently Chaplain of D.A.V. Chapter #49 of Waynesville, Mo. I strongly support the transfer of the Chemical Warfare Program (CDTF) from Fort McClelland, Ark. to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

I am a lifelong resident of Pulaski County, Mo. except for a hitch in the U.S. Navy for 3½ years during W.W. II. (South Pacific theatre)

Some recent questionaire results that I have seen relative to this matter - I believe to be entirely misleading.

Thank you.

Pryor R. Prewett
Richland, Mo. 65556

Document Separator

Ft McClellan 5

5 May 1995
Anniston, Alabama

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Base Realignment and Closure Commission:

I am writing to express my strong opposition to the proposed closure of Fort McClellan, Alabama. I base my opposition in three areas: cost savings, readiness, and current missions.

First, the cost savings as stated by the Army cannot be that much. The Army stated that the upfront shutdown costs would be roughly $259 million with recovery of those costs in about six years. When you figure in the $100 - $130 million in estimated new construction at Fort Leonard Wood, that makes the six year recovery figure overly optimistic. Also, consider that part of that construction is to duplicate a unique chemical training facility that is less than ten years old. This facility cost approximately $17 million ten years ago. It would probably cost about $25 million to build it today. How is this saving the American people money? Then when you consider that only 15% of Fort McClellan will be useable for economic revitalization (the Army's figures, not mine) the net result will be the transfer of the operating funds for what is left of Fort McClellan from the active Army budget to the Army Reserve and National Guard budget. There is no overall savings to the nation or reduction of infrastructure in this.

The military has placed great emphasis on chemical readiness in the past. Chemical agents are the poor nations weapon of mass destruction. With so many unstable small nations in the world, to shut down the live agent training facility even briefly is not a smart move. Live agent training is obviously considered important world wide. A great many nations, Germany, Great Britain, and Korea to name a few, pay the U.S. to send their forces to the live agent facility. With the recent terrorist attacks in Japan where poison gas was used, and the bombing in Oklahoma City, I do not believe that this is an appropriate time to disrupt Chemical Weapons Training by moving the Chemical School. In statements to a senate hearing on terrorism on April 26 and 27, both Senator Robert Dole and Senator Joseph Biden stressed the importance of maintaining military proficiency in chemical defense. Maintaining this proficiency is not going to happen if the school is disrupted by moving. At those same hearings Senator Kennedy asked the head of the FBI how long would it be before terrorists had the capability of using nuclear weapons. The FBI head could only give a vague "I hope it will be a long time" answer. Nuclear defense training is also conducted at Fort McClellan.

Training missions conducted here prove that Fort McClellan is already a multi-service installation. The Department of Defense Polygraph Institute is here. The Air Force moved the Disaster Preparedness School to Fort McClellan from Lowrey AFB just last year. The Navy and Marine Corps have training detachments here also.

Three previous Base Closure Commissions have recognized that Fort McClellan is a unique and vital installation. It is unfortunate that the requirement by the 1993 commission for permits to be obtained has shifted the public emphasis from military mission to obtaining a rubber-stamped piece of paper. By following the recommendation of the Department of Defense, the 1995 commission could be making a penny wise but pound foolish decision. I sincerely hope that you will be as far-sighted as your predecessors and remove Fort McClellan from the closure list.

Sincerely,

Charles M. Webb Jr.

THE HENRY L. STIMSON CENTER

Pragmatic steps toward ideal objectives

May 5, 1995

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

Dear Mr. Cornella:

We are writing to call your attention to the possible ramifications of the proposed closure of the Army base at Fort McClellan in Alabama on the successful ratification and implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and on the effective training of U.S. forces to operate in a chemical environment. The Army plans to move its Chemical Defense Training Facility to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. This transfer will be quite difficult to accomplish, however, as it could take considerable time given the constraints of public opinion.

First, the Army's inability to relocate McClellan's Chemical Defense Training Facility to Fort Leonard Wood could disrupt the continuity of operations at a facility that is the core of the nation's chemical weapons defenses. The crucial elements of an effective defense against a chemical weapons attack are well-tested equipment and well-trained troops. Fort McClellan is the sole facility in the United States, indeed, among all of our allies, where soldiers can train using live chemical agents. Just as confidence in our equipment and training stood us well in the face of Iraq's threat to use chemical weapons during the Persian Gulf, this capability will be the bulwark of future U.S. deterrence of and defense against a chemical weapons attack.

We understand that permits have been issued for construction and operation of a replacement facility at Fort Leonard Wood. However, public opposition near Fort Leonard Wood is increasing and could result in a significant delay in this site's availability. Common sense dictates that the Commission not approve a proposal to close Fort McClellan until <u>all</u> hurdles at Fort Leonard Wood -- public hearings about permits, possible legal challenges, and completion of construction -- have been cleared.

Second, the Army's plans to move the Chemical Defense Training Facility to Fort Leonard Wood could derail the program to destroy the U.S. chemical weapons stockpile. Our study on the status of the U.S. chemical weapons destruction program (<u>The U.S. Chemical Weapons Destruction Program: Views, Analysis, and Recommendations</u>, September 1994) revealed a lack of public trust to be a significant

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problem facing the Army in its execution of this program. Trust is again an issue, and a vital one at that, because the Army has explicitly linked the availability of resources at Fort McClellan to the safety of chemical weapons destruction in nearby Anniston.

When speaking to the citizens of Anniston, Army officers and Pentagon civilians have frequently portrayed Fort McClellan as a safety net -- a cache of expertise and equipment -- that would be available throughout the operation of Anniston's chemical weapons destruction facility. This promise has been a principal reason that this community has grudgingly gone along with Army plans that many of its citizens fear greatly. Among the numerous Fort McClellan resources that the Army lists in its Anniston permit request as integral to assuring safety during destruction operations are the Decontamination Team, Medical Assistance Team, Security Control Team, Rescue Squad, Explosive Ordnance Detachment, Emergency Operations Center, and Noble Army Community Hospital. In a 13 February 1995 letter, the Director of Alabama's Department of Environmental Management John M. Smith stated that closure of Fort McClellan would undercut his department's "reliance on representations made in the Army's permit application" and "place at risk the permit which the Army seeks."

The Army has clearly stated that the risks to public health and the environment will only increase the longer these chemical weapons are stored. If citizen resistance blocks the Army's effort to build and operate a destruction facility at Anniston, its plans for the subsequent construction of similar facilities at six other sites in the United States will be placed in jeopardy. Delay in this program could have serious consequences for public health and the environment in several U.S. communities.

In addition, the premature transfer of the Chemical Defense Training Facility to Fort Leonard Wood could result in the Army being derelict in its duty to fulfill a Congressional mandate to destroy the chemical weapons stockpile by 2004. The Army's inability to destroy the stockpile in a timely fashion would place the United States in violation of the CWC. The CWC, which awaits U.S. Senate approval, requires destruction of chemical arsenals within a ten-year timeframe and is likely to enter into force early in 1996.

While we applaud the streamlining of America's defense facilities, our nation's ability to defend itself against a chemical weapons attack and the safety and viability of destruction operations at Anniston must not, in our view, be sacrificed amidst downsizing efforts. At a minimum, we ask that the Commission hold a treaty hearing, as it has done in the past, so that it might receive testimony and might more thoroughly consider these important issues.

In closing, we believe that it would be wise for the Commission to once again reject the recommendation to close Fort McClellan, keeping this facility open until a replacement facility is constructed at Fort Leonard Wood and the destruction operations at Anniston are completed. To do otherwise would jeopardize important national security objectives and international arms control treaty obligations.

Best wishes,

Amy E. Smithson
Director, CWC Implementation Project

Michael Krepon
President

THE HENRY L. STIMSON CENTER

Pragmatic steps toward ideal objectives

FT McClellan
5-0

May 5, 1995

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

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Best wishes,

Amy E. Smithson
Director, CWC Implementation Project

Michael Krepon
President

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Pragmatic steps toward ideal objectives

May 5, 1995

The Honorable Benjamin F. Montoya
The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Rear Adm. Montoya:

We are writing to call your attention to the possible ramifications of the proposed closure of the Army base at Fort McClellan in Alabama on the successful ratification and implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and on the effective training of U.S. forces to operate in a chemical environment. The Army plans to move its Chemical Defense Training Facility to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. This transfer will be quite difficult to accomplish, however, as it could take considerable time given the constraints of public opinion.

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We understand that permits have been issued for construction and operation of a replacement facility at Fort Leonard Wood. However, public opposition near Fort Leonard Wood is increasing and could result in a significant delay in this site's availability. Common sense dictates that the Commission not approve a proposal to close Fort McClellan until <u>all</u> hurdles at Fort Leonard Wood -- public hearings about permits, possible legal challenges, and completion of construction -- have been cleared.

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Amy E. Smithson
Director, CWC Implementation Project

Michael Krepon
President

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Pragmatic steps toward ideal objectives

May 5, 1995

The Honorable Rebecca Cox
The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Ms. Cox:

We are writing to call your attention to the possible ramifications of the proposed closure of the Army base at Fort McClellan in Alabama on the successful ratification and implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and on the effective training of U.S. forces to operate in a chemical environment. The Army plans to move its Chemical Defense Training Facility to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. This transfer will be quite difficult to accomplish, however, as it could take considerable time given the constraints of public opinion.

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Best wishes,

Amy E. Smithson
Director, CWC Implementation Project

Michael Krepon
President

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Pragmatic steps toward ideal objectives

May 5, 1995

The Honorable S. Lee Kling
The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Mr. King:

We are writing to call your attention to the possible ramifications of the proposed closure of the Army base at Fort McClellan in Alabama on the successful ratification and implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and on the effective training of U.S. forces to operate in a chemical environment. The Army plans to move its Chemical Defense Training Facility to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. This transfer will be quite difficult to accomplish, however, as it could take considerable time given the constraints of public opinion.

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Best wishes,

Amy E. Smithson
Director, CWC Implementation Project

Michael Krepon
President

THE HENRY L. STIMSON CENTER

Pragmatic steps toward ideal objectives

May 5, 1995

The Honorable J.B. Davis
The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear General Davis:

We are writing to call your attention to the possible ramifications of the proposed closure of the Army base at Fort McClellan in Alabama on the successful ratification and implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and on the effective training of U.S. forces to operate in a chemical environment. The Army plans to move its Chemical Defense Training Facility to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. This transfer will be quite difficult to accomplish, however, as it could take considerable time given the constraints of public opinion.

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In addition, the premature transfer of the Chemical Defense Training Facility to Fort Leonard Wood could result in the Army being derelict in its duty to fulfill a Congressional mandate to destroy the chemical weapons stockpile by 2004. The Army's inability to destroy the stockpile in a timely fashion would place the United States in violation of the CWC. The CWC, which awaits U.S. Senate approval, requires destruction of chemical arsenals within a ten-year timeframe and is likely to enter into force early in 1996.

While we applaud the streamlining of America's defense facilities, our nation's ability to defend itself against a chemical weapons attack and the safety and viability of destruction operations at Anniston must not, in our view, be sacrificed amidst downsizing efforts. At a minimum, we ask that the Commission hold a treaty hearing, as it has done in the past, so that it might receive testimony and might more thoroughly consider these important issues.

In closing, we believe that it would be wise for the Commission to once again reject the recommendation to close Fort McClellan, keeping this facility open until a replacement facility is constructed at Fort Leonard Wood and the destruction operations at Anniston are completed. To do otherwise would jeopardize important national security objectives and international arms control treaty obligations.

Best wishes,

Amy E. Smithson
Director, CWC Implementation Project

Michael Krepon
President

THE HENRY L. STIMSON CENTER

Pragmatic steps toward ideal objectives

May 5, 1995

The Honorable Wendi Louise Steele
The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Ms. Steele:

We are writing to call your attention to the possible ramifications of the proposed closure of the Army base at Fort McClellan in Alabama on the successful ratification and implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and on the effective training of U.S. forces to operate in a chemical environment. The Army plans to move its Chemical Defense Training Facility to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. This transfer will be quite difficult to accomplish, however, as it could take considerable time given the constraints of public opinion.

First, the Army's inability to relocate McClellan's Chemical Defense Training Facility to Fort Leonard Wood could disrupt the continuity of operations at a facility that is the core of the nation's chemical weapons defenses. The crucial elements of an effective defense against a chemical weapons attack are well-tested equipment and well-trained troops. Fort McClellan is the sole facility in the United States, indeed, among all of our allies, where soldiers can train using live chemical agents. Just as confidence in our equipment and training stood us well in the face of Iraq's threat to use chemical weapons during the Persian Gulf, this capability will be the bulwark of future U.S. deterrence of and defense against a chemical weapons attack.

We understand that permits have been issued for construction and operation of a replacement facility at Fort Leonard Wood. However, public opposition near Fort Leonard Wood is increasing and could result in a significant delay in this site's availability. Common sense dictates that the Commission not approve a proposal to close Fort McClellan until <u>all</u> hurdles at Fort Leonard Wood -- public hearings about permits, possible legal challenges, and completion of construction -- have been cleared.

Second, the Army's plans to move the Chemical Defense Training Facility to Fort Leonard Wood could derail the program to destroy the U.S. chemical weapons stockpile. Our study on the status of the U.S. chemical weapons destruction program (<u>The U.S. Chemical Weapons Destruction Program: Views, Analysis, and Recommendations</u>, September 1994) revealed a lack of public trust to be a significant

21 Dupont Circle, NW Fifth Floor Washington, DC 20036 *tel* 202/223-5956 *fax* 202/785-9034

problem facing the Army in its execution of this program. Trust is again an issue, and a vital one at that, because the Army has explicitly linked the availability of resources at Fort McClellan to the safety of chemical weapons destruction in nearby Anniston.

When speaking to the citizens of Anniston, Army officers and Pentagon civilians have frequently portrayed Fort McClellan as a safety net -- a cache of expertise and equipment -- that would be available throughout the operation of Anniston's chemical weapons destruction facility. This promise has been a principal reason that this community has grudgingly gone along with Army plans that many of its citizens fear greatly. Among the numerous Fort McClellan resources that the Army lists in its Anniston permit request as integral to assuring safety during destruction operations are the Decontamination Team, Medical Assistance Team, Security Control Team, Rescue Squad, Explosive Ordnance Detachment, Emergency Operations Center, and Noble Army Community Hospital. In a 13 February 1995 letter, the Director of Alabama's Department of Environmental Management John M. Smith stated that closure of Fort McClellan would undercut his department's "reliance on representations made in the Army's permit application" and "place at risk the permit which the Army seeks."

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In closing, we believe that it would be wise for the Commission to once again reject the recommendation to close Fort McClellan, keeping this facility open until a replacement facility is constructed at Fort Leonard Wood and the destruction operations at Anniston are completed. To do otherwise would jeopardize important national security objectives and international arms control treaty obligations.

Best wishes,

Amy E. Smithson
Director, CWC Implementation Project

Michael Krepon
President

5 May 1995

FT McClellan
5 01

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

Dear Mr. Dixon,

We better support the relocation of the military police and chemical schools from Fort McClellan, Alabama to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. Lets improve and build bigger and better facilities than what Fort McClellan has to offer and with today's expertise. Lets help this area grow and keep Fort Leonard Wood as a prosperous and a long-term military training base.

Think, what keeps this area prosperous? It's "Fort Leonard Wood" because we have no factories, no plants, no companies in this area. This would be a benefit to the entire state.

The area of Anniston, Alabama has accommodated the training and operation of the Chemical Defense Training Facility for years, since 1987, so it must be a worthwhile mission to the United States Armed Forces. If Fort McClellan does have to close, these two missions will go somewhere and we better "welcome" and approve there relocation to Missouri.

Sincerely,

Clarence L Koon

CLARENCE L. KOON, USA Ret
P.O. Box 341
Devils Elbow, MO 65457

NOTTOWAY COUNTY
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

FT Pickett
5.9

MEMBERS

Rudolph Harmon
Chairman
L. V. Harris
Ronald Armes
James D. Coleburn
Edward W. Saunders
Stanley W. Worsham, Jr.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Maynard A. Austin
Col. USA (Ret.)

RESOLUTION

A RESOLUTION REQUESTING THAT FORT PICKETT REMAIN AN ACTIVE MILITARY INSTALLATION

WHEREAS, the Department of Defense has recommended to the Base Closure Commission that Fort Pickett be closed, and the Nottoway County Ecomonic Development Commission OPPOSES this recommendation,

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Fort Pickett provides exceptional training facilities for Active and Reserve Forces at very favorable unit costs, and

WHEREAS, its location in the mid Atlantic Sea Board makes it ideally located for training units from MAINE to FLORIDA and west to the MISSISSIPPI River and,

WHEREAS, its training and range facilities are state of the art, well maintained, and with controlled air space to 14,000 feet MSL; makes it one of the few training facilities where combat elements of Infantry, Armor, Artillery and Engineers can train together as a Combined Arms Team, and

WHEREAS, Fort Pickett is a major employer in Southside Virginia and its loss would have serious economic repercussions within Nottoway and surrounding Counties, and

WHEREAS, the quality of jobs available at Fort Pickett will not likely be replaced in the near future,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, by the Nottoway County Economic Development Commission that the Base Closure Commission REVERSE the Department of Defense recommendation and that Fort Pickett remain an ACTIVE installation in support of NATIONAL DEFENSE of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Done this thirteenth day of April, 1995 for a Unanimous Commission.

Rudolph Harmon
Chairman

Attest:
Maynard A. Austin
Col. USA (Ret.)
Executive Director

P. O. Box 41, Nottoway, Virginia 23955 (804) 645-9197 Fax (804) 645-9199

RESOLUTION

Whereas, Ft Pickett has been a part of Blackstone and the surrounding area since July 3, 1942 and;

Whereas, Ft. Pickett and the men and women who have served Ft. Pickett have been an integral part of the community and the defense of our nation and;

Whereas, many of the men and women of Ft. Pickett have served the Blackstone Baptist Church faithfully and continue to do so, taking God's message throughout the world and;

Whereas, the closure of Ft. Pickett would significantly affect our community and congregation.

Therefore, be it resolved that the Blackstone Baptist Church in this resolution adopted by the members present at the Quarterly Business Meeting on April 12, 1995 express opposition to the closure of Ft. Pickett and;

Be it further resolved that the members of the Blackstone Baptist Church pledge their continued support to the men and women of Ft. Pickett and their service to the community and the world and;

Be it further resolved that the members of Blackstone Baptist Church shall keep Ft. Pickett a matter of prayer before the congregation and shall continue to minister to its employees and their needs, both civilian and militaryand;

Be it further resolved that the Blackstone Baptist Church and its members shall show support for the men and women of Ft. Pickett within the boundaries of separation of church and state through participation in and promotion of meetings concerning the closure of Ft. Picket and the support of its employees.

RESOLUTION
IN SUPPORT OF FORT PICKETT

WHEREAS, Fort Pickett has been scheduled for closure by the United States Government; and

WHEREAS, Fort Pickett is a contributing asset to our region by their involvement in community and civic activities; and

WHEREAS, Fort Pickett has four capable tank ranges that can be used for training purposes 24 hours a day, 7 days a week; and

WHEREAS, air space is reserved for artillery and tank firings 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. This controlled air space has a ceiling of 18,000 feet which offers a unique flexibility not offered at other facilities; and

WHEREAS, a recent expansion has increased the airport runway to 5,300 feet at Fort Pickett. This will permit C-17 aircraft to be accommodated at Fort Pickett; and

WHEREAS, rail is located on site at Fort Pickett. Previously, this information was incorrectly reported by the Defense Department; and

WHEREAS, the military value of Fort Pickett is one of great importance to ALL branches of the service. Other installations are at full capacity and/or cannot offer the type of terrain essential for effective armor and artillery training; and

WHEREAS, the expansion to the existing tank ranges and the construction of a multi-million dollar tank washing facility were never considered in the Defense Department's recommendation; and

WHEREAS, the Surface Danger Area located at Fort Pickett is a feature not matched at other facilities between Fort Bragg and Fort Drum; and

WHEREAS, A MOUT Site and a 16 building Mock City Live Fire Assault Course offers training to urban infantry, federal, state and local law enforcement agencies; and

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Supervisors of the County of Amelia, Virginia does hereby strongly support the continued operation of Fort Pickett.

Adopted April 19, 1995

Edward T. Hurley, Jr., Chairman
Board of Supervisors
Amelia County, Virginia

Attest:

John R. Wallace, Clerk to the Board

Res. No. 95-10

NO
Ft McClellan
SM

Senator Alan Dixon,Chairman
Base Closure and Realignment Commission
Washington, D.C. FAX (703) 696-0550 May 4, 1995

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Having served on the staff of Senator John Sparkman and Senator Birch Bayh and having served as Robert Kennedy's Southern Coordinator in 1968 I had just left Washington when you arrived replacing Chuck Percy. I wish you were still there.

I am enclosing an article for your consideration, on the proposed closure of Fort McClellan, Alabama.

The impression created by the "Save the Fort" group, does not reflect the majority of the people of this community they would have you believe. They certainly do not condone the techniques.

You have a very difficult job, but I believe that the people of this community will support the decisions brought forward by the Army Chief of Staff, and Secretary Perry.

We, as a community, are much better prepared for defense spending reductions than we were when we last appeared on the list. We have an active Economic Readjustment Authority that has been working under an Advanced Planning Grant provided by the Office of Economic Adjustment at DoD for many months and we are currently working with that Office.

Thank you very much for your considerations in this matter.

Sincerely.

Ted McLaughlin

Ted McLaughlin
31 Timothy Trace,
Anniston, Alabama 36207

Anniston Star May 6 1995

Speaker's stand...Jobs and defense

By Lea Fite

AS ONE of this area's largest employers I, like everyone else, have always been concerned about the possible closure of Fort McClellan.

But what concerns me even more is that despite the past efforts to save the Fort, we are continuing to lose jobs at an alarming rate and with no relief in sight.

In 1988 there were 3,100 military and 3,600 civilian jobs at the Fort. In 1994 after the second successful "Save the Fort" campaign, the figures were 2,315 military and 1,900 civilian jobs. There is no telling what the job numbers will be for 1995 and 1996, no matter what happens to the Fort. If we continue in the direction we are headed, we are going to find ourselves with an empty, or near empty, Fort and no jobs. We must find a better way.

In this age of cutbacks in military spending, the saving of existing jobs and the creation of new ones is the primary responsibility of our local business and political leaders.

I do not believe that the methods used in this round of the "Save the Fort" campaign are responsible ones nor do I believe they serve this community well. I do not believe it is responsible leadership to accuse the United States Army of "dereliction of duty," and "abrogation of commitments." I do not believe comments and statements like "If they move to Fort Leonard Wood, let them take their garbage with them" serve the best interests of this community or accurately reflect its views.

I DO not believe that some of our politicians and media editorialists have the military experience nor the military expertise of the Army Chief of Staff, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Secretary of Defense, all of whom believe the Army is acting in the best interests of the United States.

I do not believe the Military Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Calhoun County should be allowed to spend our tax dollars on a public opinion poll conducted in the state of Missouri by a Detroit, Michigan, polling firm. Missouri officials have labeled the survey "extremely misleading and extremely one sided." It is a spurious document and those responsible should apologize, not only to the people of Missouri but to the people of Alabama and Calhoun County as well. The leadership in this community should be above such tactics.

Four of my 12 stores serve thousands of customers who depend in some manner on the economic stimulus provided by the Fort, the Depot and the retired military community.

I believe, as do many of my customers and friends, that this community needs a new approach. We need leadership that will provide the people of Calhoun County an opportunity to receive federal aid in the form of grants, low interest loans, and technical assistance in making the inevitable transition from a defense based economy to a more diversified economy.

Fortunately some community leaders such as Joel Carter, Rev. N.Q. Reynolds, George Doyle, Doug Gilee, Teresa Kizer, Harold McGee, Ted McLaughlin and others realized that economic conversion in response to military downsizing would not be easy and would require not only a great deal of work, but would require the involvement of all of us. The Economic Adjustment Authority of Calhoun County was established to represent that effort and that leadership.

A successful, productive, economic future for Calhoun County cannot be achieved by continuing a "save the Fort, but lose the jobs" program.

A SUCCESSFUL, productive, economic future for Calhoun County can be achieved by supporting the leadership and the efforts of the Economic Adjustment Authority of Calhoun County. It's a job for all of us.

Fite, an Anniston businessman, ran for the Third District congressional seat last year.

MAY 04 '95 12:32 MC LAUGHLIN 11 92 205 236 5530

Calhoun
County
Chamber of
Commerce

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ACCREDITED
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
OF THE UNITED STATES

April 11, 1995

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

RE: FORT McCLELLAN SITE VISIT

Dear Chairman Dixon:

On 22 March 1995, Fort McClellan, Alabama was visited by General J. B. Davis in connection with the recommendation to close Fort McClellan in conjunction with the 1995 Base Closure and Realignment Report. Although originally scheduled to accompany General Davis on this site visit, Commissioner Cornella was unable to do so.

We would like to extend to Commissioner Cornella an invitation to accomplish the site visit previously scheduled for him. Given the current schedule of the Commission, it appears unlikely that such a visit could take place until after the Regional Hearings are completed in early May. We look forward to an opportunity to have Commissioner Cornella evaluate firsthand the military value of this essential national security asset. We would also like for you to visit Fort McClellan.

Sincerely,

Gerald Powell

Gerald Powell
Chairman
Fort McClellan-Anniston Army Depot
Community Task Force

cc: Commissioner Al Cornella

1330 Quintard Avenue ☐ P.O. Box 1087 ☐ Anniston, Alabama 36202 ☐ (205) 237-3536

Ft McClellan

The BRAC Commission
Washington, DC

April 5, 1995

Commissioners: (Chairman Dixon)

The purpose of this letter is to lay out some facts that you may not have been able to obtain from the DOD/Army about the proposed closure of Fort McClellan, AL. I do not ask you to take anything I say at face value; please use your staff to verify my claims.

a. **The Chemical Decon Training Facility will cost more than $70M** to rebuild at Ft Leonard Wood; the Commanding General of Fort McClellan has this paperwork ($70+M), but has not forwarded it to TRADOC or the BRAC Commission as of 4 April 1995. The DOD BRAC cost for the CDTF was stated as $30M. Please ask the CG of Fort McClellan (suggest you ask for concurrence from the Chemical School working level guys) for the real costs of rebuilding the CDTF. The CG was not correct when he told Commissioner Davis that $30M is the real cost. The real cost is more than $70M.

b. **The DOD chooses to ignore the cleanup cost of the CDTF at McClellan if the CDTF is closed. This $45-50M cost can not be ignored.** Once again, please check with the Chemical School and apply the "make-sense" test to ignoring $45-50M; this is a one-time cost that the Army has chosen to ignore.

c. **The medical community acknowledges $15M additional CHAMPUS and medical costs for active duty soldiers and dependents** associated with closing McClellan, yet these costs are excluded from ROI calculations. The taxpayer still must pay. Please ask the DOD for the late 1994 study on Medical Facilities; this clearly shows $15M cost that is intentionally excluded from ROI numbers.

d. **Reactivating a new Biological Defense/Detection Company at Leonard Wood will cost $4-5M;** this has not been programed. Please ask the Army Chemical School. Also please consider how dumb it is to eliminate a capability (bio detection) that is number one on the DOD FY 97-01 programing list for NBC Defense.

e. Please ask the **Navy, Marine and Air Force detachments** what will happen to their services' NBC training if McClellan is closed. Also ask the **training commands** of these services. If you ask their Pentagon staffs for the position, you may not get the answer that is best for the country. Ask the working guys who do the training at the CDTF and see its benefit.

f. **Please check with the Germans, Brits, Russians, ~~Czhecs~~ Czechs, Ukranians and Romanians about the CDTF and the current treaty verification course.** Purely as a private citizen, I entertained folks (who were attending the Chem School treaty course) from the above countries, at my house in early Feb 1995. I know first hand the good will and knowledge that come from such an international course (and school). How can we spend billions to help the former USSR downstage its nuclear capability and at the same time, eliminate the World's only live-agent

chemical training facility for savings that **might** appear in the year **2005? (Because of costs stated earlier in this letter, even the year 2005 is optimistic by at least three years.)** U.S. corporations project steady-state income or savings streams no more than five to eight (5 - 8) years; the DOD predicts that savings from closing McClellan will start in 2005 -- ten years from now. These savings have a very small chance of materializing.

If you have questions, please call me at (205) 237-3704.

Walter C. Studdard
1003 Christine Ave, Apt 102
Anniston, AL 36207

① JAC Ft. McClellan 4/20

Overseas Education Association, Inc.
STATESIDE DEPENDENTS SCHOOLS

E. Kay Stuertz
Area Director
5929 Waters Edge Drive
Fayetteville, NC 28314
H (919) 864-4713
FAX (919) 487-4798

Dorothy Lee
UNISERV
Director/General Counsel
29971 Running Deer Lane
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677
W (714) 495-5765
FAX (714) 495-5860

April 12, 1995

Base Closure Commission
1700 North Moore
Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Sirs,

I am writing on behalf of all Section 6 Schools (DOD DDESS) who are affiliated with the Overseas Education Association to oppose the closing of Fort McClellan, home of the Chemical School that trains our Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine military personnel at the only "live agent" chemical defense facility in the free world.

It is my understanding that this recommendation breaks the faith of the hundred thousand Alabamians at risk from their neighboring stockpile of aging chemical weapons, and seriously undermines the Chemical Weapons Convention and Bilateral Destruction Agreement. In light of the world's recent events, would not such a proposal jeopardize our soldier's ability to survive chemical warfare?

How can one justify the movement of these dangerous chemicals to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri? Does this not jeopardize the safety of our citizens? How could the Army accomplish such a move under today's environmental restrictions? What necessary precautions will be taken to insure the safety of our citizens? We would appreciate answers to these concerns.

It is the opinion of the employees who are affiliated with OEA/NEA that the proposal to close Fort McClellan is a mistake with significant and dangerous ramifications. We request that the committee reconsider this recommendation and oppose the Fort McClellan base closure.

Thank you for your consideration to our request and I would appreciate being kept informed of the committee's final decision.

Sincerely,

E. Kay Stuertz

E. Kay Stuertz
Area Director of Section 6 Schools (DDESS)

MARTIN J. MANGAN
5234 RED OAK DRIVE
OXFORD, ALABAMA 36203

Ft McClellan
4-25

April 21, 1995

Alan J. Dixon
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. More St. Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Senator:

Recently, I accepted a job transfer from Chicago to Anniston, Alabama. Since my arrival, I have heard a great deal concerning the possible closure of Fort McClellan. This letter will not address the merits of that closing since I am not familiar with all of the facts. It will, however, address the lack of support and forethought on the part of the GAO and the Controller General - Defense Security, being provided to the Commission.

I am a CPA who has worked in private industry in various managerial positions. We in the finance area of private industry attempt to anticipate all questions that may be asked concerning the incremental costs on various decision alternatives. We also maintain comparative records of actual versus projected costs on decisions concerning material spending, projected to be recouped over a specific time period. These comparative records provide both a measurement of the decision and a historical basis for future decisions of a similar nature.

Several days ago I watched the Commission's meeting with members of the GAO and the Controller General on C/SPAN. I was aghast at the touchy-feely answers that were given to you and other members of the Commission. It was obvious that these gentlemen were not prepared. There was entirely too much "I feel", "I assume", or "we have not maintained records" in their answers. In addition, some questions indicate a reliance on their opinions concerning the non-financial aspects of the base closing recommendations. Their positions within the government bureaucracy do not lend support for their expertise regarding the military aspects of the closing recommendations. Answers on the military aspects by these gentlemen allow them to insert their prejudices into the decision aspects even when they may assert that they are quoting a military expert.

I am of the opinion that your Commission should demand a greater level of support from them. They must provide accurate, detailed, and timely computation of the incremental costs of decision alternatives in both the short and long term. They must reconstruct the actual versus projected costs of the prior base closing decisions. This is necessary so that the current Commission can ascertain if the projected savings of prior decisions are being obtained. The failure to obtain prior decision goals may be a strong indication of future results of the current Commission's decisions. This reconstruction must be completed prior to your making any decision concerning any closing or realignment. My fear is that the costs of prior decisions are far greater than the benefits, given prior Defense Department's history on cost over-runs.

In closing, I must state that I have always admired you as a public servant. Your contributions have always been practical, fair and far-sighted. Your absence from the senate leaves Illinois ill represented. Should you find yourself in the Anniston/Oxford area of Alabama, you can always find a warm welcome at the Mangan's home.

Sincerely,

Marty

Martin J. (Marty) Mangan

FTMcClellan
4-14

THE POOR MAN'S EQUALIZER
Two New Weapons

by: COL ORVAL Matteson
QMC, RA Retired
Jacksonville, AL
1933

Yes, by today's standards the Army and the other services are first class high-tech. And today the Army and the others, except for nuclear forces, are being dedicated and designed to fit the concept of meeting time-urgent military contingencies, anywhere, anytime, engaging unconventional or high-tech forces. (In its concentration on that objective the Army in its planning has disregarded the possibility of ever having to meet its most critical mission, that of ever having to get capable of fighting a war; no doubt it has been so disregarded just because it seems too improbable to be a major consideration. But that's another story.)

So now we're high-tech oriented, and all of our forces are increasingly becoming more dependent on high-tech machines and equipment for controlling, for fighting and supporting, whether for land, air, or water forces or operations. Increasingly we are becoming more dependent on rapidly massing forces and materiel, whether deploying or while fighting. Increasingly we are becoming better at both the application of high-tech everything and at massing anything, so we are becoming more dependent on them. Thus, we are becoming more vulnerable, and really more restricted and less mobile.

It's our forte: high-tech; massing. We excel, compared to any "contingency enemy."

Whether that enemy is also high-tech or unconventional, compared to us in military resources he is apt to be a Poor Man. So, how is this contingency enemy to overcome or even resist this U.S. invader? What is the Poor Man's Equalizer? It has to be something he can afford and that he either has or can make or obtain; he has to be able to use it. As I see it, no matter who he is he has it or can easily get it and he has an inherent capability to use it effectively.

Soon, I trust our combat conceptual thinkers and our high-ranking leaders will realize that the dominant defensive--and thus offensive--weapon of at least these contingency-type enemies against our high-tech, high-consuming-dependent, massed, mobile-dependent forces will be persistent chemicals <u>precisely</u>, <u>finitely</u> applied.

Simply stated, spattered persistent chemicals on finite targets on air fields--either on land or afloat--will close them to both returning flights and to future flights, thus curtailing our air superiority. Similarly, anywhere, persistent chemicals finitely targeted on ammunition stocks reduce fire superiority, and on fuel stocks reduce mobility; on logistic airfields, beaches, harbors or key transportation junctions they curtail resupply; on command headquarters and on control centers at any echelon they destroy or at least disrupt operations; and the selections go on and on.

Combat troops may still be chemical agent targets, but for persistent chemicals such large area troop targets will be outranked by habitats of Generals and Admirals and by targets with POL or ammo handlers, communication specialists, fork lift operators, stevedores, and the like.

No, the Services haven't been thinking in real terms of the possibility of facing persistent chemicals, but such thinking has been done, and in high places.

"Even a light sprinkling of persistent gas on Omaha Beach could cost us our footing there," said General Omar Bradley, the principal U.S. ground commander for the assault at Normandy, back then in 1944. (See SOLDIERS, Jan 93.)

No, it did not happen then, but if it had they could not have done anything to reopen the beach, nor could we do it now; nor, under current programs, will we be able to do it in the future.

Back in the 40's the capabilities and versatilities of persistent agents were penny-ante stuff compared to today's, just as today's will no doubt be tomorrow.

But back then there was at least one senior officer who appreciated the potential impact of persistent chemicals on US operations, and it wasn't even taught then at C&GSC (I know)--and I'll bet it still is not, at least to its ultimate in both importance and potential utilization. Omaha Beach was no finite target, but some terrain Key to getting off of it was. (Stop to think, what if they had been used at Normandy?)

O.K. Any contingency enemy can have the persistent chemicals, but how can he get them on key targets, finite or not, with our high-tech air power, etal? What is the "second weapon" he has to have to provide him his Equalizer? He already has it, and it is something which we won't have (of course, we won't have the persistent chemicals either).

Yes, these easy-to-produce-or-obtain chemical agents may still be delivered on targets by conventional means, particularly by sophisticated forces. But they will be delivered by all types of forces by a weapon we won't have, a Kamikaze, with the characteristics of a chameleon.

Yes, this the Poor Man's Equalizer, his two weapons: persistent chemical agents to secure the finite target, and the Kamikaze to hit it. Yes, the Kamikaze fits his needs perfectly, traveling by land, air or water, using bombs, projectiles, disposable short range mortars, briefcases or whatever everyone carries, or whatever, e.g., any type/size sprayer.

The Kamikaze will be a common type of adversary, with delivering these agents just one of his/her missions, who must be recognized in our doctrine, planning, and training. In the 40's those we called The Japs performed Kamikaze-like actions in practically every ground

combat conflict, but their efforts were generally instinctive and uncoordinated. We did not recognize these performances as inherent until they brought in their special forces against our Navy.

But surely we must realize that the world's potential trouble makers have Kamikaze as a major MOS and that on their own stamping grounds they will be a most common and dangerous weapon to be routinely faced.

Anyway, if I were they I would use the Kamikaze as the primary delivery means of persistent chemicals, and I would wisely, widely and frequently employ these two weapons to equalize, yes neutralize, the U.S. high-tech, massing-oriented and mobile-dependent forces.

As an old line logistician in the 60's I was about up to my chin in the creation of concepts, doctrine, organizations and operational techniques for such as the development and the redevelopment of ROAD and COSTAR and TASTA while I was with the Quartermaster Board, the Army Logistics Management Center, and the Combat Services Support Group of the Combat Developments Command. As the first chief of CSSG'S Organization and Doctrine Division I conceived and sold the Theater to Division Support Command concept and developed its various TO&E's, doctrines and applications, including the first use of ADPE in the field. Later I was in even deeper at Hq. DA in developing MAT'TSSST for the Brown Board, and then as Special Assistant to the DCSLOG for Concept Development and Future Systems Design, and after retirement as a consultant to ODCSLOG on ROLS-75.

In between and before those assignments were ones designing the to-be COMM Z in France, and later for three years the chief of its G4 Plans; four years in Hq DA ODCSLOG's Plans; Quartermaster of the 7th Inf. Div. in Korea; Quartermaster of III Corps; CS and CO of the 13th Support Brigade.

Thus I can easily visualize the targets in the service support systems of any theater of operations which when attacked, finitely, with persistent chemicals would in turn take the supported forces - whether combat, combat support or service support - out of action, at least until the targets could be replaced or reconstituted. This impact is particularly assured as the Army's personnel and materiel resupply systems are still designed and organized to deliberately insure that the using unit, combat or otherwise, will never be at full TO&E or Basic Load strength once engaged or supporting forces in combat; but that too is another story.

The impact on command, control, and communications systems would be equally devastating. Although I have no personal experience with airfield operations on land or afloat, I am sure they each also offer their critical finite targets, reachable to the Kamikaze.

Generally, similar attacks on off-shore support bases and in the ZI will have delayed effects on in-theater operations, although the repercussions, particularly from those in the ZI, could be most profound. But, progressively, the targets will resemble the proverbial sitting ducks, and chances are the delivering agent will be able to execute repeat performances.

So, what's to be done? Well, first at comparable command levels start to emulate General Omar Bradley in his appreciation of the devastating effects of persistent chemicals. Then get the conceptual thinkers aboard that idea train and at the same time start getting prepared for the attacks. Get going on assuring individual defensive skills against the agents and in creating and developing mobile decontamination teams and units to overcome the effects of such attacks; get going on assuring that developing the best possible equipment for these protective and these decontamination missions is high in the R & D program.

Get this chemical defense program high up in command interest from the Army C.S. down to the company level; get it high up for funding for training, equipment, and R & D.

Make full use of the specialized training facilities of the Chemical Defense Training Facility (CDTF) at Ft. McClellan to get the top command interest and use the total Chemical School at full capacity for training the trainers who go back to their units to train the troops.

How? Have all generals and all other top-level commanders and their Command Sergeant Majors go through a session at the Ft. McClellan CDTF. That experience will challenge not only their personal protective equipment but their minds and bodies as well. The interest created will assure their emphasis on training, equipment and R & D. The truly lackadaisical attitude toward Chemical Training found in all echelons since 1938 (to my knowledge), and even now for those who have not been personally associated with the CDTF, will be dissolved.

So, these initial and continued demands on the CDTF will exceed its present capacities. Then, expand the capacity and give the program the support needed to handle the load.

Also, press for completion of the new Decontamination Apparatus Training Facility (DATF) which is now under construction at Ft. McClellan. Expand its capabilities and scope of training to meet the demands for the skills, equipment and techniques visualized to meet attacks by these Poor Man's equalizing weapons.

Yes, meeting these demands for emphasizing individual protective capabilities, for developing some in-house decontamination capacities in each unit and particularly in key-target ones, and organizing, equipping, and training specialized mobile, even airdrop, decontamination units for areawide missions will in these times of increasingly limited funds and forces, require some realignments in both funding and the force structure, not only for the Army, but for the other services as well. So be it. Time is wasting. Potential enemies already have the capacities and capabilities and we must expect they have both the will and the knowledge to make use of the capability in the manner discussed herein.

Those in the Army we used to call Combat Types need to think about what the application of these equalizer weapons on their service support lines will do to their combat capabilities. They know that

their combat successes are totally dependent upon keeping the service support lines operating at the rate to meet their combat needs, and then some. These Combat-types should be the strongest advocates for meeting these two programs, and soon.

Demands from the other services should be equally strong. The Marines can expect to be the first to be so greeted by these weapons. The air forces, afloat and ashore, can expect their air fields to be constant priority targets. The Navy should know that beach and harbor operations will be equally popular.

The uniqueness and similarity of these requirements for those services and the technical complexities and costs of the specialized training facilities, the CDTF and the DATF, precludes the other services from establishing their own Chemical Schools and specialized facilities. This magnifies the importance of and the demands to be placed upon Ft. McClellan's Chemical School, which is as it should be.

In fact, the training of individuals and of mobile decontamination teams and units at Ft. McClellan and the concurrent development of doctrine and procedures by the Chemical Corps and its continued training could very well become the keystone to assure that U.S. forces are able to successfully operate in the environment that can be created by the poor man's high-tech weapon delivered by his fanatical Kamikaze.

H'm'm....

Oh. Are persistent chemicals and the Kamikaze new weapons? No, not really. One predates Omaha Beach. The other flourishes in the world's oldest societies.

But they will be new to us, and are most certain to be disruptive. How disruptive depends on whether we have prepared for them. As of now we have not. At the highest levels we have not considered them a threat, nor getting prepared to meet them as important. This can be changed.

As in all things, it is a matter of top level emphasis. May they hear the voice of General Omar Bradley!

Gerald P. Matteson
Col, RA, Ret.

FT Mc

To: Whomever is involved in or concerned with the 1995 Base Closure and Realignment Action.

From: COL OrvalQ.Matteson
RA, Retired
306 Reynolds St. N.W.
Jacksonville, AL 36265
(205) 435-3500

1. The DOD's fundamental basis for existence is to be prepared to be at war for our nation's survival. A secondary basis is to be prepared to engage in conflicts to protect national interests anytime, anywhere. In terms of installation retention requirements there is a gigantic difference! While those installations required to meet the needs of war also meet the needs for conflicts, the reverse is vastly different.

2. This paper will and should lead you to my detailed study on Base Closing, more properly referred to as Base Retention as that aspect is most critical. It lists the who-why-how of 22 Installations which should be selected for this 1995 closure action, one which the Army must retain, and two which should be recovered.

3. The need is to materially change the established base selection criteria as it fails to recognize, and thus consider, the DOD's most critical mission, a criteria which could be declared suicidal. I do not disparage those from Hq. DOD/DA or otherwise previously or presently involved in this operation for what has been done for they are all too young to have the experience to recognize the effects of that criteria.

4. All of the thinking on readiness within DOD, whether by civilians or military, including that involving Base Closures, is totally addressed to conflicts; they are seemingly mesmerized by their own experiences. In terms of the DOD's, and thus the Army's fundamental mission that is suicidal.

5. I consider that insofar as Base Closures have been concerned, the needs and requirements for the fundamental mission have not been deliberately ignored, but they have not been recognized as they are unknown, and war is inconceivable. Why is this? Everyone in DOD is too young to have knowledge or appreciation of critical requirements in terms of land and facilities to handle the operations involved to meet that mission of assuring national survival. They need to get that knowledge and appreciation from those who have it - those who were involved in total mobilization. I was and I have it.

6. Today, thinking is just as it was in 1917 when 20 days before we declared war on Germany the War Department did not expect it, and as in 1938-39+ when, I know, the Army did not expect to be at war (nor did others: in late 1939 Mrs. Roosevelt had a CCC Co. C.O. dismissed because he had a Recruiting NCO talk to his men about joining the Army; in 1941 Congress extended the draft by just one vote; Japan was not even considered.

7. That kind of thinking has again mesmerized DOD's thinking and actions The idea that maintaining our capability to rapidly mobilize should dominate is seemingly ridiculous, unworthy of being considered, inimical; it is reflected in the selection criteria for The Base Closing program, which in effect prohibits such considerations.

8. I know what the criteria in this respect should be, I've been there. Who am I? Attached is a paper I received when I retired which will help you to decide if my observations and recommendations are worthy of consideration at the decision-making level (they have been, many times, and at the highest level).

9. What do I know about mobilization and its demands in terms of land and facilities? I lived it. I also,with a year as a 2nd Lt. in the 6th Infantry, know what the Army had and thought before the 1940 draft. I was again called to active duty in Aug. 41 (after two years with the CCC, most of the time although a 2nd Lt. drawing a Captain's pay) with the Hq. of the Replacement Training Center at Ft. Warren; when the 5th QM Training Regt. was formed in Jan. 1942 I was its S-3. Then after a year-plus I went to Vancouver Barracks to organize a separate QM Bn. HQ. Detachment as its only staff officer; after several weeks it moved to Ft. Lewis, got an Ex. O and S-4 and four new QM companies to take through basic training. When that phase was completed we all moved to the California - Arizona Desert Training Center where we acquired four more companies and took all of them through advanced training supporting the Command, shipping out and picking up companies until early 1944 when the Hq. moved to Ft. Warren (by then, I had become a Major and the Bn. Ex. O.). From there we shipped to Hawaii, to a make-shift base where we picked up several companies to get ready to take to Guam. After about a month I sailed for Guam with a detachment of the Hq. and arrived a week after the invasion; the Bn. Hq. and eight companies arrived a few months later.

10. So I experienced mobilization in all of its aspects and problems to a full degree, which very few could match. I

know, for example that we sent men with only QM basic training with a wooden mock-up rifle, directly into rifle companies boarding ships with Gen. Patton's command. And back then before 7 Dec. we had over a year of the draft with highly accelerated acquisition of land and building of troop facilities and we were still held back in mobilization because of lack of facilities into 1943.

11. Now we have the Total Army Concept, which cannot be implemented even just for conflicts without some mobilization, which immediately creates the demand for Co.-Bn. sized training plus individual training to fill up RC units and other units. Also the 60% drawdown of RC units and that of the RA units now underway will require their rapid replacement with more individual and unit basic and advanced training demands, plus those for replacements.

12. The demands are Big! The land plus facilities capacity to do all this must be on hand, whether it's next year or, say, 2020. Close the essential bases now and the demand can't be met, any year, whenever.

13. Yet the Army must close installations, now.

14. My study, (para. 2 above) tells how to meet the demand to close installations, 22 of them with the Who-Why-How. It tells how to keep those retained fully operational at reduced costs: Why, Who, How.

15. I will send a copy to anyone who wants to make use of it in resolving this about-to-be-lost opportunity to preserve our capacity to meet the call for national survival.

Your Commission needs to hear me on this critical matter

Orval Q. Matteson
COL, RA, Retired

EXTRACTS FROM 201 AND EFFICIENCY REPORT FILES

Orval Q. Matteson

1967-68:
DCSLOG HQ DA, Logistics Doctrine and Systems Office, Special Assistant for Concept Development and Future Systems Design; COL J. J. Strnad: "He is undoubtedly one of the most highly qualified and experienced military logisticians in the business."

1966-67:
Special Consultant to the DA Board of Inquiry on the Army Logistics Systems (Brown Board). Developed new concept for services support to the Army in the field and produced a five volume study describing and depicting it: "Total Services Support System for the Theater-1970 (MAT'TSSST)." COL Lockhart, and confirmed by MG Bigelow: "COL Matteson's concept and study are the single most significant product developed by or for the DA Board during its 20-month tenure and offers the very real prospect of advancement in logistics concepts and operations at least equal to those made in strategy and tactics since World War II."

1964-67:
Quartermaster of III Corps, and CO and CS of the 13th Support Brigade. MG George Ruhlen: "He is a skilled logistician whose experience, knowledge, calm appraisal and logical decisions on problems facing this command have been of significant assistance. The more responsibility and the greater the task that has been placed upon him, the more enthusiastically and effectively he has performed. He is a dependable, competent officer on whom one can particularly rely during periods of difficulty and pressure."

1964 :
Six months TDY with the QM School studying the curriculum in terms of its responsiveness to the changed concepts for support of field operations. Considerable changes in courses and in material taught made as results of study. Prepared paper on new concepts and trends distributed worldwide to senior QM officers, and which was selected by Army Comptroller as a basis reference for the new TECSTAR Committee, studying the future missions of the Technical Services Corps. COL Wilson: "As a researcher and analyst COL Matteson takes nothing for granted. He is a critical, independent thinker who makes outstanding use of his extensive knowledge and experience in the field of Army logistical organizations and doctrine to develop questions and test associated concepts and proposals. He is a poised, self-confident speaker, with an exceptional talent for reducing complex subjects to plain, understandable terms." COL John D. McLaughlin concurred in above.

1962-64:
Cadre member of HQ, Combat Services Support Group of Combat Developments Command. First chief of CSSG's Organization and Doctrine Division. Developed the final TOE's for the ROAD division logistics and administrative elements. Designed the final COSTAR-II (Revised), "Combat Service Support to the Army" concept which was approved by the CofSA and became basis for the Army's doctrine and organization in 1964. Designed COSTAR-III, which became the basis for TASTA-70, "The Administrative Support of Theater Army, 1965-70," which was approved by CofSA as the basis for Army doctrine and organization in 1966. Directed development of service support concept and organization for the new test Air Assault Division.

1960-62:
Concept development analyst in the Theater Logistic Management Center. Developed new concepts. Designed the Army's first Inventory Control Center unit which used Automatic Data Processing Equipment, for the COSTAR I and II studies, and designed their stock control system. Developed the organization for the new CSSG headquarters. Represented HQ DA on projects for testing the ROAD, "Reorganization Objective Army Division." COL Ryan W. King: "He has a keen, analytical mind and expresses himself well both orally and in writing. He is very competitive and is well liked by his fellow officers." COL Frank G. White: "A forceful, keenly alert and astute officer who thinks matters through in a thorough manner." Certificate of Achievement: ". . . exceptional meritorious service; demonstrated exceptional professional competence, a high degree of initiative, skill and originality in the development of logistic concepts and the formulation of logistics doctrine."

1960-60:
Eight months with the Quartermaster Corps' Combat Developments Agency, the QM Board. Developed new concepts such as the logistic missile, mechanical man, first functionalized supply units for the ROAD concept. COL Herbert H. Rasche: "He is an independent and agile thinker, and usually given to objective logic and careful reflection. Although earnest in his work, he is genial and affable in his relations to others; he is also self-controlled, composed, and courteous, and he accepts suggestions with good grace and appreciation." Honorary faculty member of QM School.

1958-59:
Quartermaster of the Seventh Infantry Division in Korea. COL A. J. Hannon: "This is a very quiet, modest and intelligent officer whose personal habits, traits, and military bearing contribute immeasurably to his overall potential. His military and professional knowledge of QM activities and logistical responsibilities have been effective in support of the division's mission. He plans carefully and is positive in his application of QM activities of immediate and projected requirements. I consider him one of the outstanding officers in his branch of service." MG N.A. Costellos, CG: "A truly outstanding Quartermaster. He gets

the job done now without supervision." COL Arthur C. Tillson: "The services rendered by the Quartermaster to this division have been outstanding. This is a direct reflection of the strong personality, professional competence, and close attention to duty by this officer. He has shown a willingness to accept any task assigned and an aggressiveness in completing it efficiently. He organizes his work carefully, delegates responsibility, and follows up. When problems arise, his ready solution is the result of calm deliberation, exercise of logic, and forthright presentation of facts." MG Teddy H. Sanford: "Concur with the rating officer and add: This officer has displayed forceful, determined leadership. His leadership coupled with his professional knowledge has enabled him to render an outstanding performance."

1954-58:
At the personal selection of General W. Palmer, the DCSLOG, was an action officer in Plans Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, HQ DA. "Developed the Army's first detailed study on the nation's civil defense capabilities and requirements. This became the basis for the DA policy on the support of civil defense and the model for civil defense plans at HQ CONARC and the ZI Armies. For three years developed all the HQ DA logistics doctrine and policies on matters related to civil defense. He has been the major HQ DA contributor to all DOD directives on these programs. Also he has been a major contributor to many of the national policy statements on domestic emergencies, such as the "Basic Responsibilities After Attack on US" paper and the "Memorandum of Understanding Between the DOD, the Federal Civil Defense Administration, and the Office of Defense Mobilization." He has also been a principle participant in annual Government Readiness Exercises. Developed the logistics portions of all HQ DA plans involving civil defense, as well as DA position on all JCS or interdepartmental papers. Represented DA Staff on all DOD committees on these matters. Personal advisor to the CofSA, and prepared papers for the CofSA's presentations on civil defense and domestic emergencies. Prepared Army's first paper recommending that the DA take over full responsibility for civil defense planning and operations; although not adopted in full for several years, its proposals became the basis for the Chief of Staff's decision to have the Army to be prepared to take over full responsibility in case of an emergency. Founder of DA program for assessing damage from nuclear weapons. Has developed all the DA policies, doctrine, techniques, and procedures for post-strike analysis. Instigated techniques of damage assessment for DA participation in Government Readiness Exercises, established and directed the Army and JCS Damage Assessment Centers; developed and established procedures for use at ZI installation level. Developed and directed all DA participation in OSD and with other federal agencies such as Office of Defense Mobilization and National Security Council. Developed procedures and program for reflecting status of DA resources in the electrical accounting machines of the National Damage Assessment Center. Initiated action to reflect the effects of nuclear attacks on CONUS in DA and JCS plans and mobilization programs. Developed the procedures for considering

the relative vulnerability of locations in the US in construction and relocation planning. Principle Army contributor to the Net Evaluation Subcommittee Annual Report to the National Security Council. Prepared the Army's logistical analysis which was incorporated as an annex to the Report. Citation: "Colonel Orval Q. Matteson's efforts in the areas of civil defense and damage assessment brought about a greater understanding of the logistic impact of these matters and of DA responsibilities in these areas, reflected by major changes in both JCS and Army Defense Plans. . .His involvement and participation has resulted in a major contribution to national readiness." Guest speaker at many service schools, including the Army War College. Honorary faculty member of ALMC, Civil Affairs, MP, ASA schools; first non-general, or comparable civilian, to be made an honorary faculty member of ALMC. COL Cyril A. Millson: "This officer has a frank, dynamic, and convincing manner. He always presents a neat appearance. He is dominant, aggressive and bold and has an analytical mind. He is well read and highly informed on professional and world affairs. He initiates actions rapidly, and readily accepts responsibility. Can evaluate the effectiveness of a concept and visualize its application. He has the courage of his convictions. He applies himself in a meticulous, thorough, and painstaking manner and obtains positive and reliable results." LTC Horteuse M. Boutel, WAC: "This officer's outstanding characteristics are his exceptional ability to grasp new concepts and to express new views." COL Donald F. Slaughter: "An analytical thinker who expresses himself extremely well. He is methodical, deliberate, and always develops sound, well thought-out solutions to staff problems." COL B. L. Picket: "Outstandingly reliable and produces superior results."

<u>1951-54</u>:
Member of Office of the G-4, HQ COMM Z, France. Command briefing officer. Personally selected for the assignment by the Command CG. Conducted study which resulted in the transfer of the command of US Depots in France from HQ USAREUR to HQ COMM Z. Conducted study which resulted in change of depots from Technical Service Depots to General Depots. Handled all logistical aspects of war plans; established and operated the Command War Room for all exercises; represented the command and headed the working group for all exercises conducted away from Command Headquarters. As the CG's representative, accompanied senior logistics' visitors, such as the DA G-4, on command-wide inspections. Represented the HQ, or was the sole advisor to the CG when he participated, in conferences on command-wide affairs with senior headquarters. Was the briefing officer for the CG's for all visitors for three years. Certificate of Achievement: ". . . his thorough knowledge of logistics, complete understanding of operations, and intensive study of the zone were recognized by his selection as briefing officer for the CG." COL Edward D. Comm, G 4: "One of the few highly outstanding officers I know." MG Lemmuel Mathewson: "I hold Major Matteson in such high regard that he is one of the two field grade officers (the other a Colonel) whom I personally selected from all the personnel of this headquarters to assist me in presenting a recent

briefing on the affairs of this command to the Deputy Secretary of Defense. He conducted most of the briefing and did his usual superior job."

1950-51:
Property Officer, Chicago QM Depot, Procurement Expediter.

1949-50:
Logistics representative on a three-man group which did the (then classified) planning for the establishment of the COMM Z in France.

1948:
Superior rating at the QM School's Advanced Class.

1947:
Organized and headed the DA's Special Services School for Recreational Officers. MG R.B. Reynolds: "He had the job of organizing the school, developing the curriculum, selecting the faculty, and conducting the instruction. Results achieved were outstanding in my opinion.

1943
Superior rating (2nd in class) at the Command and General Staff College.

FT McClellan

4-13

The BRAC Commission
Washington, DC

April 5, 1995

Commissioners: MG (Ret) Davis

The purpose of this letter is to lay out some facts that you may not have been able to obtain from the DOD/Army about the proposed closure of Fort McClellan, AL. I do not ask you to take anything I say at face value; please use your staff to verify my claims.

a. **The Chemical Decon Training Facility will cost more than $70M** to rebuild at Ft Leonard Wood; the Commanding General of Fort McClellan has this paperwork ($70+M), but has not forwarded it to TRADOC or the BRAC Commission as of 4 April 1995. The DOD BRAC cost for the CDTF was stated as $30M. Please ask the CG of Fort McClellan (suggest you ask for concurrence from the Chemical School working level guys) for the real costs of rebuilding the CDTF. The CG was not correct when he told Commissioner Davis that $30M is the real cost. The real cost is more than $70M.

b. **The DOD chooses to ignore the cleanup cost of the CDTF at McClellan if the CDTF is closed. This $45-50M cost can not be ignored.** Once again, please check with the Chemical School and apply the "make-sense" test to ignoring $45-50M; this is a one-time cost that the Army has chosen to ignore.

c. **The medical community acknowledges $15M additional CHAMPUS and medical costs for active duty soldiers and dependents** associated with closing McClellan, yet these costs are excluded from ROI calculations. The taxpayer still must pay. Please ask the DOD for the late 1994 study on Medical Facilities; this clearly shows $15M cost that is intentionally excluded from ROI numbers.

d. **Reactivating a new Biological Defense/Detection Company at Leonard Wood will cost $4-5M;** this has not been programed. Please ask the Army Chemical School. Also please consider how dumb it is to eliminate a capability (bio detection) that is number one on the DOD FY 97-01 programing list for NBC Defense.

e. Please ask the **Navy, Marine and Air Force detachments** what will happen to their services' NBC training if McClellan is closed. Also ask the **training commands** of these services. If you ask their Pentagon staffs for the position, you may not get the answer that is best for the country. Ask the working guys who do the training at the CDTF and see its benefit.

f. **Please check with the Germans, Brits, Russians, Czhecs, Ukranians and Romanians about the CDTF and the current treaty verification course.** Purely as a private citizen, I entertained folks (who were attending the Chem School treaty course) from the above countries, at my house in early Feb 1995. I know first hand the good will and knowledge that come from such an international course (and school). How can we spend billions to help the former USSR downstage its nuclear capability and at the same time, eliminate the World's only live-agent

chemical training facility for savings that **might** appear in the year **2005? (Because of costs stated earlier in this letter, even the year 2005 is optimistic by at least three years.)** U.S. corporations project steady-state income or savings streams no more than five to eight (5 - 8) years; the DOD predicts that savings from closing McClellan will start in 2005 -- ten years from now. These savings have a very small chance of materializing.

If you have questions, please call me at (205) 237-3704.

Walter C. Studdard
1003 Christine Ave, Apt 102
Anniston, AL 36207

Ft McClellan

4-10

April 4, 1995

Dear Commissioner Robles:

I live in Anniston, Alabama, and I want you to know that not everyone who lives in this community wants to keep Ft. McClellan open. In fact, there are a considerable number (and it is growing) who would like to see the fort close for a variety of reasons.

I want our country to achieve a balanced budget. In order to do this, I understand some things have to be cut. I am willing to close Ft. McClellan to help achieve this goal.

Our community will survive, and possibly even become healthier. This community formed a task force a couple of years ago to take a proactive stance and look for alternatives in case the fort did close. It is doing a good job; there is life after Ft. McClellan.

My message to you--go ahead and close Fort McClellan and let us get on with our lives. Many here feel the same way.

Sincerely,

B. Jones

April 4, 1995

Dear Commissioner Davis:

I live in Anniston, Alabama, and I want you to know that not everyone who lives in this community wants to keep Ft. McClellan open. In fact, there are a considerable number (and it is growing) who would like to see the fort close for a variety of reasons.

I want our country to achieve a balanced budget. In order to do this, I understand some things have to be cut. I am willing to close Ft. McClellan to help achieve this goal.

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Sincerely,

B Jones

April 4, 1995

Dear Commissioner Montoya:

I live in Anniston, Alabama, and I want you to know that not everyone who lives in this community wants to keep Ft. McClellan open. In fact, there are a considerable number (and it is growing) who would like to see the fort close for a variety of reasons.

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Sincerely,

B Jones

April 4, 1995

Dear Commissioner Cornella:

I live in Anniston, Alabama, and I want you to know that not everyone who lives in this community wants to keep Ft. McClellan open. In fact, there are a considerable number (and it is growing) who would like to see the fort close for a variety of reasons.

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My message to you--go ahead and close Fort McClellan and let us get on with our lives. Many here feel the same way.

Sincerely,

B Jones

April 4, 1995

Dear Commissioner Kling:

I live in Anniston, Alabama, and I want you to know that not everyone who lives in this community wants to keep Ft. McClellan open. In fact, there are a considerable number (and it is growing) who would like to see the fort close for a variety of reasons.

I want our country to achieve a balanced budget. In order to do this, I understand some things have to be cut. I am willing to close Ft. McClellan to help achieve this goal.

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Sincerely,

B Jones

April 4, 1995

Dear Commissioner Steele:

I live in Anniston, Alabama, and I want you to know that not everyone who lives in this community wants to keep Ft. McClellan open. In fact, there are a considerable number (and it is growing) who would like to see the fort close for a variety of reasons.

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Sincerely,

B Jones

McClellan
Y-11

APRIL 8, 1995

Dear Sir:

As you know, Fort Mcclellan has for the fourth time been recommended by the Army for closure. On the three previous occassions, things appeared to be done fairly openly and everyone was allowed to express their opinions either for or against the Army's position. However, this time it is totally different. Everyone, both military and civilian, basically have been told they are not to voice their concerns or speak out on the matter. Simply put, we have been subtly told that we work for the Army and its the Army's decision and we are supposed to abide by it. Very little wonder why very few people showed up at BRAC Commissioners hearing.

It is just amazing that everyone now considers the "Army is our spokesman." Well the Army itself can't speak, only its employees, both military and civilian have the capability of doing that.

What the "Army" apparently does not realize is that jobs, families and lives are at stake in this matter. However, this does not appear to be of a major concern to this entity. Simply keep quiet and follow our decisions.

It is a sad state of affairs in this country when its citizens are being muzzled and told what they can or cannot say. I work at Fort Mcclellan so it should not come as a major surprise to you why I am not signing this letter. I must say however that I am somewhat embarrassed and ashamed that I do not have the courage to sign this.

Sincerely.

ET
McClellan
4-11

The BRAC Commission
Washington, DC

April 5, 1995

Commissioners: (m Kleinze)

The purpose of this letter is to lay out some facts that you may not have been able to obtain from the DOD/Army about the proposed closure of Fort McClellan, AL. I do not ask you to take anything I say at face value; please use your staff to verify my claims.

a. **The Chemical Decon Training Facility will cost more than $70M** to rebuild at Ft Leonard Wood; the Commanding General of Fort McClellan has this paperwork ($70+M), but has not forwarded it to TRADOC or the BRAC Commission as of 4 April 1995. The DOD BRAC cost for the CDTF was stated as $30M. Please ask the CG of Fort McClellan (suggest you ask for concurrence from the Chemical School working level guys) for the real costs of rebuilding the CDTF. The CG was not correct when he told Commissioner Davis that $30M is the real cost. The real cost is more than $70M.

b. **The DOD chooses to ignore the cleanup cost of the CDTF at McClellan if the CDTF is closed. This $45-50M cost can not be ignored.** Once again, please check with the Chemical School and apply the "make-sense" test to ignoring $45-50M; this is a one-time cost that the Army has chosen to ignore.

c. **The medical community acknowledges $15M additional CHAMPUS and medical costs for active duty soldiers and dependents** associated with closing McClellan, yet these costs are excluded from ROI calculations. The taxpayer still must pay. Please ask the DOD for the late 1994 study on Medical Facilities; this clearly shows $15M cost that is intentionally excluded from ROI numbers.

d. **Reactivating a new Biological Defense/Detection Company at Leonard Wood will cost $4-5M;** this has not been programed. Please ask the Army Chemical School. Also please consider how dumb it is to eliminate a capability (bio detection) that is number one on the DOD FY 97-01 programing list for NBC Defense.

e. Please ask the **Navy, Marine and Air Force detachments** what will happen to their services' NBC training if McClellan is closed. Also ask the **training commands** of these services. If you ask their Pentagon staffs for the position, you may not get the answer that is best for the country. Ask the working guys who do the training at the CDTF and see its benefit.

f. **Please check with the Germans, Brits, Russians, Czhecs, Ukranians and Romanians about the CDTF and the current treaty verification course.** Purely as a private citizen, I entertained folks (who were attending the Chem School treaty course) from the above countries, at my house in early Feb 1995. I know first hand the good will and knowledge that come from such an international course (and school). How can we spend billions to help the former USSR downstage its nuclear capability and at the same time, eliminate the World's only live-agent

chemical training facility for savings that **might** appear in the year **2005? (Because of costs stated earlier in this letter, even the year 2005 is optimistic by at least three years.)** U.S. corporations project steady-state income or savings streams no more than five to eight (5 - 8) years; the DOD predicts that savings from closing McClellan will start in 2005 -- ten years from now. These savings have a very small chance of materializing.

If you have questions, please call me at (205) 237-3704.

Walter C. Studdard
1003 Christine Ave, Apt 102
Anniston, AL 36207

Ft. McClellan ① JAC 21/10

April 4, 1995

Dear Commissioner Dixon:

I live in Anniston, Alabama, and I want you to know that not everyone who lives in this community wants to keep Ft. McClellan open. In fact, there are a considerable number (and it is growing) who would like to see the fort close for a variety of reasons.

I want our country to achieve a balanced budget. In order to do this, I understand some things have to be cut. I am willing to close Ft. McClellan to help achieve this goal.

Our community will survive, and possibly even become healthier. This community formed a task force a couple of years ago to take a proactive stance and look for alternatives in case the fort did close. It is doing a good job; there is life after Ft. McClellan.

My message to you--go ahead and close Fort McClellan and let us get on with our lives. Many here feel the same way.

Sincerely,

B Jones

Ft. McClellan ① JAC 4/10

April 4, 1995

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Sincerely,

B Jones

Fl

202 Mayfield Lane, N.E.
Jacksonville, Al 36265
April 5, 1995

Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 Northmore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Sir:

I write this letter as a concerned citizen and taxpayer. The Department of Defense (DOD) has proposed the closure of Fort McClellan, Alabama. This is a mistake. Twice before in this decad such a proposal has been made; twice in this decade your Commission has found reason and just cause to keep Fort McClellan open. The only good that can be said about DOD is that they are persistent.

Based upon what has been said/printed in the media and in discussions with friends, I feel that several questions have either not been addressed or represent shallow answers. Some of my concerns are as follows:

1. NBC training. The Navy/Marines and Air Force use the Chemical Defense Training Facility (CDTF). At what level was the CDTF replication at Fort Leonard Wood made? Cursory upper level staff or working level? Makes a big difference when details are involved. Our allies and former USSR nations also use this facility. What is the impact on international relations?

2. Construction costs and return on investment. I understand the Army has said that construction costs at Fort Leona Wood will not exceed $200 million (plus $7 million for communications). The Army doesn't have a handle on construction costs and time. For example, BRAC costing for the CDTF is $30 million whereas the correct best estimate is over $75 million. is also estimated that it will require 5 to 7 years to replicat Fort McClellan facilities at Fort Leonard Wood. Estimates to demilitarize the CDTF range from $45 to $50 million and have n been included in any cost figures.

3. Other costs. DOD has not considered medical co The Fort McClellan area has a large contingent of military that are dependent upon Noble Army Hospital. Best estimate that it will cost $15 million more annually through CHAMPU these personnel elsewhere. These costs have not been con the DOD return on investment.

If Fort McClellan is closed, the Training and Doctri (TRADOC) has proposed consolidating the Engineer, Milita and Chemical schools at Fort Leonard Wood. TRADOC maint the "collocation of the three schools provides substant advantages for operational linkages". This is inaccura

Ft McClellan
4-1-

24 March 1995
107 Pleasant Hill Court
Warner Robins, GA 31088-4387

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. President,

The vast proliferation of chemical weapons that are available to most any of the underdeveloped nations of the world, should make the base closure committee stop and think. The very thought of putting Ft. McClellan, AL. on this list makes one wonder if the committee reads the news.

The Anniston Army Depot had been selected for the disposal of chemical weapons, and their dependency on Ft. McClellan was one of the deciding factors. Ft. McClellan has the only decontamination training facility in the free world where live agents are used in the training of troops.

The previous base closing committee, after being told of the facts about Ft. McClellan, very wisely took it off the list. The same facts hold true today, and I am sure that Mr. Calloway, who advised the committee then, would agree.

Sincerely

Nathan Sadowsky, Capt. USA (Ret)

Osborn Communications Corporation
130 Mason Street, Greenwich, Connecticut 06830
(203) 629-0905 Fax (203) 629-1749

Ft McClellan 3-30

Frank D. Osborn
President

March 27, 1995

Ms. Wendi Steele
Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Ms. Steele,

I confess confusion over the recommendation to close Fort McClellan in Alabama.

I doubt anyone debates the need for readiness to combat chemical weapons in these unpredictable times. Placing our only specialized troops buried under an engineering command will undoubtedly lessen the focus on their essential function. The history of our military is littered with intra-service jealousies stunting the growth of vital new or specialized areas. My suspicion is that this question has been overlooked in the rush to consolidate.

Secondly despite all efforts to the contrary it is impossible for some environmental contamination not to occur. Ground water contamination is now being studied at Fort McClellan, and the area used for training probably can never be used again for any purpose.

Why would the government create a second problem of a potentially major scope? I have been told that the Governor of Missouri when saying he will have the permit for operation is referring only to air contamination and not to other areas including ground contamination and disposal of solid waste.

We all must face the reality of a smaller military and the painful cuts required. De-emphasizing a vital area even if accomplished unintentionally as well as exposing another site to the potential of massive contamination, appears to me a very foolish course of action.

Sincerely,

Frank D. Osborn

Osborn Communications Corporation
130 Mason Street, Greenwich, Connecticut 06830
(203) 629-0905 Fax (203) 629-1749

Frank D. Osborn
President

March 27, 1995

Major General Josue Robles, Jr., USA, Ret.
Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear General Robles,

I confess confusion over the recommendation to close Fort McClellan in Alabama.

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Frank D. Osborn

Osborn Communications Corporation
130 Mason Street, Greenwich, Connecticut 06830
(203) 629-0905 Fax (203) 629-1749

Frank D. Osborn
President

March 27, 1995

Gen. James B. Davis, USAF Ret.
Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear General Davis,

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Sincerely,

Frank Osborn

Osborn Communications Corporation
130 Mason Street, Greenwich, Connecticut 06830
(203) 629-0905 Fax (203) 629-1749

Frank D. Osborn
President

March 27, 1995

Mr. S. Lee Kling
Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Kling,

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Frank Osborn

Osborn Communications Corporation
130 Mason Street, Greenwich, Connecticut 06830
(203) 629-0905 Fax (203) 629-1749

Frank D. Osborn
President

March 27, 1995

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

Dear Mr. Cornelia,

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Frank Osborn

Osborn Communications Corporation
130 Mason Street, Greenwich, Connecticut 06830
(203) 629-0905 Fax (203) 629-1749

Frank D. Osborn
President

March 27, 1995

Ms. Rebecca Cox
Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

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Osborn Communications Corporation
130 Mason Street, Greenwich, Connecticut 06830
(203) 629-0905 Fax (203) 629-1749

Frank D. Osborn
President

March 27, 1995

Rear Admiral Ben Montoya, USN Ret.
Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Admiral Montoya,

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Sincerely,

Frank Osborn

Ft McClellan
3-27

MARCH 24, 1995

DEAR MR. DIXON:

ENCLOSED FOR YOUR INFORMATION IS AN ARTICLE FROM THE OCTOBER 1994 EDITION OF THE READER'S DIGEST. ARTICLES SUCH AS THIS, COUPLED THE RECENT ATTACK ON THE INNOCENT PEOPLE OF JAPAN, RAISES QUESTIONS AS TO WHETHER OR NOT SOME OF OUR MILITARY LEADERS REALLY RECOGNIZE THE THREAT THAT EXISTS AND THE DAMAGE THAT CAN BE DONE WITH THESE CHEMICAL AGENTS.

THE RECENT PROPOSAL BY DOD TO CLOSE THE U.S. ARMY CHEMICAL SCHOOL AT FORT MCCLELLAN WILL SURELY NEGATIVELY IMPACT OUR COUNTRY'S ABILITY TO ADEQUATELY PREPARE AND DEFEND ITSELF AND ITS PEOPLE FROM SEVERE HARM IF SUBJECTED TO AN ATTACH WITH CHEMICAL AGENTS BY SOME TERRORIST GROUP OR COUNTRY.

I BELIEVE IT IS UNREASONABLE TO CONTINUALLY QUESTION THE NEED FOR AN OUTSTANDING FACILITY SUCH AS THE LIVE AGENT TRAINING FACILITY AT FORT MCCCLELLAN AND TO CONTINUE DEMORALIZING THE PEOPLE WHO WORK IN THE COUNTRY'S CHEMICAL DEFENSE PROGRAMS BY REPEATEDLY TRYING TO DISMANTLE IT.

I AM SURE THAT OTHERS HAVE A DIFFERENT VIEW ON THE CHEMICAL THREAT. HOWEVER, I STRONGLY BELIEVE IT IS REAL AND SHOULD NOT BE TAKEN LIGHTLY AS SOME OF OUR LEADERS APPARENTLY DO. I WOULD LIKE TO RESPECTIVELY ASK THAT YOU CONSIDER THE IMPACT THE CLOSURE OF THE CHEMICAL SCHOOL AT FORT MCCLELLAN WOULD HAVE ON THE COUNTRY'S CHEMICAL DEFENSE PREPAREDNESS DURING THE BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE PROCESS.

SINCERELY,

Deborah Barrington Parks

D.B. PARKS

ENCLOSURE

When the Soviet scientist found out about covert field tests of a deadly chemical weapon, he knew the world had to be warned

Russia's Poisonous Secret

BY J. MICHAEL WALLER

"OPEN THE DOOR!" commanded a muffled voice from the corridor. Inside a cramped apartment in Moscow, Vil Mirzayanov glanced at his wife, Nuria. It was October 22, 1992. The Soviet Union was no more, but the scene was eerily familiar.

"We'll break it down," warned the voice. Mirzayanov turned the handle, and officers armed with automatic weapons burst in. They were from the Ministry of Security, the secret police everyone still knew as the KGB. While a terrified Nuria looked on, Mirzayanov was hauled down the stairs and pushed into a waiting car bound for the infamous Lefortovo prison.

Charged with the crime of revealing state secrets, Mirzayanov was jailed, then interrogated. "Do you plead

J. MICHAEL WALLER is a Senior Fellow at the American Foreign Policy Council in Washington, D.C.

Enclosure

guilty?" Capt. Viktor Shkarin demanded. Mirzayanov called the charges "political."

The silver-haired 57-year-old scientist had just blown the whistle on a violation of the Bilateral Destruction Agreement between the United States and the U.S.S.R. This was the international law governing chemical weapons until the January 1993 signing of the Chemical Weapons Convention, as yet unratified, which would obligate nations to destroy their chemical arsenals and renounce future production of such weapons. Mirzayanov had described in detail a secret Russian program producing nerve gases far deadlier than any known.

The danger these weapons posed to the West, as well as to the stability of Russia's fledgling democracy, was palpable, and Mirzayanov felt he had to warn the world. He believes his arrest was an attempt by surviving elements of the Soviet military-industrial complex to force him—and others who could confirm what he said—into silence.

Secret Formulas. Vil Mirzayanov would seem a most unlikely rebel. The son of dedicated Communists who named him with the initials of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, he was a loyal party member who received the equivalent of a doctorate in chemical engineering. In 1965, he began working on ultra-secret chemical-weapons programs at Moscow's State Union Scientific Research Institute for Chemistry and Technology, where he would spend the next 26 years.

For a Soviet citizen, Mirzayanov was privileged: he had access to goods and services unavailable to other citizens. The cost of privilege, he says, was total isolation—the scientists were allowed no contact with foreigners. They were not even permitted to visit a public library without a KGB escort.

Mirzayanov rose to become chief of a unit responsible for preventing chemicals from leaking into the air, soil or water. The concern was not public safety; the laboratory's products might, it was feared, be detected by foreign intelligence services. In his position as director of counterespionage, Mirzayanov learned the chemical formulas of the poisons, how to uncover them and how to camouflage them.

Knowing that the chemical weapons made at the institute were not for the defense of the country, Mirzayanov grappled with his conscience. But he went along with the system. In those days, there was no hope of other work because the Communist Party controlled every aspect of daily life.

In the early 1980s, Mirzayanov says, the institute was developing a chemical weapon made from three deadly fluorine acetic acid derivatives. Called FT, the poison was designed to exterminate populations.

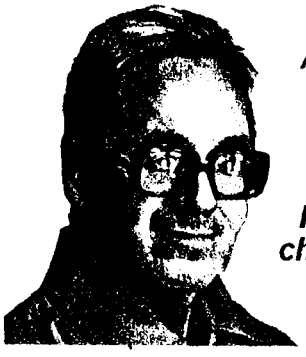
At about this time, ten colleagues from the institute were drafted to serve in Afghanistan. Mirzayanov says he later learned that they had been conscripted into a special KGB chemical-weapons subunit to test FT in the field. Sickened, Mirzayanov

PHOTOS: (PAGE 129) © NOVOSTI/GAMMA LIAISON; (OPPOSITE PAGE) © REUTERS/BETTMANN

concluded this meant only one thing—*they had poisoned the wells of entire towns.*

FT destroys the liver—the organ that produces proteins and filters the blood. Everyone who drank the water would be killed. FT leaves no chemical trace in the body. Autopsies would detect nothing, and the West would never know the truth. Moscow's military leaders, Mirzayanov heard, praised the test as a wonderful success.

Mirzayanov was also becoming alarmed at his superiors' disregard for safety. While inspecting a chemical plant located next to an apartment complex in Volgograd, he discovered that the nerve gas Soman was being discharged into adjacent ponds. Concentrations in the water were 1000 times the danger level. When he reported this to his superiors, he says, he was reprimanded and prohibited from conducting further tests.



An unlikely rebel, Mirzayanov quit the Communist Party and wrote an exposé of Russia's shadowy chemical-weapons industry.

Bad Sausage. Most of the chemical weapons in Russia's arsenal were hazardous to store for long periods. Thus the institute began developing binary weapons. These consist of two separate compounds which, when combined, form deadly poisons.

Mirzayanov's institute developed a binary class of poisons nicknamed "Novichok" (Newcomer), designed to be absorbed directly through the skin. Novichok is up to ten times more toxic to humans than VX, previously the deadliest nerve gas in existence. A microscopic amount can kill.

In a lethal dose, Novichok shuts down the nervous system and causes paralysis, killing a man much the way a pesticide kills an insect. But even in sublethal concentration, the effects are devastating.

One morning in May 1987 engineer Andrei Zheleznyakov turned on the ventilator in the fume cabinet to remove Novichok-5 molecules from a previous experiment. The test chamber inside had a leaky seal, and the instant Zheleznyakov opened the cabinet's casing, red and orange rings appeared before his eyes and he began to choke. Later he collapsed and was rushed to a hospital.

Zheleznyakov spent 18 days in intensive care. From then on he would be plagued by toxic hepatitis, chronic liver disease and epilepsy.

In exchange for his silence, Zheleznyakov was given a disability pension and health care. The KGB told doctors who treated him that he had eaten a bad sausage, then ordered them to sign a secrecy pledge.

That same year—1987—was the height of glasnost, and Mikhail Gorbachev was lionized in the West. In the spring, he announced that the

Soviet Union was unilaterally halting the production of chemical weapons.

Mirzayanov, however, believed that Soman was still being produced. Moreover, secret tests of a new Novichok poison called Substance A-230 were carried out at a proving ground in Uzbekistan. Mirzayanov says that the institute staff considered the tests to be "outstanding." A related poison code-named Substance A-232 was also synthesized.

The overall Novichok program had slowed down because of Zheleznyakov's lab accident, but another secret program continued full steam: a binary weapon called Substance 33 was being manufactured, and tons were produced for the Soviet army.

Publicly, the Gorbachev government was saying that chemical-weapons laboratories would be closed down, but having been present at discussions in his lab about the proposed Chemical Weapons Convention, Mirzayanov realized that nothing would change. Mirzayanov quit the Communist Party in May 1991 and joined Democratic Russia, an organization founded in part by former political prisoners. He vowed to alert people to the threat of chemical weapons.

KGB Visit. With the abolition of the Communist Party and the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, Mirzayanov felt his chance had come. He wrote an article for the newspaper *Kuranty* to focus attention on the shadowy chemical-weapons industry and warn Russia's new leaders about the problem. Soon after the article appeared he left the institute.

Over the next year, Mirzayanov agonized about what to do. Then, in the fall of 1992, President Boris Yeltsin announced that he was ready to sign the Chemical Weapons Convention. Mirzayanov says he read the list of prohibited weapons that Yeltsin had submitted to the Russian parliament. It did not include the secret Novichok poisons, Substance 33 or FT. That meant they might not be banned by the treaty.

Mirzayanov realized that he would have to go public again. With environmental scientist Lev Fedorov, he wrote "Poisoned Politics," an exposé of Russia's covert chemical-weapons program, for the Moscow *News*. Mirzayanov also gave interviews to *Izvestia* and to Baltimore *Sun* reporter Will Englund. The government denied his charges, and the KGB soon showed up at his door.

Mirzayanov was released after 11 days in Lefortovo prison, pending trial. At first, though many scientists sympathized in private, few came forward to confirm his claims. Then Andrei Zheleznyakov disclosed the harrowing details of his lab accident. He feared no reprisals, for he knew he was dying. (In fact, he would perish within months.)

After Zheleznyakov came Vladimir Petrenko, a former army officer who claimed that he had been a human guinea pig at another chemical-weapons lab in the city of Shikany. "They brought me to a test chamber where poisonous substances had

been sprayed," he told reporters. "My head was put inside. I breathed and felt a pinching, stinging, tickling sensation. It started to affect my chest, my lungs." Since then, he said, he has been plagued by chronic diseases of the eyes, sinuses, esophagus, trachea and stomach.

In February 1993 one of the most knowledgeable insiders stepped forward to confirm Mirzayanov's charges: Vladimir Uglev, one of the creators of the Novichok class of poisons. The secret police immediately began a criminal investigation of him.

Finally, a few people in the West took notice. In late 1993 Senators Bill Bradley (D., N.J.) and Jesse Helms (R., N.C.) directed pointed questions to the Clinton Administration, which prompted the State Department to protest to the Kremlin about the treatment of the dissident scientists.

But the protests were not backed with action, and Mirzayanov continued to be hounded until his trial last January. In pretrial hearings, he was prevented from producing some of his expert witnesses, he says, and prosecutors falsely quoted Englund of the *Sun* as saying that Mirzayanov had betrayed state secrets. Denouncing the proceeding, Mirzayanov chose not to show up in court, declaring he would not be a party to his own lynching.

When he was thereupon jailed a second time, human-rights activists in Russia and the West protested. U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering raised the matter with the Russian government. Eventually, Mirzayanov was released, and the charges were dropped.

Today Vil Mirzayanov and a group of dissident chemists warn that the entire Russian chemical-weapons program must be destroyed and that nothing—not even research—should remain. While not supporting a ban on research, Uglev opposes production of the weapons. He fears that in the hands of corrupt military officials, Novichok would be sold to outlaw regimes or terrorist groups, with potentially catastrophic results.

Nevertheless, Clinton Administration officials continue to press for ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention by the Senate, asserting that problems can be fixed later. Mirzayanov insists this would be a profound mistake. "Our generals see the treaty as a way to dispose of their obsolete and hazardous stockpiles with American taxpayers' help," he warned in an article in *The Wall Street Journal*, "while preserving their new classes of poisons, and, even worse, permitting their sale abroad for hard currency."

Mirzayanov wants to present his case in the United States. He won't be able to, however. His application for a passport was denied last June on the ground that he knows state secrets.

FRENCH ONION SOUP is like some romances. You know you're going to make a fool of yourself, but it's so good that you don't care.

—Judith Martin, United Feature Syndicate

TECHNOLOGY MARKETING
Post Office Box 987
Millersville, MD 21108

FT McClellan
327

21 March 1995

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

Dear Mr. Dixon:

An old adage advises one to "Learn by Doing". Through experience, knowledge is obtained, often to convey to our successors. This is a very important precept of training for survival in the military.

I remember well one training event. It was the afternoon of 11 December 1953, on Pelham Range at Ft. McClellan, Alabama that I took a shower outdoors in a snowstorm! Our Chemical Officers Basic Class completed traversing the Chemical Agent Combat Infiltration Course on that cold, raw, gray day. We were dressed in boots and mask, plus chemical protective clothing - underwear, fatigues, socks, gloves, and hood - impregnated with paraffin wax containing 30% free available chlorine. We all traversed the 300 yards or more where live chemical agents were present - mustard, phosgene, and tear gas. The whole class survived this training; there were zero casualties! We "learned by doing."

More than 41 years have passed since that day, remembered so vividly. Today, the day following the dastardly chemical agent incident on the Tokyo subway system, I feel compelled to write to the Base Closure and Realignment Commission seeking your support to remove Ft. McClellan from the list of bases recommended for closure in 1995.

The Chemical Decontamination Training Facility at Ft. McClellan is a "world class" activity. It is the only facility of its kind operating in the world today. It isn't broken. It doesn't need fixing!

I had hoped(although inwardly I believed I knew better) the Army, DOD, and this Administration would have learned from the two previous BRAC Commissions the fallacy of proposing to close Ft. McClellan. Those Commissions could not support the Army's proposition to conduct chemical agent training with simulants. There is no equivalent, no substitute for training in the presence of live chemical agents! Just as when a woman gives birth following nine months of pregnancy, live agent training is a unique experience. It is never forgotten!

During your interviews, I urge you, and the other members of the Commission, to talk with the chemical soldiers, NCOs and officers who have been through the CDTF. Seek their comments on the invaluable training received in the CDTF. Listen to what they say. It is these soldiers, sailors, marines and airmen who will provide CB training to our fighting forces, teaching them how to survive and sustain operations should they encounter CB agents in the future.

Telephones: Baltimore 410-987-9111 Washington 301-621-9480

One could propose building another live agent training facility elsewhere. I hear this already may be the case. But, what is the reality of that occurring on a timely basis, if ever, in today's climate of budgetary constraints, environmental concerns, citizen's right to know laws, and licensing and permitting requirements just for the incinerator at a new training facility, etc?

In 1986, while gathering information for a DOD study addressing "Chemical Warfare Training Effectiveness", I was at Ft. Drum, NY observing annual training of a National Guard 8 inch howitzer battalion from Rochester, NY. During discussions on survival in a chemical attack, I was challenged by a nurse(a captain) as to how I knew our fighting forces could survive and sustain operations in a CW environment. "What made me so sure" she asked. Looking her straight in the eye, I replied, "Captain, because I have been in a live agent chemical environment, and I am here talking to you, today!"

For twelve years, from 1979-1991, I chaired the Chemical Operations Division of the American Defense Preparedness Association. I strived to foster the understanding among civilians and military alike to avoid what was dubbed the "one molecule, one death syndrome." The fall of the Berlin Wall and the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact caused many to focus their attention on "peace dividends", foregoing the need to recognize the increasing probability for guerrilla activities using chemical agents clandestinely. Now, it has happened in Tokyo!

This is not the time to close Ft. McClellan, and lose the capabilities provided by the Chemical Decontamination Training Facility. The issue here is not dollars, it is lives. What price should be placed on a life? Whatever, it is, it should not be at the expense of those whose mission is to be "Chemical Trained and Ready."

I would be pleased to respond to any issues you may wish discuss. Thank you for considering my comments.

Very truly yours,

James T. Ferguson, Sr.

James T. Ferguson, Sr
President

Telephones: Baltimore 410-987-9111 Washington 301-621-9480

Ft McClellan
3-22-95
PC

414 Hilltop Road
Weaver, Alabama 36277
March 17, 1995

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

Dear Mr. Dixon:

I'm writing to you with the hope that the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission will take Fort McClellan, Alabama off the Base Closure List.

Fort McClellan is making history in that, it is the only military installation to be put on the Base Closure List four times (1988, 1991, 1993, and 1995). Each time previously, Fort McClellan has proven to be an installation needed for both the security of the United States and the free world. Fort McClellan has the only live agent chemical training facility in the free world. The threat of chemical/biological warfare is not going away. If anything, it has increased. While world events are quiet now, those governments could be just sitting back and waiting. Then, when the United States is vulnerable, those governments will show their rath. Also, President Clinton wrote a letter to Congressman Browder, the Congressman for the Fort McClellan District, stating that Fort McClellan is needed and will play a major role in the demilitarization of chemical weapons. Obviously, the Department of Defense hasn't been talking to the President since they are under his administration and not listening to what he is putting out.

In 1993 the Base Closure Commission made recommendations about Fort McClellan. Specifically, that it could not be put back on the list unless ALL environmental permits were in place before the list was made. Congress and then, President Bush approved the list, and it became law, but it seems that none of that matters when, in 1995 Fort McClellan was put on the list again. Is the Department of Defense above the law? Don't they work for the President and Congress?

The Department of the Army has requested environmental permits to build an incinerator at Anniston Army Depot which is across town from Fort McClellan. When the Department of the Army requested those permits, it was on the condition that the medical, military police, and chemical facilities at Fort McClellan would be available in case of an accident. That, in itself, is a very real threat because if just one of those rockets would explode, it would cause a domino effect which would be a very hazardous accident. Is this another political trick to get the citizens of this area to accept the trash, but then the Department of the Army back out of commitments made to Fort McClellan? Is this another way for the Department of the Army to put the citizens of Calhoun County at risk of a chemical accident without any protection?

When other military installations were closed, the local people were able to bring in new industries and the community was still able to function. Only 10 percent of Fort McClellan is reusable for ANY industry. With Fort McClellan, there are so many chemicals and various other pollutants buried, that the land is not reusable unless a massive environmental clean-up is done. That type of clean-up is very expensive. What private corporation would want to conduct their business on this land with all these chemicals, unless it is totally cleaned up? The cost of cleaning Fort McClellan up hasn't even been addressed. Is the Department of Defense going to forget about cleaning up the land and once again not take responsibility for the injustice being done to the citizens of this community?

The chemical weapons threat is still very much alive in this world. All four branches of the United States military service, along with lots of foreign students train here at the Chemical Defense Training Facility (CDTF). Don't you think its odd that the military hierarachy have no real conception of the training actively being conducted at Fort McClellan? Live agent chemical training is definitely needed. Just look at Operation Desert Storm. If live agent chemical training is ceased, all our young military personnel will be at risk. Why risk young lives when the answer would be to continue the training? After all, it wouldn't be the senior military commander who will be at risk?

One of the issues with the Base Closure Commission is funding. It will take millions of dollars to close Fort McClellan and build another CDTF. There is plenty of room at Fort McClellan to move more missions in. The cost of living is inexpensive so those costs are passed on to the government with lower utility bills and operating expenses. Why hasn't the Army looked into expanding Fort McClellan, or are they upset that Fort McClellan has gotten

off the previous Base Closure Lists? The Secretary of Defense claims this Base Closure List was not politically motivated. There were also reports out that this list would be bigger than the ones in 1991 and 1993. When the actual list came out, it was just the opposite. There are several other installations in this country that only contain headquarter areas and a bunch of adminstrative functions. Why can't those functions be transferred to Fort McClellan? There are plenty of buildings and space here that would require little, if any, modifications.

The Special Reaction Team and Protective Services training courses of the Military Police School trains all year because of the climate here at Fort McClellan. If the mission is transferred to Fort Leonard Wood, that training would not be able to take place year round because of the weather conditions, i.e., snow and ice. Training dollars and manhours would be lost because of this. Once again, a good example of money being wasted when Congress is trying to cut the budget.

The Base Closure List was established to save money. Closing Fort McClellan would cost more than any savings. The Department of Defense has not factored all those costs in. If all those costs were figured in, it would show without a shadow of a doubt that it would be more cost effective to keep Fort McClellan open and to transfer additional missions to it.

There is also a big human factor to this. This area would become a Ghost Town. This is not an exaggeration but a hard, cold fact that the people in this community are facing. The people in this community are hardworking and patriotic. They love their country and have stood by their country in times of war. During Operation Desert Storm, all the Alabama National Guard and Reserve units processed out of Fort McClellan and received threat briefings here. Alabama was one of the largest states in the country contributing their National Guard and Reserve units to the fight against Iraq. They have accepted living with all these chemicals at Anniston Army Depot and Fort McClellan because both installations have a big role in the defense of this nation. Both installations provide jobs that are desperately needed for this area. If Fort McClellan closes, it will have a <u>DEVASTING</u> effect on the local economy. Many of the businesses that have opened because of Fort McClellan would close. That would take more jobs away, especially for the college students that are working their way through school at Jacksonville State University and Gadsden State.

It appears that someone at the Department of Defense has a vendetta against Fort McClellan. It is the ONLY military installation that has constantly proven its worth and is still being put on the Base Closure List. When the Department of Defense is proven wrong, they come up with something else. Their latest move was to make deals with the Governor of Missouri. Those deals were made shortly before the Base Closure List was due to come out. Enough is enough! Its time to make those people abide by the law and stop this constant harassment on this community!

Sir, my husband is retired military and I'm a Government Service Employee. We got stationed at Fort McClellan in 1985. Although at the time, we didn't want to get stationed here, we grew to love this community so when retirement came along in my husband's career, we decided to retire here. Our son is one of those college students attending Jacksonville State University and working at one of the businesses that support Fort McClellan. Our daughter is a Junior at Weaver High School, and also plans to attend Jacksonville State University. We chose to retire here because of the facilities at Fort McClellan. Our whole family is active in church activities at the Fort. Please don't take that away.

Mr. Dixon, please visit Fort McClellan. Talk to the workers and the average working people here. Take a look at what employment opportunities are in the area. Look at Anniston Army Depot. If a chemical accident would happen, the civilian hospitals aren't equipped to handle the accident. Those chemicals are VERY DANGEROUS, and a lot of innocent people would be hurt.

Thank you for your time, but please, please, vote to keep Fort McClellan open. I ask you to take the common sense approach to this situation. Don't rely on the disinformation which is being briefed by the Department of the Army. As a whole, our military leaders are only told what they want to hear, instead of the actual facts.

Yours truly,

Catherine E. Rossiter

Catherine E. Rossiter

10 Mar 1995

FT McClellan
3-13

Tom W Malcom
337 Glade Rd. E.
Anniston Al 36206

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE
AND REALINGMENT COMMISION
WASHINGTON D C

DEAR CHIARMAN AND
MEMBERS OF
COMMISION :

IN RESPONSE TO D.O.D. PLACING FT. MCCLELLAN AL. ON THE C
LIST.

MYSELF AND THOUSANDS OF OTHERS (CIVILIAN AND MILITARY)(AC
AND RETIRED) FEEL THAT CLOSING THE FORT AND MOVING THE SCI
WOULD ADVERSELY AFFECT THE TRAINING OF OUR MILITARY FORCES
WHICH WE FEEL IS VERY ESSENTIAL TO THE SECURITY OF THE U.S

WE FEEL THAT THIS VITAL TRAINING SHOULD NOT BE INTERRUPTED
BY THE CLOSURE OF THE INSTALLATION AT ANY TIME.

WE OF THIS COMMUNITY THANK EACH OF YOU IN ADVANCE FOR YOUR
SERIOUS CONSIDERATION OF THIS MATTER FOR BOTH SECURITY AND
ECONOMICAL REASONS.

"IF ITS NOT BROKE, DON'T FIX IT"

ONE OF MANY CONCERNED RESIDENTS.

YOURS TRULY
Tom. W. Malcom.
TOM W MALCOM

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

March 13, 1995

Mr. Tom W. Malcom
337 Glade Road East
Anniston, AL 36206

Dear Mr. Malcom:

Thank you for providing the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission with information pertinent to the present round of base closure and realignment recommendations. I appreciate your interest in the future of Ft. McClellan.

You may be certain that the Commission will thoroughly review the information used by the Defense Department in making its recommendations. I can assure you that the information you have provided will also be used in the Commission's review and analysis process.

I appreciate your interest in the work of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

March 13, 1995

Ft McClellan
WN
3.16

Chairman Alan J. Dixon
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Chairman Dixon:

I recently read an article which was printed in the March 8, 1994, edition of the New York Times. I have enclosed a copy for you.

The article addresses the Army's search for a home for Southern Command. This command will supposedly be moved from the Republic of Panama upon the final transfer of the Canal to the Panamanian Government in 1999.

The article looks like the Army is wheeling and dealing with five cities and Puerto Rico as potential sites for SOUTHCOM. The article also indicates that the Army was soliciting bids from various municipalities for the SOUTHCOM site.

As a taxpayer, it is very disturbing to see the Army is spending all this money to try to find a home for this military establishment. With all the bases that are being closed or targeted for closure, surely the Army could find space for this headquarters without being wined and dined by various city officials.

I am employed at Fort McClellan, Alabama, which is currently on the 1995 BRAC list for closure. I am reasonably sure that this installation could accomodate SOUTHCOM's requirements with the absolute minimum expenditure of Army funds. Also, Fort McClellan could easily meet other criteria that the Army has established for placement of SOUTHCOM. Fort McClellan is 90 miles from the Atlanta, Georgia, airport and 60 miles from the Birmingham, Alabama, airport which would meet the requirement for "good airline connections to Latin America." The Anniston area also has some of the most affordable family housing within the United States. Further, Fort McClellan is the home of the Army's Military Police School and DOD Polygraph Institute which could be of immeasurable benefit in developing policy, procedures and techniques to help in "nabbing drug lords and running top secret missions."

If you can, would you let me know: Why the SOUTHCOM relocation is not a part of the BRAC process? Why the Army is allowed to individually negotiate with just certain cities on where SOUTHCOM will be located? Why cities such as Anniston were not given an opportunity to submit a bid on this Command? And, finally, why bases closed or scheduled to be closed do not receive priority in where SOUTHCOM will ultimately be located?

Any help you can give me is deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,

Deborah Barrentine Parks

D.B. PARKS

Enclosure

CURRENT NEWS EARLY BIRD

WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1995

16/5

At Presstime

Danish police fire shots near U.N. Social Summit

COPENHAGEN, March 8 (Reuter) - Danish police said on Wednesday an officer fired warning shots at suspected frogmen near Copenhagen airport close to where a U.N. Social Summit is being attended by U.S. First Lady Hillary Clinton.

The policeman was on patrol near Copenhagen's seaside international airport when he saw what he thought were divers in the water and fired warning shots. Hansen said further details would be given later in the day.

The Danish news agency said it had unofficial information that suspected divers were believed to have been set ashore from near the airport from a rubber dinghy.

A Danish police spokesman confirmed to Reuters that a police helicopter was searching the area near the airport but refused further comment for the moment.

U.S. Envoys Slain In Pakistan

KARACHI, Pakistan (AP) Two U.S. diplomats were killed and one was wounded Wednesday morning when gunmen sprayed their van with bullets as they headed to work at the U.S. consulate in Karachi. "The identity, affiliations and motives of the gunmen are not known at this time," the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad said in a brief statement.

The embassy refused to release the names of the Americans until their families were notified. Pakistani police initially identified vice consul Michael Owens as the wounded man, but he was not involved in the incident and was safe.

The Americans and their Pakistani driver were waiting at a traffic light in a van bearing diplomatic license plates when two gunmen opened fire with AK-47

SLAIN...Pg. 16

NEW YORK TIMES Mar. 8, 1995 Pg. 6

New Croat-Bosnian Link Worries U.N.

By ALAN COWELL

ZAGREB, Croatia, March 7 — Three weeks before its threatened expulsion of United Nations peacekeepers is to begin, Croatia has forged a new military alliance with Bosnia, establishing what on paper is a common front between former adversaries to counter Serbian rebels in both their countries.

The move, announced on Monday night, added to the concerns of United Nations officials and Western nations over the possibility of renewed war in Croatia and Bosnia if the Croatian President, Franjo Tudjman, goes through with his threat to expel the 12,000 United Nations peacekeepers in Croatia when their Security Council mandate expires on March 31.

The Croatian leader's threat has prompted the United Nations to consider revising the mandate under which its forces operate here, the United Nations spokesman, Michael Williams said, but he declined to give details.

Some United Nations officials have suggested that the United Nations force might be reduced by more than one half and limited to a narrower area of Croatia. There was no formal confirmation of other reports here tonight that the United Nations had proposed replacing peacekeeping troops with unarmed monitors on Croatia's international borders instead of along cease-fire lines.

The reported proposal could satisfy the Croatian Government, which argues that the armed United Nations troops have prevented it from reasserting control over the 30 percent of its territory now in the hands of rebel Serbs. But would also run into strong opposition from the Serbs.

The United Nations' strategy reflects growing fears that the newly pact between Croatia and Bosnia is one more preparation for renewed conflict if the United Nations forces withdraw.

The new agreement was "in fact a preparation and an agreement on how to act if the situation starts developing" toward broader and fiercer hostilities after the March 31 deadline, said Kresimir Zubak, the Croat who leads the Muslim-Croat federation set up in Bosnia with the backing of the United States one year ago.

The remark intensified the bellicose drumbeats echoing through the Balkans at a time when Western diplomacy is again faltering.

The New York Time

A United States attempt to pe suade Mr. Tudjman to allow t United Nations peacekeepers to sta on has produced no visible sign of breakthrough. Indeed, Croatian a Bosnian military leaders announc their pact just as Assistant Secr tary of State Richard C. Holbroo was meeting with President Tuc man in what was billed as a last-ho attempt to avoid renewed fighting

CROATIA...Pg. 2

NEW YORK TIMES Mar. 8, 1995 Pg. 14

Six Communities Compete For a New Military Center

One to Get Headquarters Leaving Panama

By ERIC SCHMITT

WASHINGTON, March 7 — Wanted: 140,000 square feet of secure office space. Good airline connections to Latin America. Affordable family housing. Strategic site for nabbing drug lords and running top-secret military missions.

With American forces scheduled to withdraw from Panama by 1999 under terms of the Panama Canal Treaty, the Pentagon is looking for a new home for its Southern Command, the headquarters responsible for United States military activities in Latin America.

The selection of a new headquarters site is particularly rare at a time when scores of American military bases are closing, and six communities are using political ties and financial incentives to compete for it. Beyond bragging rights to one of the military's five major regional commands, the prize, by one estimate, will mean 1,500 new jobs and a five-year infusion of $100 million into the local economy.

The Pentagon has narrowed the field to Miami, Tampa, New Orleans, Atlanta, Washington and Puerto Rico, and is expected to announce its choice later this month. Most of the competing communities have been spared base closings in the past although Miami's Homestead Air Force Base was ordered partly shut in 1993.

The Defense Department is trying to treat the move, in which Miami and Tampa appear to be the front-runners, as a by-the-books real-estate deal that weighs only affordability and military needs. But politics is playing a big role.

Florida, which will have 25 electoral votes in the 1996 Presidential election, has a powerful Congressional delegation that is lobbying heavily for Miami or Tampa, as is the Democratic Governor, Lawton Chiles. Louisiana legislators, led by Representative Robert L. Livingston, a Republican who heads the House Appropriations Committee

SOUTHCOM...Pg. 16

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PLEASE RECYCLE

SOUTHCOM...
from Pg. 1

are pushing hard for New Orleans.

The communities are rushing to outbid one another. Miami has spent $100,000 on an aggressive promotional campaign, including a helicopter tour of the city for senior military officials. Puerto Rico is offering up to $100 million in financing to build homes for officers and their families.

And officials in Atlanta, billing their city as one with an ideal management climate, got right to the point when a Pentagon review team visited recently: Saab, Holiday Inn and the United Parcel Service all recently moved their corporate headquarters there. "The object wasn't to wine and dine them," said William Hubbard, senior vice president for economic expansion at the Metro Atlanta Chamber of Commerce. "These were numbers guys."

The Southern Command is responsible for United States military activities in 19 Central and South American countries, excluding the Caribbean and Mexico. The command, which now has 8,500 troops based in Panama, provides humanitarian aid to countries in Latin America, wages an aggressive counterdrug campaign in the region and protects the Panama Canal.

But even as the Pentagon looks for a new hub, some budget-cutters say the military could save money by consolidating the Southern Command into some other headquarters. For example, Gen. John J. Sheehan, the head of the Atlantic Command, based in Norfolk, Va., believes that the Southern Command would fit naturally in his fief. Gen. Barry R. McCaffrey, the head of the Southern Command, bristles at that idea and instead wants to seize the Caribbean from General Sheehan's jurisdiction.

Turf wars like that one are important to an understanding of the debate. General McCaffrey, a decorated veteran of the Vietnam and Persian Gulf wars, likes Miami because, among other reasons, he would be the only four-star commander there. If the Pentagon picked Tampa, the general would have to share the city with the four-star generals who head the Central Command and the Special Operations Command.

The military nearly picked a new Southern Command headquarters late last year, when an assessment team recommended two sites in Miami and two in Puerto Rico. But that first assessment failed to consider costs, and lawmakers from the losing communities expressed outrage. Mr. Livingston, along with Louisiana's two Senators, J. Bennett Johnston and John B. Breaux, fired off an angry letter to Deputy Defense Secretary John M. Deutch last Dec. 1. "There has been no attempt," they wrote, "to inform the Congress as to how the Department of Defense intends to specify criteria for a site selection or objectives for a site evaluation."

Mr. Deutch then formed a team made up of Assistant Defense Secretary Edward L. Warner; the principal deputy comptroller, Alice C. Maroni, and Lieut. Gen. Wesley Clark, the Joint Staff's director of strategic plans and policy — to undertake a new search that would hold up to Congressional scrutiny.

A group of staff members headed by Mr. Warner's deputy, Thomas K. Longstreth, has since narrowed the list of candidates to 12 from 112, and then to the final 6, all of which they have visited. Pentagon officials want a site that is near Latin America (or at least one plane connection away), that is reasonably priced and that offers good housing, schools and health care for about 700 military and civilian employees. The military will either build a new headquarters or renovate an existing center.

In its new headquarters, the Southern Command will have no permanently assigned troops. Instead, like the Central Command, whose primary area of responsibility is Southwest Asia, it will summon forces as needed from around the country.

Each location still in the running has given its own particular pitch to the staff group. Atlanta promoted itself as a corporate center, Washington as the center of government. Tampa said it had room for another command at MacDill Air Force Base. New Orleans cited its deep port and naval air station. Puerto Rico positioned itself as the site closest to Latin America, not only geographically but also culturally.

But all competitors concede that Miami will be tough to beat. Officials in that city, which bills itself as the cultural, business, transportation and telecommunications hub of the Americas, estimate that the new headquarters would bring more than 1,500 new jobs and inject $100 million into the economy over five years through construction, wages of permanent new workers and entertainment spending by the frequent visitors to a command that operates largely through personal contacts.

Dan Tarman, the coordinator for Team Miami-U.S. Southcomm, a coalition of civic and business leaders in the Miami area, said, "Miami is the best place for this thing, because it enhances the command's ability to meet and greet."

WASHINGTON TIMES
Mar. 8, 1995
Pg. 14

Saudi Arabia denies enmity toward Iran

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia — Defense Minister Prince Sultan Abdel Aziz said Monday that the desert kingdom is "not in a state of enmity with Iran," despite the Islamic republic's installation of missiles on islands at the mouth of the Persian Gulf.

"I believe there is no escalation regarding the missiles which Iran was said to have placed along its shores," the Saudi Press Agency quoted him as saying.

SLAIN...
from Pg. 1

assault rifles around 9:45 p.m. Tuesday EST, police said.

The front windshield was shot out in the attack, but the driver was not hit and he drove the Americans to the Aga Khan Hospital, sources said.

The U.S. consulate was immediately shut down after the shooting, which took place about two miles away at a busy intersection on the Shar-e-Sasin road. A huge contingent of Pakistani police stood guard outside the heavily fortified U.S. compound. Americans who work at the consulate were advised to stay inside their homes for safety.

U.S. Ambassador John Monjo flew from Islamabad to Karachi as soon as he received word of the shooting, sources said. American diplomats have not been attacked previously in the violence that has raged in Karachi, leaving more than 1,000 dead since the beginning of 1994.

Iran holds two Iraqi "spies" accused of bomb plot

NICOSIA, March 8 (Reuter) - Iran has arrested two men it accuses of spying for Iraq and plotting to carry out bomb attacks, the Iranian news agency IRNA reported.

It quoted the director-general of Semnan province intelligence department as saying on Tuesday that "two Iraqi spies who had come to Iran for bombing" were identified and detained in the province east of Tehran in the past two months.

It said the two were handed over to judicial authorities but gave no other details. Tehran accuses Iraq, which fought a war with Iran from 1980 to 1988, of sending infiltrators across the border to Iran for sabotage.

Guerrillas attack Israeli allies in south Lebanon

MARJAYOUN, Lebanon, March 8 (Reuter) - Moslem guerrillas launched three raids on Israel's militia allies in south Lebanon and Israeli forces retaliated with artillery fire, pro-Israeli militia sources said on Wednesday.

The clashes occurred hours before U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher was due to arrive in the Middle East in a bid to restart stalled Arab-Israeli peace talks.

In Beirut, the pro-Iranian Hizbollah (Party of God) which vehemently opposes the peace talks claimed responsibility for the Shihine and Toumat Niha attacks. It said its guerrillas wounded three SLA men in Shihine.

Lebanon said on Tuesday Israel was intensifying operations in south Lebanon to prevent Christopher from focusing on the real issues of Arab-Israeli peace talks in his regional tour.

China drafts jobs law for demobilised soldiers

BEIJING, March 8 (Reuter) - Beijing has begun drafting a new law to guarantee jobs for demobilised soldiers after existing regulations left at least 50,000 out of work for more than a year, the China Daily said on Wednesday.

Drafting of the new law to ensure job rights for ex-soldiers will be completed by 1996, the newspaper said.

More than a year after demobilisation in 1993, some 50,000 ex-soldiers were still unemployed at the end of last year despite regulations requiring the government to find them jobs, it quoted Civil Affairs vice minister Yang Yanyi as saying.

"Such unsatisfied (sic) results not only affect the soldier's morale, but the social stability as well," it quoted Yang as saying.

China has demobilised more than 30 million soldiers in the last 40 years, but the shift from a planned to a market economy in recent years made it difficult to successfully resettle many, Yang said.

With unemployment at a record 2.9 percent and at least 4.8 million urban people unemployed, finding jobs for recruits from city areas is particularly difficult, China Daily said.

The draft of the new law is aimed at working out solutions to employment pressure, the newspaper said, but gave no details of how this might be achieved.

In recent years China has attempted to streamline and professionalise its armed forces, increasing competition for scarce jobs.

(Complete wire copy available at CNARS, Room 4C881)

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

March 16, 1995

Ms. Deborah B. Parks
P.O. Box 34
Anniston, AL 36202

Dear Ms. Parks:

Thank you for providing the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission with information pertinent to the present round of base closure and realignment recommendations. I appreciate your interest in the future of Ft. McClellan.

You may be certain that the Commission will thoroughly review the information used by the Defense Department in making its recommendations. I can assure you that the information you have provided will also be used in the Commission's review and analysis process.

I appreciate your interest in the work of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

MAJOR GENERAL MARY E. CLARKE
U. S. ARMY (RETIRED)
514 FAIRWAY DR., SW
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA 36265

McClellan
3.13

March 10, 1995

Mr. Allan Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon,

I am enclosing a copy of a letter I wrote to the Secretary of Defense on March 3, 1995.

Although I know you will be receiving briefings from our task force here, this additional information may be of assistance in your deliberations concerning Fort McClellan, Alabama.

You no doubt will be inundated with hundreds of letters from other concerned citizens who will be impacted by base closures in their areas, so I will close by thanking you for any consideration your commission may give my letter.

1 Enclosure
As stated

Sincerely,

Mary E. Clarke
MARY E. CLARKE
Major General, U. S. Army
Retired

514 Fairway Dr, SW
Jacksonville, AL 36265
March 3, 1995

The Honorable William Perry
Secretary of Defense
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C. 20310-0110

Dear Secretary Perry,

I am writing this personal letter to you in the hope that you will evaluate its contents before your staffers prepare a reply for you.

The subject is the proposed closure of Fort McClellan, Alabama.

As a former Fort commander, I am aware of the quality of training that our soldiers have received as far back as 1917 (No, I wasn't there.) and continue to receive today; not only our soldiers and officers, but those of our Allies as well. The size of an installation should not be the main consideration for its closure. The quality of training should be number one and certainly the facilities to conduct that training.

Part of the Army's argument is the cost to operate the Fort. I find this difficult to understand. Military personnel assigned here are not paid the Variable Housing Allowance because the cost of living in this area does not warrant it. Costs of goods and labor are reasonable as well in this part of the country. The weather is conducive to year-round training for both active and Reserve components.

Moving two Army schools and three accredited military museums to other facilities in all probability will cost more than to keep them here. It stands to reason that if comparable facilities are not built at the new locations, the quality of training and the high morale of the people involved will suffer in terms of the excellence they now enjoy.

In addition, Fort McClellan, The Military Showplace of the South, was the first permanent home of the Women's Army Corps and has a special meaning for the many thousands of active duty and retired Army women.

This is evidenced every two years at our Women's Army Corps reunions, when anywhere from 800 to 1200 former and active duty women attend three days of festivities. In 1992, the 50th anniversary of the Women's Army Corps, over 1600 were in attendance.

In conclusion, I have enclosed a clipping from the Birmingham Post-Herald, Monday, February 27, 1995, edition and have underlined the portion of the Army's rationale for sparing other Alabama bases.

Approximately 65,000 retired military personnel of all services (many of whom are enlisted) and their f amilies use the Army hospital, commissary, and Post Exchange at this post. I do not know the number

Fight flares over base

Fort McClellan fate unsealed

By Peter Copeland
and Thomas Hargrove
Post-Herald Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The decision to change course and seek the shutdown of Fort McClellan in Anniston came after "the biggest debate we had" for any military base on the Army's closure list, senior Pentagon officials said yesterday.

These officials earlier this month said they would recommend that the base be restructured — but not outright closed — after two earlier recommendations for termination were overruled in 1991 and 1993.

But the Army in the final weeks of the debate put Fort McClellan on a list of 40 bases recommended for termination or realignment. These recommendations have been given to Defense Secretary William Perry and were leaked to news agencies Friday and Saturday.

But the fate of Fort McClellan was far from sealed, however, and senior officials in the Army and at the Pentagon said yesterday there was a chance that at least part of the post would remain open.

"This was the biggest debate we had," a senior Army official told the Birmingham Post-Herald yesterday.

"At first it (Fort McClellan) was going to realign, then it was going to close. Some people wanted to make it smaller, but others said we couldn't afford to keep it.

"The politics of this are that it's not over until it's over. It's still subject to change," the official said.

Another official said the debate went all the way to Secretary of the Army Togo West and Chief of Staff Gordon Sullivan, who overruled some of their staffs' recommendations and decided to sacrifice the post to save money.

The proposal to close McClellan must be approved by Perry and then by the independent Base Closure and Realignment Commission after hearings this summer.

Other Alabama bases are being spared, in part to protect the needs of the state's military residents, retirees and their families, officials said.

Please turn to FORT, page A3

Fort

From page A1

The Army proposed closing five depots around the country but not the one at Anniston, which has 3,215 civilian jobs.

Officials also said that Redstone Arsenal at Huntsville and the massive Fort Rucker in south Alabama were safe from this round of base closings.

Fort McClellan, however, fell victim to cost cutters after an internal debate in the Army.

The Army had tried to close Fort McClellan during the last two rounds of base closures, but the post was spared by the Base Closure and Realignment Commission after Alabama elected officials had argued that to do so would jeopardize national security.

The Anniston base contains the western world's only live-agent chemical weapons training facility.

That year, the Army proposed to move the Chemical and Military Police Schools and the Polygraph Institute to Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

In preparation for this year's round of base closings, Army staffers proposed that Fort McClellan be kept open but be made smaller, perhaps by transferring the Military Police Center and School to Fort Benning, Ga., or another base.

"That was the plan until a few weeks ago when TRADOC popped up on the screen," an Army official said, referring to the Training and Doctrine Command that controls the post.

"TRADOC said the only way they could save money was to actually close it and not realign it," the official said. "TRADOC wants to close a lot of things, not just McClellan."

Another official, who favors closing the post, said the Alabama base often nicknamed "Mac" is "truly a post whose functions can be done at many other places."

The one exception, officials said, is the "live agent" training, which is where soldiers are exposed to chemical agents to learn to protect themselves.

In 1993, the Army proposed that it would "retain the capability for live-agent training at Fort McClellan."

Now Army officials are debating the need for that type of training. "The military opinion has been that we need it, but there are questions about its utility. We have to ask whether preparing people for chemical warfare may not in fact make it more likely," one official said.

The base closure commission two years ago instructed that if the Army wants to again recommend the shut down of Fort McClellan, it must first develop a plan that would move live-agent training to another facility.

Such a relocation would represent a difficult process because the military would have to obtain permission from another state government to allow the use of extremely poisonous chemicals for the training.

Army officials have given no indication they have developed such a plan.

Instead, they appear ready to recommend the elimination of live-agent training.

Such a position would set the stage for another fierce argument from Alabama lawmakers that such a policy would weaken America's preparedness against chemical attack similar to the threat posed to the allied troops during the 1991 Persian Gulf War.

The economic impact of Fort McClellan is important but less so than the other major installations in the state.

In 1993, the last year figures are available, the Defense Department spent $158 million at Fort McClellan out of $4 billion spent in the state.

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

March 13, 1995

Major General Mary E. Clarke, USA (Ret.)
514 Fairway Drive, SW
Jacksonville, AL 36265

Dear Major General Clarke:

Thank you for providing the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission with information pertinent to the present round of base closure and realignment recommendations. I appreciate your interest in the future of Ft. McClellan.

You may be certain that the Commission will thoroughly review the information used by the Defense Department in making its recommendations. I can assure you that the information you have provided will also be used in the Commission's review and analysis process.

I appreciate your interest in the work of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

FT McClellan
WMS 3-20
PC

15 March 95
3988 Greenvalley Rd.
Southside, Al 35903

HONORABLE ALAN DIXON
CHAIRMAN, DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 N. MOORE STREET
SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209

Dear Honorable Alan Dixon,

Ft. McClellan is a vital unit of the U.S. Military force. Chemical training and decontamination is still as important as it has always been to our national security. I am a very patriotic citizen and would say I dearly love my country and feel a strong allegiance to the President and our government. I understand the issue of money(finance) and necessity of cutbacks in government spending. There are many other programs that could be trimmed back. Welfare programs are far from what they started out to be if you look back in history. Americans have become soft and spoiled and realize they will be taken care by others even if they don't work. Should we support those who could work but do not? This is only one example of many, many programs that could be eliminated before national security is jeopardized. Can the U.S. afford to let down their guard and become vulnerable to stronger forces?

I stand strong in my belief to uphold and continue to have a stronger military. Consolidate jobs after evaluating what needs to be done, but do not weaken the system of our national defense. Eliminate wasteful spending and crack down on government fraud. This can be done with concerted effort and still save our military forces. Trim the fat, but save our post. Please put forth the effort and objectiveness needed in your consideration of Ft. McClellan to remain an active, strong military component in protecting our country and our freedom. Let's not look back and see regrets.

Sincerely,

Pam Kennedy

Pam Kennedy

Dec. 24, 1992

HUACHUCA JAC 12/28 ①

Mr. Jim Courter, Chairman
Base Realignment + Closure
1700 N. Moore St. Committee
Ste. 1425
Arlington, Va. 22209

Dear Mr. Courter;

Please do not expand Ft. Huachuca and please, thereby protect San Pedro River. This river is already under stress because of the surrounding communities. The current Army plan calls for a 25% increase in population. The water table that supports the San Pedro

(over)

3.] We need to have an environmental impact study of the Army's proposal to expand Fort Huachuca. We must not destroy rivers and wildlife and deplete water supplies without abundant forethought. If all scientific facts are brought to bear, it is probable that conservation, not development, is the best way. We must be aware of long-range realities!

Sincerely,
M. Ruth Niswander
622 Barbera
Davis, Ca. 95616

is already overburdened. 2.
The flow levels of the San Pedro are declining.

The San Pedro is the longest major undammed river in the Southwest. The San Pedro was designated a riparian national conservation region in 1988. It contains large areas of the two rarest forest types in the U.S.; mesquite bosque and Fremont cottonwood/Gooding willow. The conservation area contains 330 species of birds, and it also has a very diverse array of mammals. There are 8 species of endangered fish in the river.

MR. BILL SCHULTZ

Ft. Indiantown Gap 3/29

Dear Gentlemen:

I've sent the attached letter to all on the enclosed mailing list.

I solicit comments on further recommended efforts concerning our challenge of Saving Fort Indiantown Gap.

Bill Schultz

David Lyles
Exec. Dir.
Base Realignment and Closure Committee
1700N. Moore St.
Arlington, VA 22209

P.O. Box 694
Sierra Vista, AZ 85636

David Lyles, Executive Director
Base Realignment and Closure Committee
1700 N. Moore St.
Arlington, VA 22209

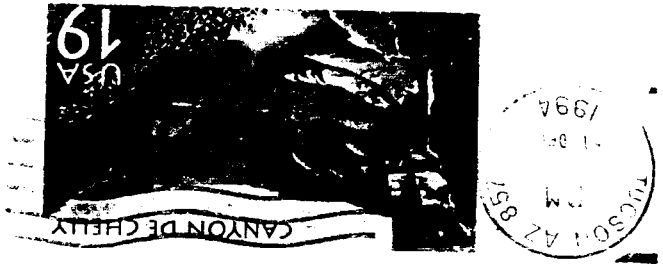
FORT HUACHUCA
JAC 12/27

4

Personal Post Card

Mr. David Lyles
BRACC 1700 N. Moore
Arlington
VA 22209

Alan Dixon
BRAC Committee Chairman
1700 N. Moore St.
Ste. 1425
Arlington, VA 22209



FT Huachaca, WMS 1/3

Dear Mr. Dixon:

On behalf of our San Pedro River, I encourage your support against retaining Fort Huachaca in Arizona. Our water resources picture here is becoming increasingly grim. As such, to displace this fort would be of significant advantage to our local and national natural heritage.

I appreciate your consideration.

Marty Cordaro
P.O. Box 1826
Bisbee, AZ 85603

Dear Mr. Lyles:

I am writing to request the relocation or dissolution of Fort Huachaca, Arizona. We have water problems here. It would be a wonderful benefit to the nearby San Pedro River if this could be accomplished. Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

T. Lengerich

Tim Lengerich

JEANNE HOPKINS 5450 North Via Alcalde Tucson, Arizona 85718

HUACHUCA
JAC 12/27 (1)

Dec. 15 94

Save the San Pedro water for wildlife, tourism and especially birders.

Huachuca Audubon member
Jeanne Hopkins

Ft Huachaca WMS 1-4/95

(1)

Dear Mr. Lyles:

On behalf of our San Pedro River, I encourage your support against retaining Fort Huachaca in Arizona. Our water resources picture here is becoming increasingly grim. As such, to displace this fort would be of significant advantage to our local and national heritage.

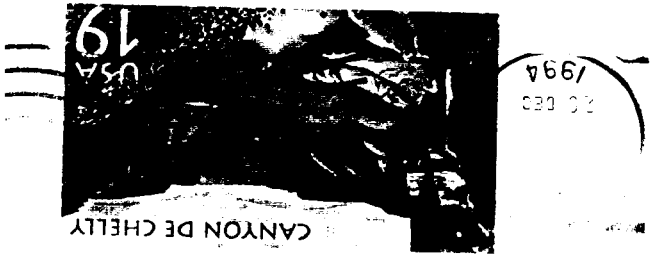
I appreciate your consideration.

Marty Cordaro
P.O. Box 1826
Bisbee, AZ
85603

P.O. Box 694

Sierra Vista, AZ 85636

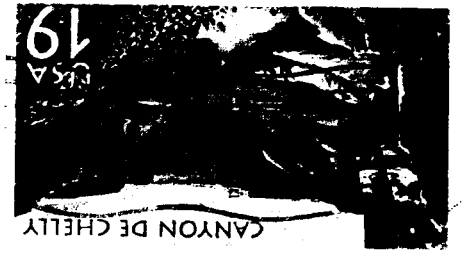
Alan Dixon
BRAC, Committee Chairman
1700 N. Moore St.
Ste. 1425
Arlington, VA 22209



David Lyles
Exec. Director
BRAC
1700 N. Moore St.
Arlington, VA 22209

Jorge L. Andromedas
P.O. Box 1511
Boulder, Colorado 80306

Chairman Jim Courter
Base Realignment and
Closure Committee
1700 N. Moore St. #1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209



Alan Dixon
BRAC, Comm. Chairman
1700 N. Moore St.
Ste.1425
Arlington, VA 22209

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Dear Mr. Dixon:

Please move Fort Huachuca from Arizona. We live in a desert here. To keep the San Pedro River flowing healthily we need to watch our water. Moving the fort would help greatly.

Thanks.

[illegible]

John P. Rhetter
P.O. Box 111
Hereford, Az
85615

January 1, 1995

Chairman Courter:

FT Huachuca, WA

I am writing to urge you to stop the 1-9 expansion of Fort Huachuca in southeastern Arizona.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers determined that the ground water under the fort was overdrawn. Since that finding 20 years ago, flow levels of the San Pedro River have continued to decrease.

The San Pedro, longest undammed river in the Southwest, is at the heart of a conservation area which includes 2 rare forest types, 330 species of birds, and 8 species of endangered or threatened fish. Expansion of Fort Huachuca will imperil or destroy this unique area.

Please halt the expansion of Ft. Huachuca.

Sincerely,
Jorge K

Dear Mr. Dixon:

I am writing to request the relocation or dissolution of Fort Huachaca, Arizona. We have water problems here. It would be a wonderful benefit to the nearby San Pedro River if this could be accomplished.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,
Tim Hengerich

Dear Mr. Lyles:

Please move Fort Huachaca from Arizona. We live in a desert here. To keep the San Pedro River flowing healthily we need to watch our water. Moving the fort would help greatly.

Thanks.

[illegible]

[illegible]
P.O. Box 111
Hereford, Az
85615