USAG Alaska 2023 Natural Resource Management Report to the Bureau of Land Management

U.S. Army Garrison Alaska

February 2024

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Introduction

United States Army Garrison Alaska acknowledges the Athabascan people as the original stewards of these lands and expresses appreciation to live, work, recreate, and train on the Dena homeland.

Effective communication and coordination between the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the Army has been identified as a need in the "Memorandum of Understanding between the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management Alaska, and the U.S. Army Garrison Alaska concerning the management of lands in Alaska withdrawn by Public Law 106-65 for military use". This report contains brief project descriptions of United States Army Garrison Alaska (USAG Alaska) actions in support of natural resources management and serves as the annual report for calendar year 2023 to the BLM as stipulated by 106-65 memorandum: providing a report on vegetation and habitat actions. To continue improving communicating among federal and state agencies, stakeholders, and tribes, this document contains USAG Alaska managed lands that are not included in the 106-35 memorandum.

The Natural Resources Program is guided by the USAG Alaska Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP), a requirement of the Sikes Act (USC §670), which establishes policies, programs, prescriptions, projects, and procedures that the Army uses to manage natural resources on training lands in Alaska. The INRMP contains goals and specific objectives necessary to (1) sustain "no net loss" in the capability of military lands to support mission requirements, (2) support stewardship of natural resources, (3) ensure compliance with applicable environmental laws, and (4) maximize public access within the constraints of the military mission while protecting public safety and conserving theenvironment. The INRMP reflects mutual agreement of the Army, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG) concerning the conservation of the natural resources under their respective legal authorities. The INRMP consolidates other related Army natural resource planning documents in one place, including the Ecosystem Management Plan, Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan, Endangered Species Management Plan, Forestry Management Plan, Watershed Management Plan, and Outdoor Recreation Management Plan. The INRMP also incorporates the applicable BLM Resource Management Plans for Yukon and Donnelly Training Areas. The INRMP for USAG Alaska was last updated in 2020 and is reviewed and updated annually.

The Army's Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) programs are housed within the United States Army Alaska (USARAK/11th Airborne Division) Sustainable Range Program and are guided by the ITAM Work Plan, which is updated annually. The ITAM program is also integrated into the INRMP. ITAM provides sustainable range management directly to the Army mission of the 11th Airborne Division, while coordinating with the USAG Alaska environmental staff. The goals of the ITAM program are to support the installation's training mission by providing maneuver land and decision support capability based on the integration of training requirements, land conditions, maneuver ranges, and land management requirements.

For questions concerning environmental goals and polices, please contact:

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Acronyms

AFS Alaska Fire Service
ADFG Alaska Department of Fish and Game
ADNR Alaska Department of Natural Resources
APHIS Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
ATV All-Terrain Vehicle
BLM Bureau of Land Management
BRTS Black Rapids Training Site
CEMML Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands
CRREL Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory
CSU Colorado State University
ADOF Alaska Division of Forestry
DPW ENV Directorate of Public Works Environmental Division (USAG Alaska)
DTA Donnelly Training Area
FIA Forest Inventory and Analysis
FWI Fire Weather Index
GRTA Gerstle River Training Area
GTT Geospatial Task Tracker
LiDAR Laser imaging, Detection, and Ranging
LRAM Land Rehabilitation and Maintenance
RFMSS Range Facility Management Support System
RTLA Range and Training Land Assessment
SDSFIE Spatial Data Standard for Facilities, Infrastructure, and Environment
SDSWCD Salcha-Delta Soil & Water Conservation District
SERDP Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program
UAF University of Alaska Fairbanks
USAG Alaska United States Army Garrison Alaska
USDA WS United State Department of Agriculture Wildlife Services
USFWS United States Fish and Wildlife Service
TFTA Tanana Flats Training Area
WASH Ladd and Allen Army Airfield Wildlife Aircraft Strike Hazard
YTA Yukon Training Area

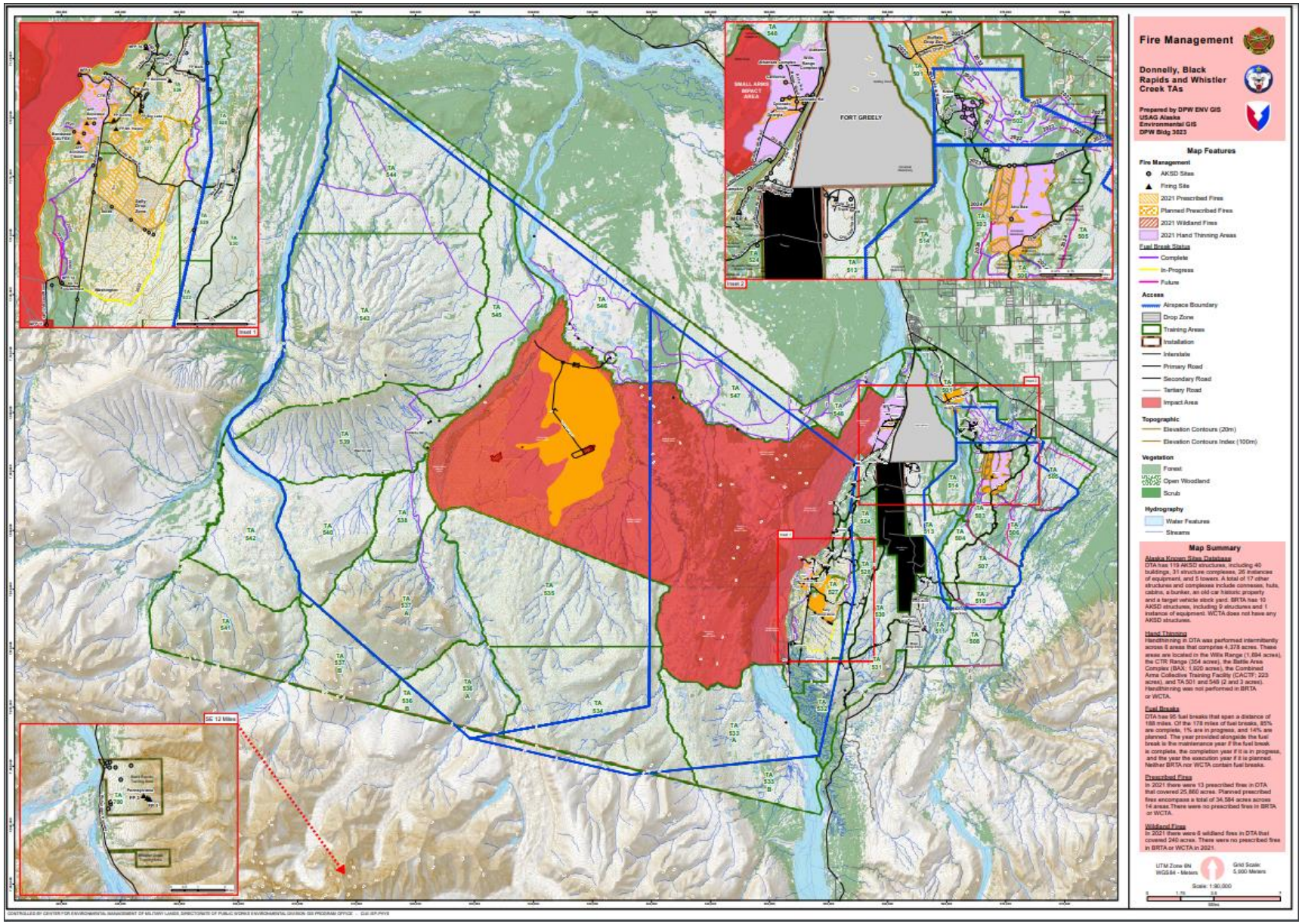
Environmental GIS

The USAG Alaska Geographic Information System (GIS) is a foundational capability of natural resource management. GIS is a computer-based tool capable of assembling, storing, manipulating, and displaying geographically referenced information, (i.e., data identified according to their locations). The system can be used to analyze and model (manipulate, overlay, measure, compute, and retrieve) the digital spatial data and display the new map products and tabular resources information showing the results of the spatial analysis. GIS technology integrates common database operations such as query and statistical analysis with the unique visualization and geographic analysis benefits offered by maps. These abilities distinguish GIS from other information systems.

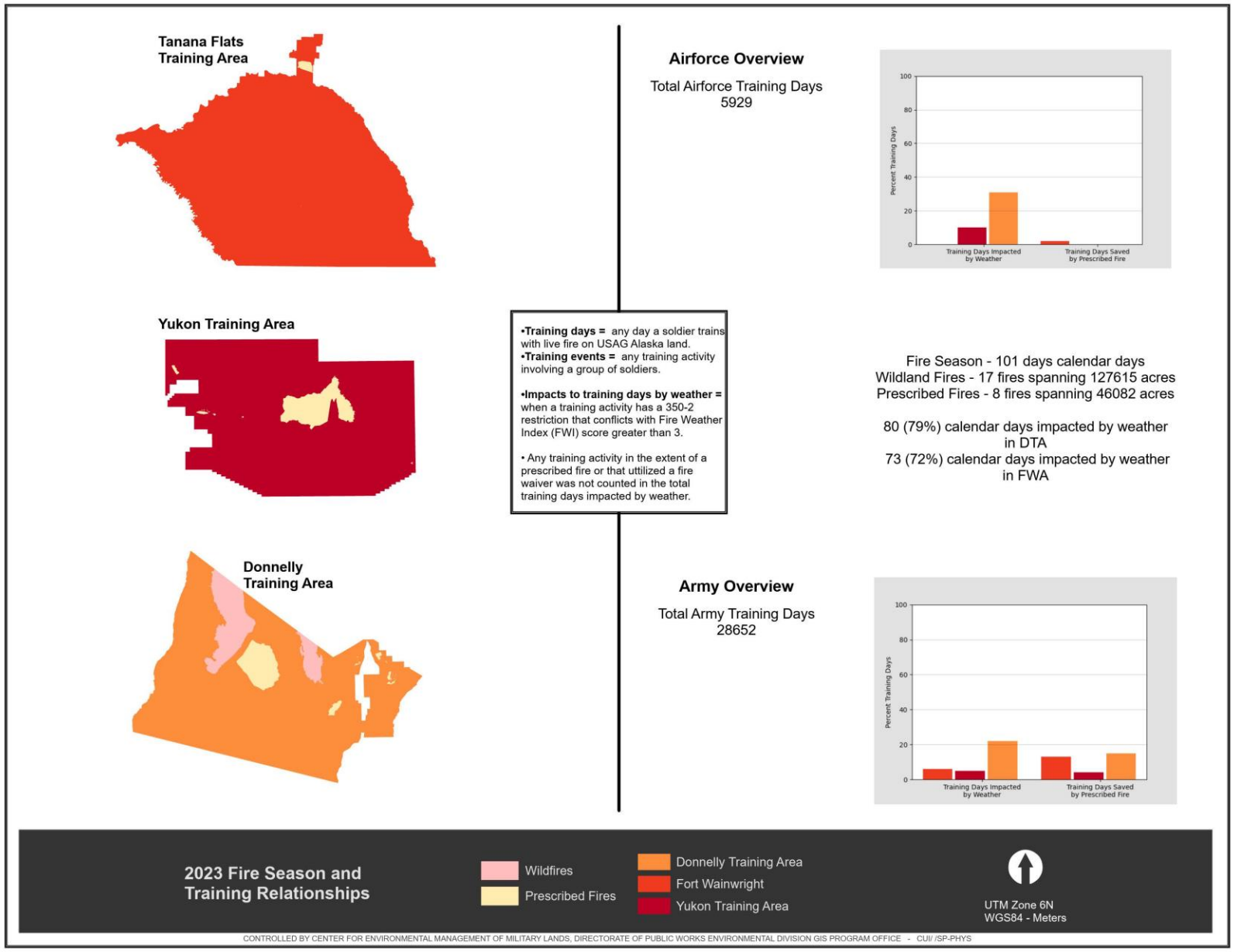
USAG Alaska Fort Wainwright DPW Environmental personnel, with assistance from USAG Alaska Fort Wainwright 516th Signal Brigade, manage the GIS application server. The server supports GIS users from USAG Alaska Fort Wainwright and Fort Greely DPW, and the 11th Airborne Division/USARAK Range Control at Fort Wainwright, Donnelly Training Area, and Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson (JBER).

Each of the three primary GIS users (DPW Environmental, DPW Real Property, 11th Airborne Division/USARAK TSA-AK) are responsible to be data stewards for their data layers. DPW Environmental is responsible for natural resource data layers, such as soils, water, vegetation, forestry, and wildlife resources. DPW Real Property is responsible for real property data layers such as boundaries and infrastructure, while the 11th Airborne Division/USARAK TSA-AK maintains data layers for range and training activities.

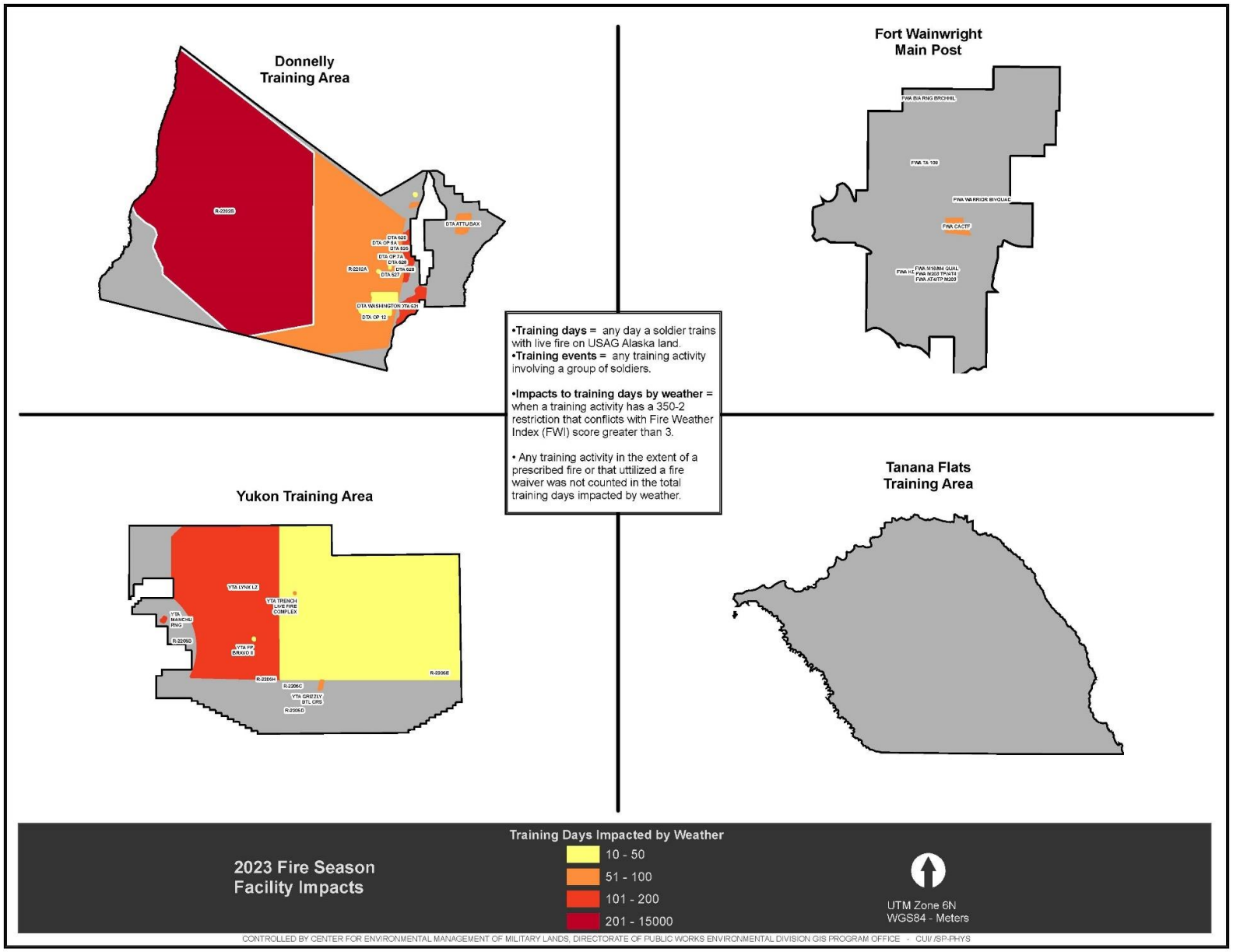
The following describe the GIS Natural Resources 2023 completed tasks relevant to BLM and Sikes Act partners. The tasks are displayed as maps or graphics with a brief description. For more information, or higher resolution map or graphic, for each completed, ongoing, or future tasks, please contact the USAG Alaska Natural Resource office. For a detailed explanation and history of each program, please refer to the USAG Alaska INRMP.



Large reference maps were generated for DTA, YTA, and TFTA. These maps display hand thinning areas, this year's prescribed and wild fires, updates to Alaska Known Sites Database (AKSD), updates to fuel breaks, as well as relevant infrastructure, including firing points, ranges, etc.

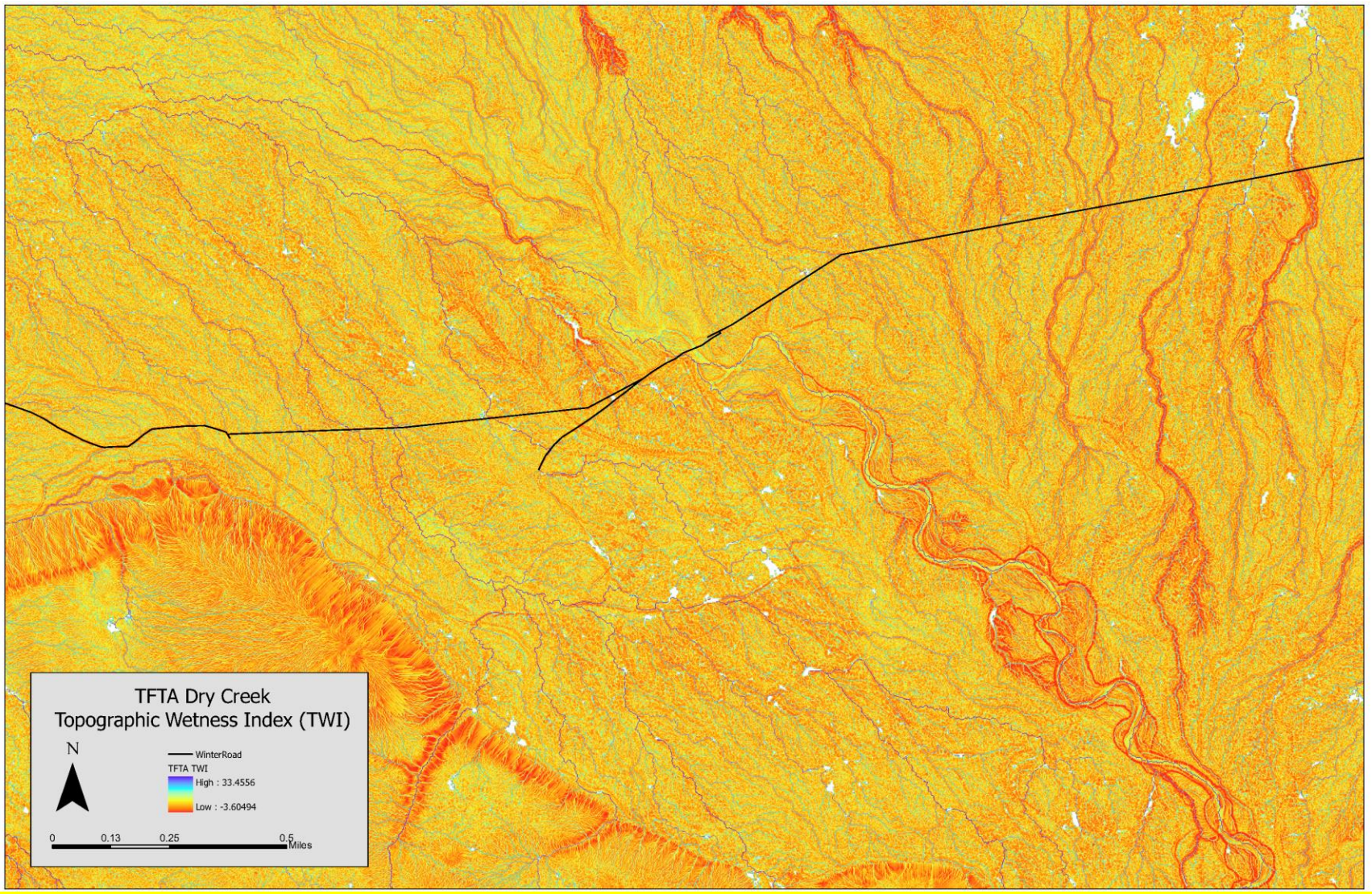


The goal of this project is to describe the relationship between Fire Weather Index (FWI) and training restrictions, which will improve costs assessment associated with prescribed burning, 350-2 fire waivers, and imposed training restrictions. Analysis updated annually.

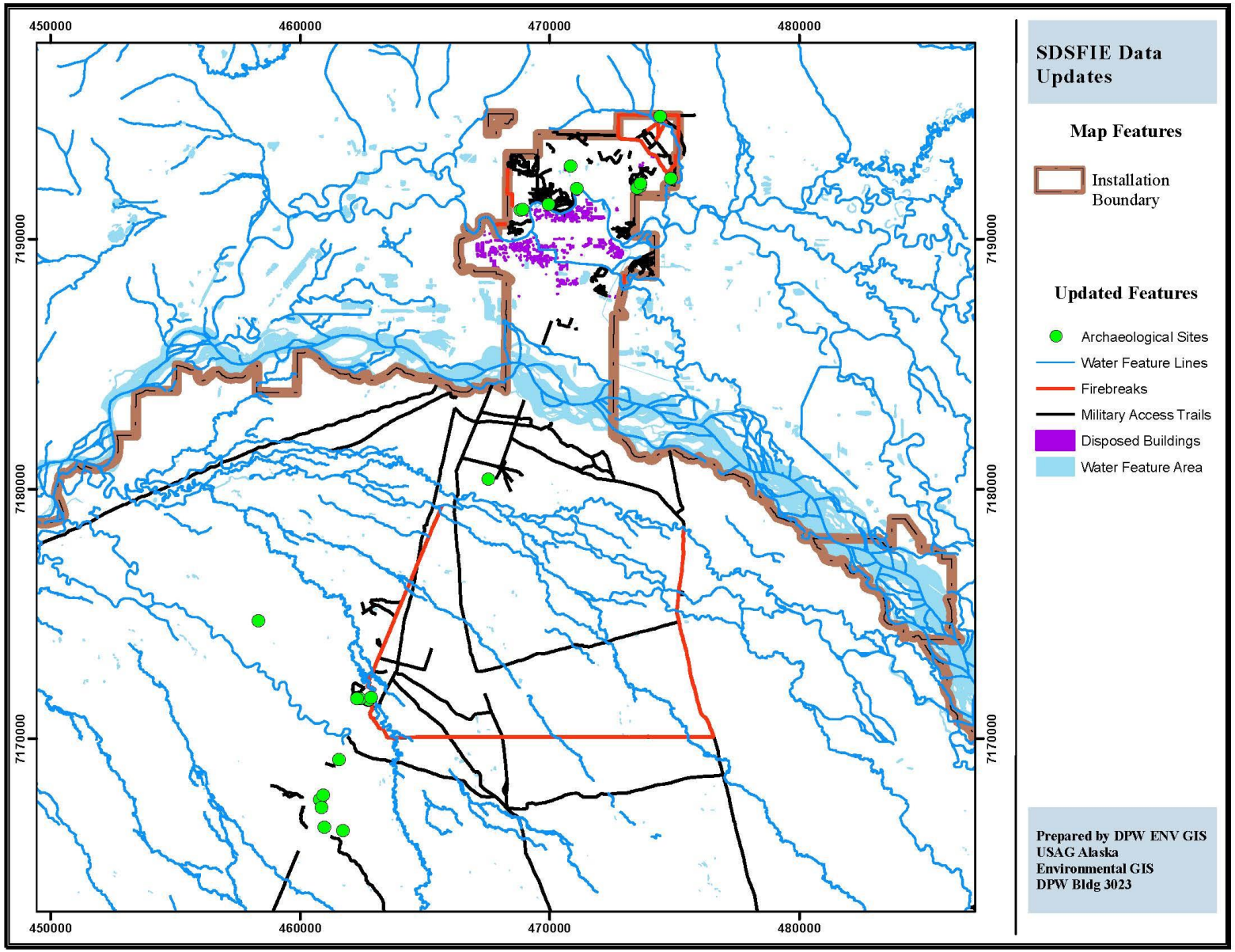


The goal of this project is to describe the relationship between Fire Weather Index (FWI) and training restrictions, which will improve costs assessment associated with prescribed burning, 350-2 fire waivers, and imposed training restrictions. Analysis updated annually.

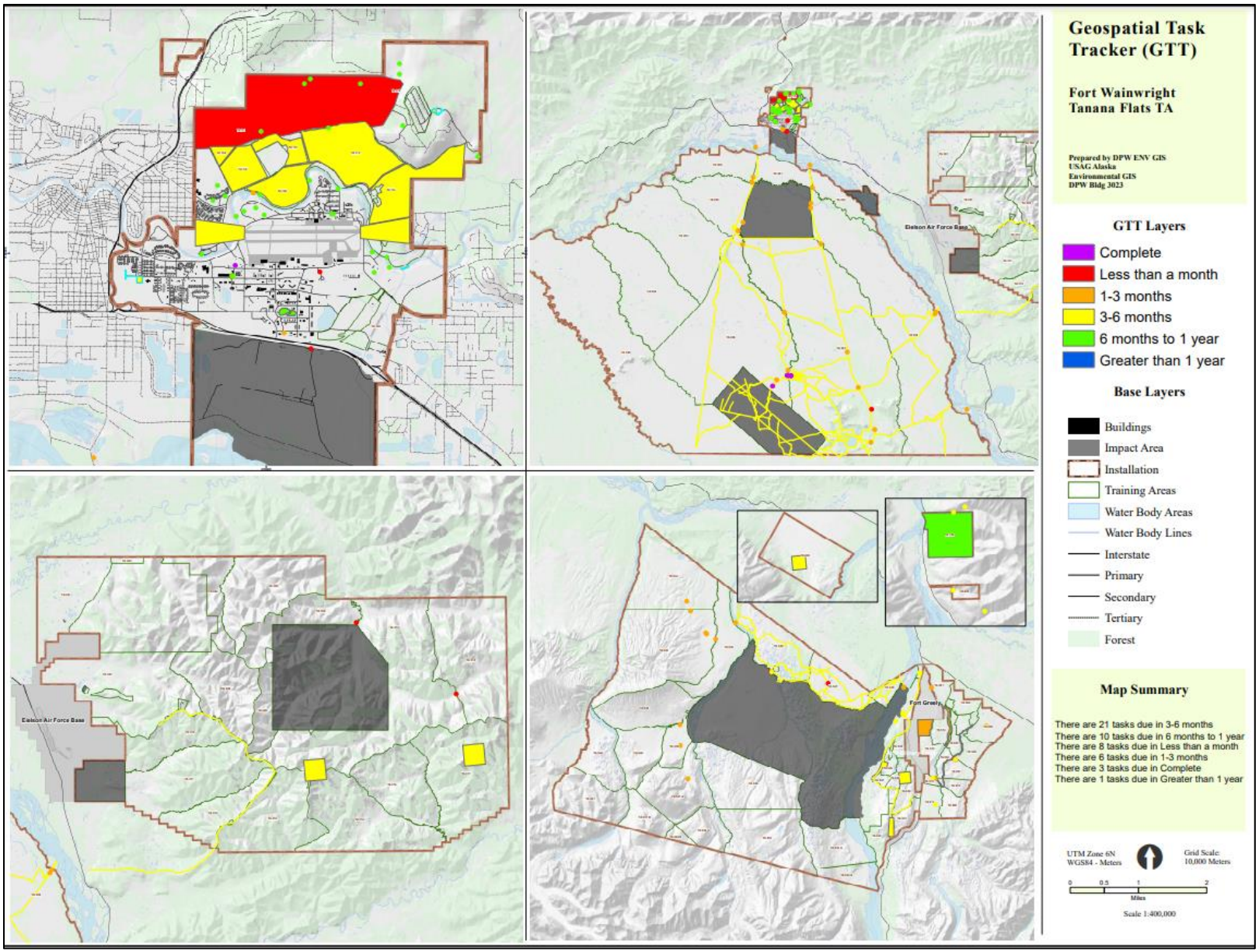
Vegetation Height was derived from LiDAR and used to identify hazard trees across the Yukon Training Area growing adjacent to power lines. Trees will be removed to mitigate fire risk from downed trees on powerlines.



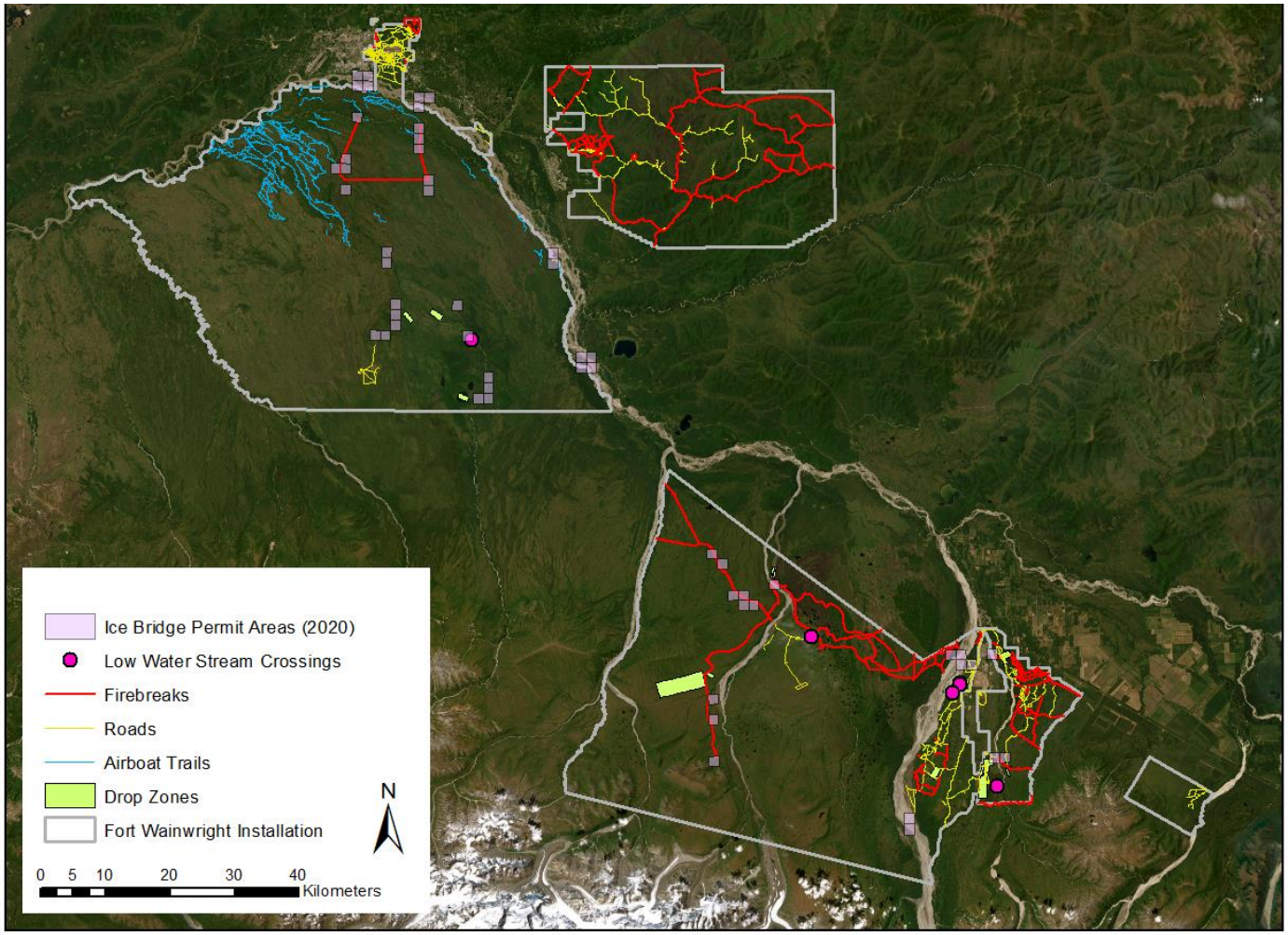
Using LiDAR generated Topographic Wetness Index (TWI) and road centerlines we created a model, which finds all locations where a significant drainage crossed the proposed route for the TFTA all season road. The intersection of significant drainages and the proposed road will be used to locate optimal locations for culverts.



Updates to the geometry and attribution of all data layers were completed with the objective of improving compliance with the SDSFIE 4.0 format (a DoD IT standards requirement), to provide more information for all data users and prepare for land withdrawal review. Additionally, a series of new data layers was created. Data layers are updated annually.



The Geospatial Task Tracker (GTT) is a database system and map-based application that allows the natural resource management crew to track in real time the status of all projects.



The U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory (CRREL) is researching and compiling current Army procedures and best practices for the design, management, and safe operation of seven types of linear infrastructure on USAG Alaska land. The infrastructure types include firebreaks, summer roads, drop zones, fens, low water stream crossings, winter snow roads, and ice bridge crossings. CRREL scientists are conducting a literature review of the methods currently employed for all seven infrastructure types in close coordination with USAG Alaska Natural Resource Managers and the ITAM Coordinators. Ultimately, this project aims to synthesize this information and other relevant innovative methods to develop Standard Operating Procedures for each linear infrastructure type to simultaneously support the mission and environmental stewardship. This three-year effort is funded by the Environmental Security Technology Certification Program (ESTCP) and will conclude in FY25.

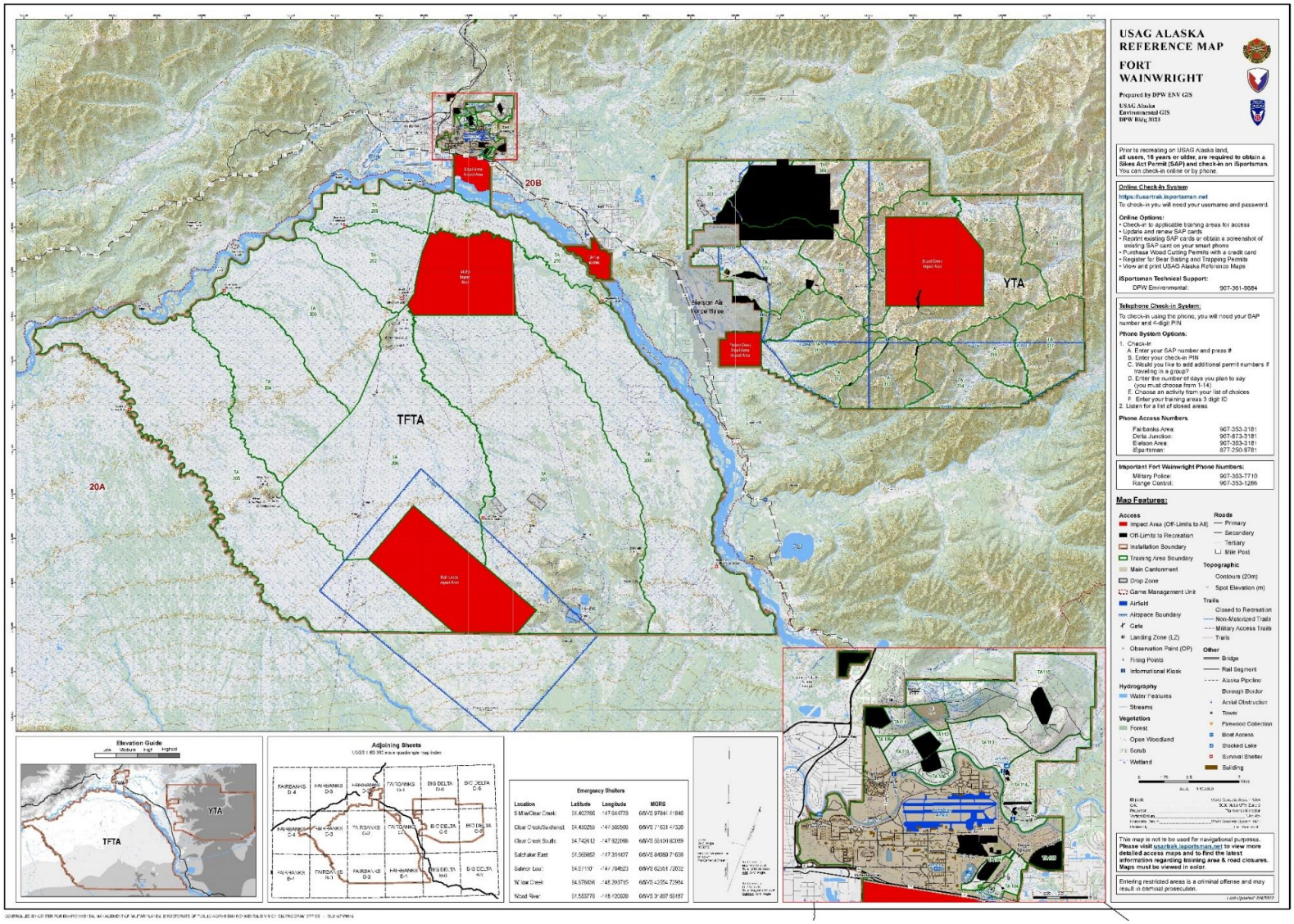
Recreation

Training areas on USAG Alaska lands are open to fishing, hunting, and trapping when the training areas are not being used for military training. Hunters, trappers, and fishermen must follow state regulations and USAG Alaska Regulation 190-13 (Enforcement of Hunting, Trapping, and Fishing on Army Lands in Alaska). USAG Alaska currently uses the USAG Alaska iSportsman website to (1) inform the public where they are able to recreate, (2) when accessible training areas are available for recreation, (3) record when recreationists access USAG Alaska managed lands.

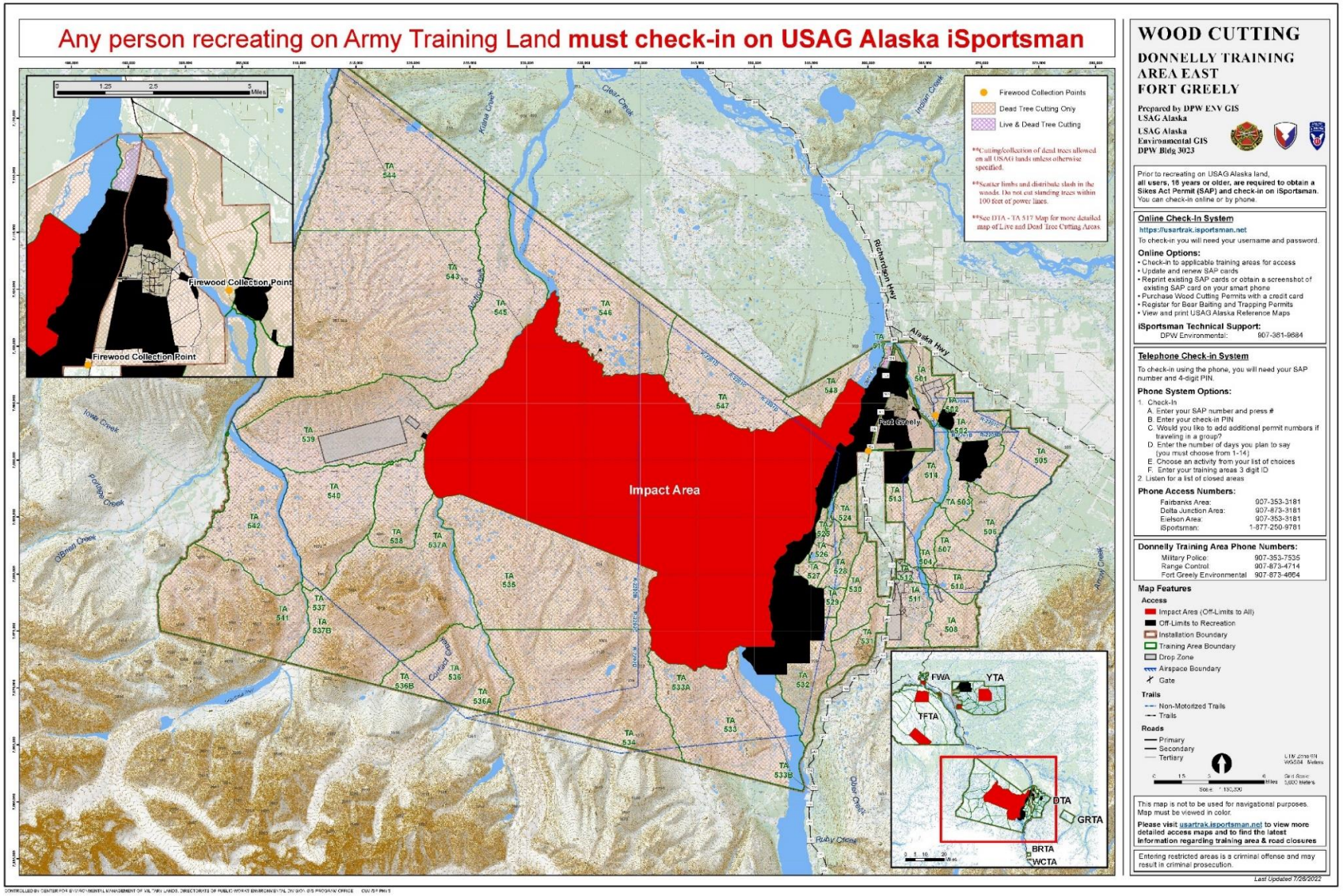
The goals of USAG Alaska Recreation Program include; (1) providing for sustainable use by the public of natural resources to the extent that the use is not inconsistent with the needs of fish and wildlife resources, (2) providing high quality, sustainable hunting, trapping, and fishing opportunities to Soldiers, civilians, and the public, (3) making the program self-sustainable, potentially by implementation of hunting, trapping, and fishing fees, (4) increasing hunting, trapping, and fishing opportunities for disabled veterans, (5) supporting ADFG population goals on USAG Alaska lands, (6) providing professional enforcement of natural resources related laws, and (7) providing for the same fee schedule for all participants, except for senior citizens, children, and the handicapped.

Recreation management has a long legacy on USAG Alaska managed lands. Hunting, fishing, and trapping on USAG Alaska managed lands are regulated by both the State of Alaska, through its hunting and trapping regulations and the federal government through Army-wide and installation specific regulations. The ADFG issues various regulations for fisherman, hunters, and trappers in Alaska. Army Regulation 200-1, USAG Alaska Regulation 190-13, and the ADFG annual Hunting and Fishing Regulations are the primary means of establishing controls on fishing, hunting, and trapping as well as other natural resources-related activities on USAG Alaska managed lands. USAG Alaska Regulation 190-13 pertains to hunting, trapping, fishing, and off-road recreational vehicle use on USAG Alaska managed lands. The USAG Alaska iSportsman website content (updated continuously) condense these regulations into a user-friendly format and are distributed to the public.

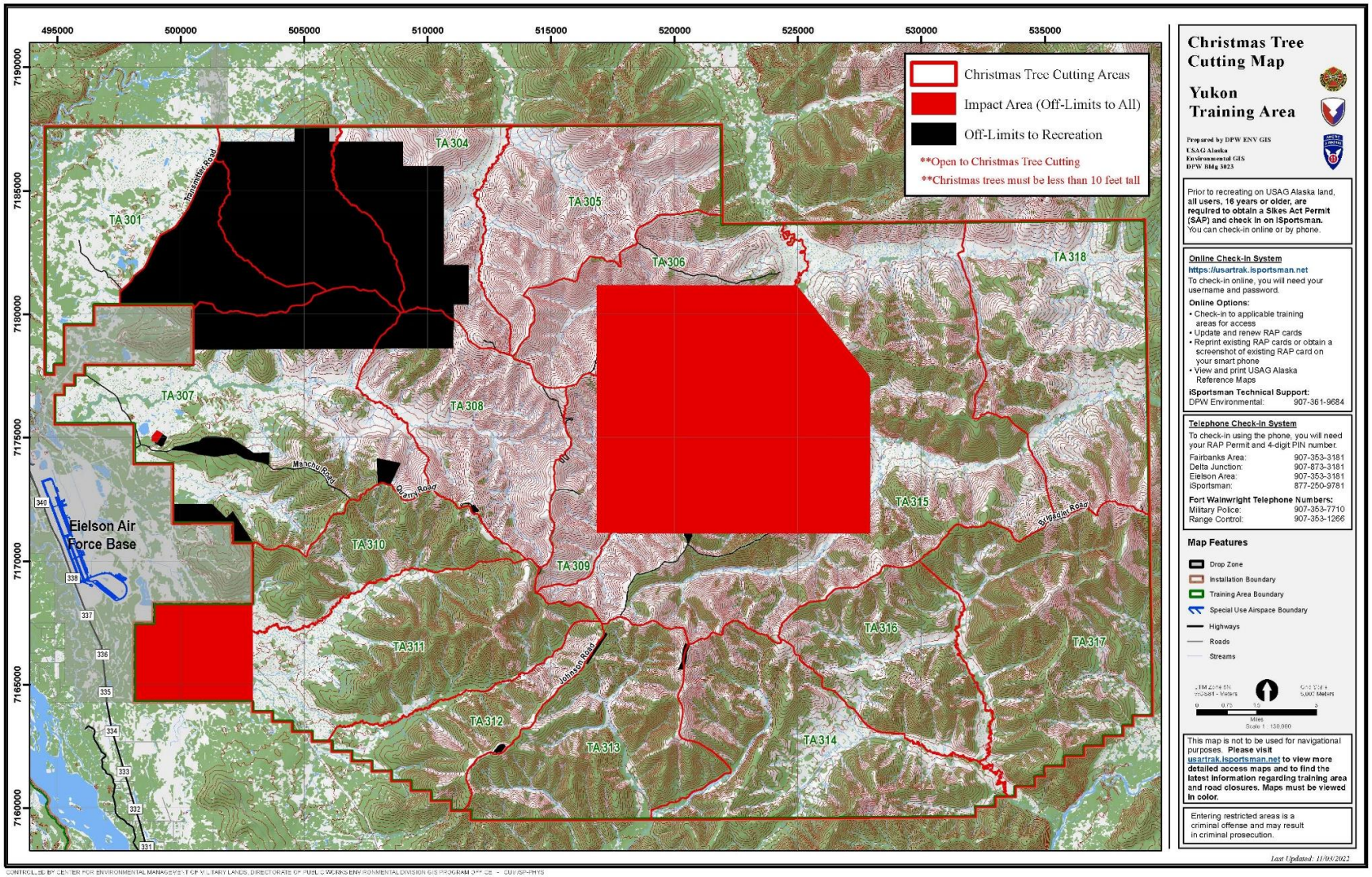
The following describe the 2023 Recreation Program pertinent information. The tasks are displayed as maps or graphics with a brief description. For more information or higher resolution maps or graphics for each completed, ongoing, or future tasks, please contact the USAG Alaska Natural Resource office. For a detailed explanation and history of each program, please refer to the USAG Alaska INRMP.



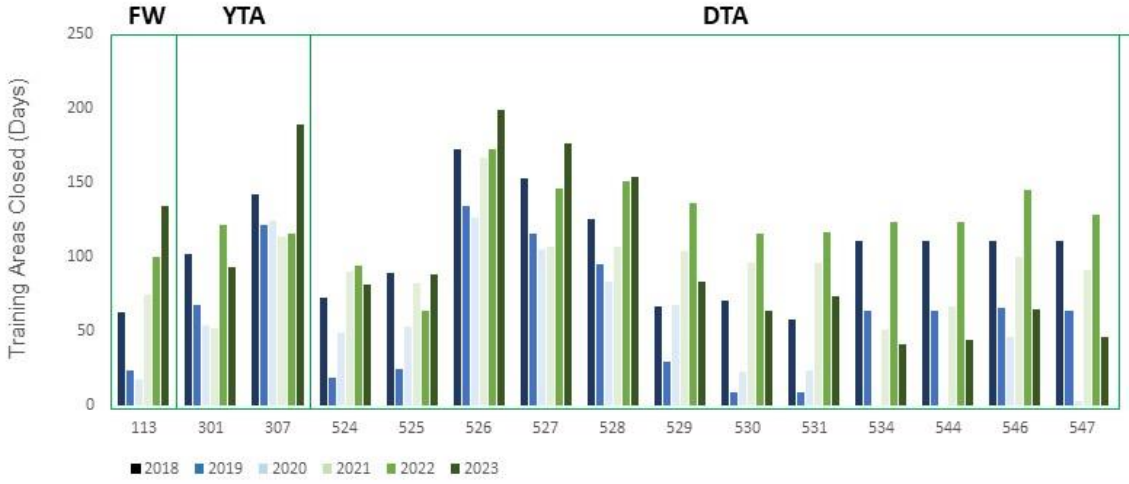
The existing recreation map template was reformatted to enhance readability and provide more precise instructions of all map series for customer consumption which include, but not limited to; Trail Maps, Wood Cutting, Christmas Trees, General Access, Reference, Moose Hunting, Bear Baiting, and iSportsman Brochures. Each map series are updated annually and published on the USAG Alaska iSportsman website.



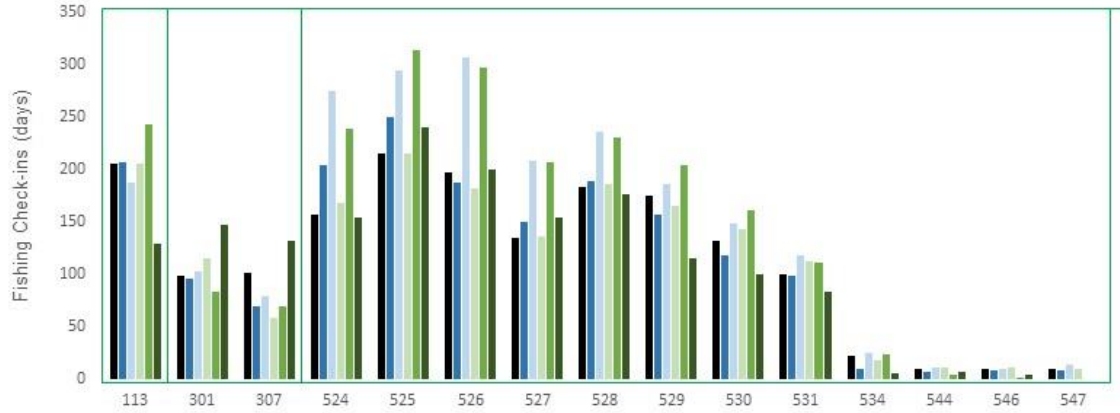
Roughly 1950 cords of firewood were harvested USAG Alaska managed lands with approximately 50 acres newly opened for wood cutting in 2023. Visit the [USAG Alaska iSportsman wood cutting page] for a complete set of maps.



14 Christmas Tree Cutting Permits were issued in 2023.
Visit the [USAG Alaska iSportsman Christmas Tree Cutting page] for more info and a complete set of maps.



The number of days each Training Area was closed for training each year.
2018 – 2023

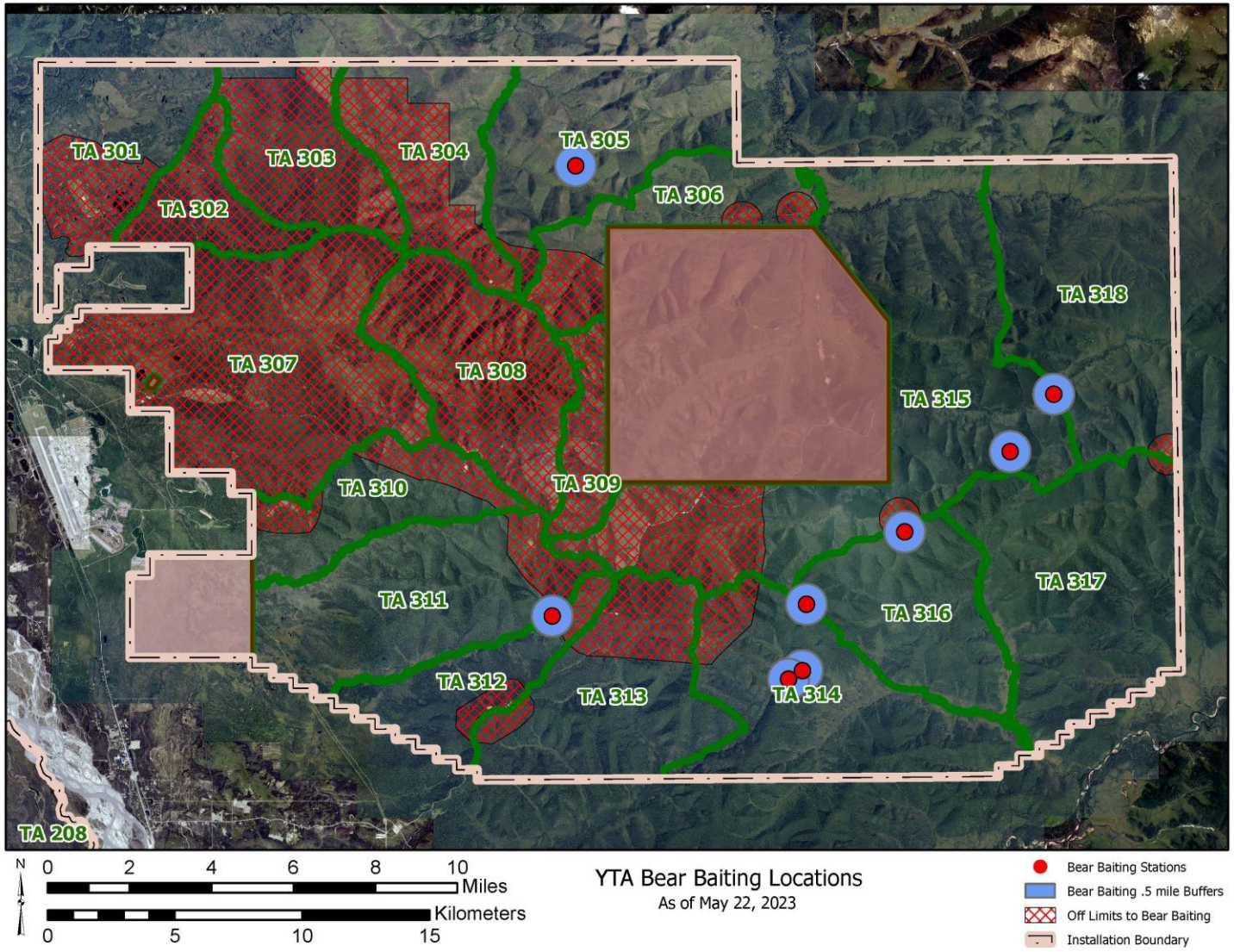


The number of "Fishing" check-in's for each Training Area each year.
2018 – 2023

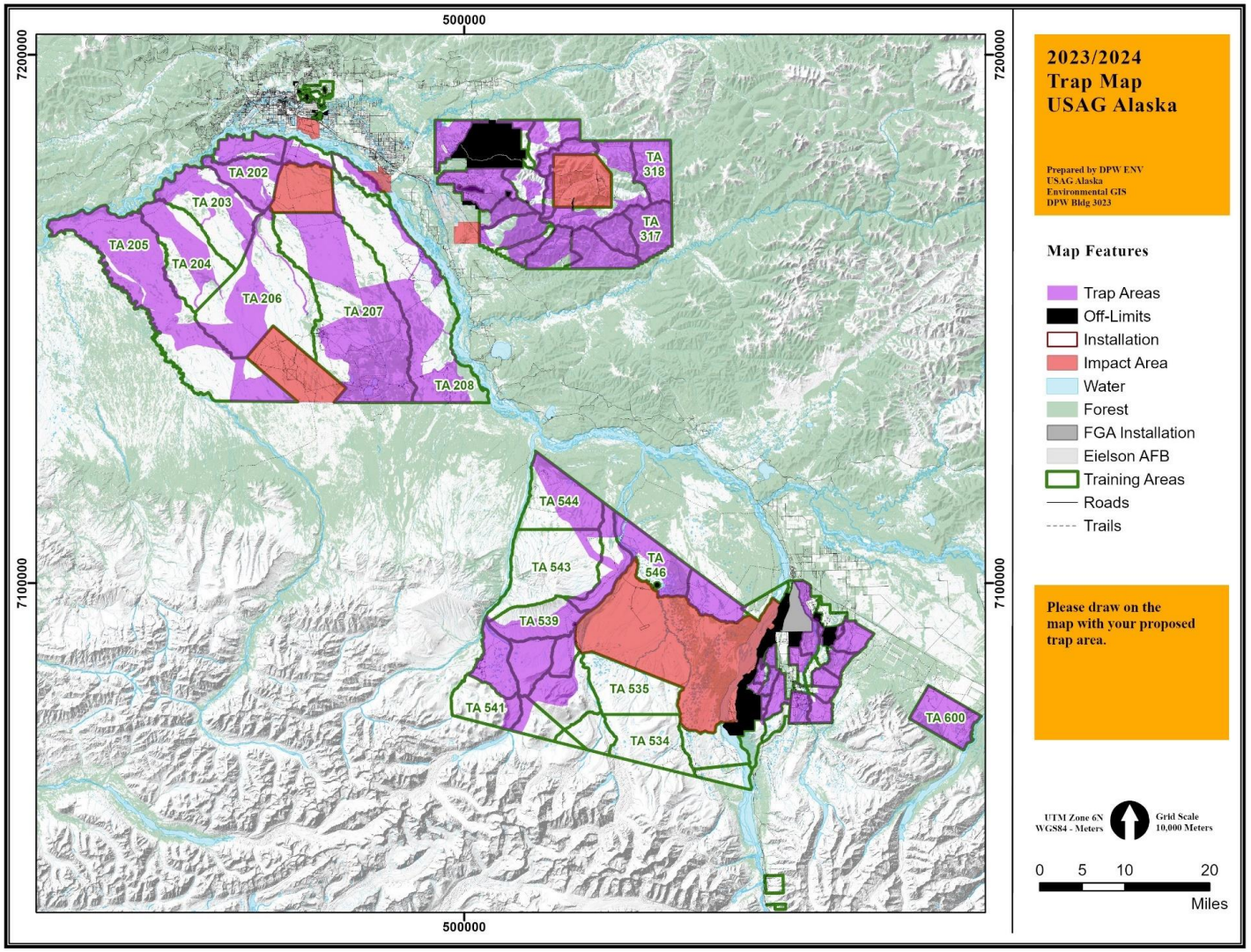
Note: accuracy is dependent on individual recreationist's self reported use and check-in status.

To compare maps with these data, please visit:
https://usartrak.isportsman.net/Fishing.aspx

863 people checked into fish on USAG Alaska land in 2023. Training areas containing stocked lakes had the highest use. Recreationists can review stocked lake information and location maps on the USAG Alaska iSportsman Fishing page.



There were 25 registered bear bait stations on USAG Alaska in spring 2023 in the TFTA, YTA, DTA, and GRTA. Recreationists can register bait stations on the [USAG Alaska iSportsman Bear Baiting page].



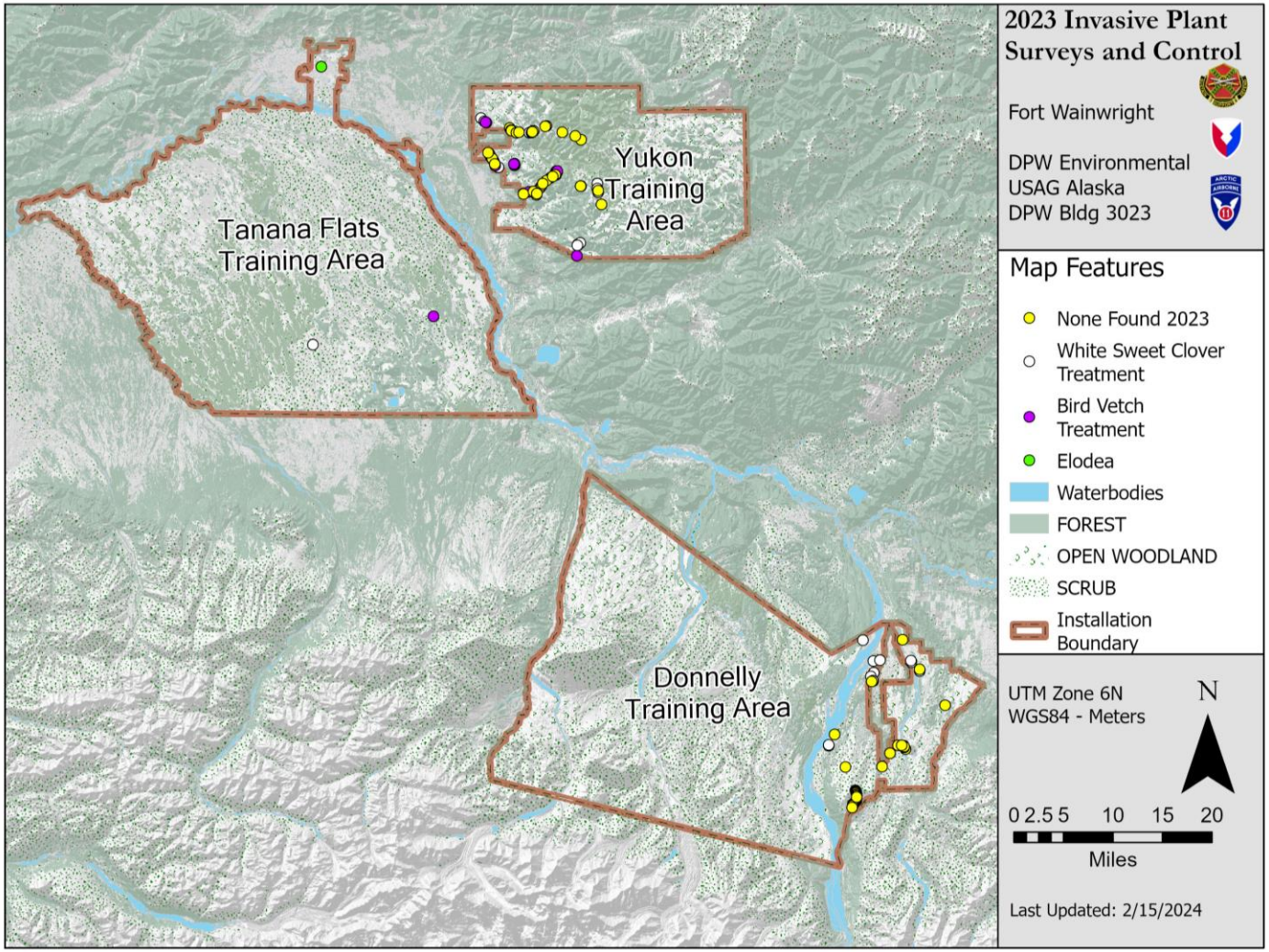
There are 93 registered trapping areas on USAG Alaska land with 32 active trappers in the 2023/2024 (October 2023 – December 2023) season. Trappers are asked to complete a Trapper Questionnaire at the end of each trapping season, which includes harvest and conflict related questions. Recreationist can register trapping areas on the [USAG Alaska iSportsman website].

Invasive Species

USAG Alaska opportunistically surveys for invasive species focusing on high use areas and recent disturbance areas. This is accomplished by maintaining compliance with the Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) and focusing control efforts on State listed Noxious Species. The state list of Noxious Species is annually reviewed and checked for presence on USAG Alaska managed lands. The U.S. Forest Service, State of Alaska, and Private Forestry entities monitor the cantonment areas and training lands for invasive insects and diseases annually.

Invasive species monitoring has been included as part of other surveys continually occurring within the installation, which include fisheries management, wetland surveys, flora and fauna planning level surveys, and a multitude of natural resource related surveys. Invasive species monitoring has also occurred informally through the Range and Training Land Assessment (RTLA) program and natural resources program. The RTLA program has quantitatively documented invasive plant species on training lands at plot locations, and pest control manages invasive plant species in cantonment areas. USAG Alaska managed lands currently have few faunal invasive species and the primary focus of these efforts are currently invasive vascular plants such as *Elodea* spp. Forest insects, diseases and invasive plant species are annually monitored on USAG Alaska managed lands by the US Forest Service. Annual Forest Health Survey Reports are available from the US Forest Service, State, and Private Forestry Forest Health website.

The following describe the Invasive Species 2023 completed tasks. The tasks are displayed as maps or graphics with a brief description. For more information or higher resolution maps or graphics for each completed, ongoing, or future tasks, please contact the USAG Alaska Natural Resource office. For a detailed explanation and history of each program, please refer to the USAG Alaska INRMP.



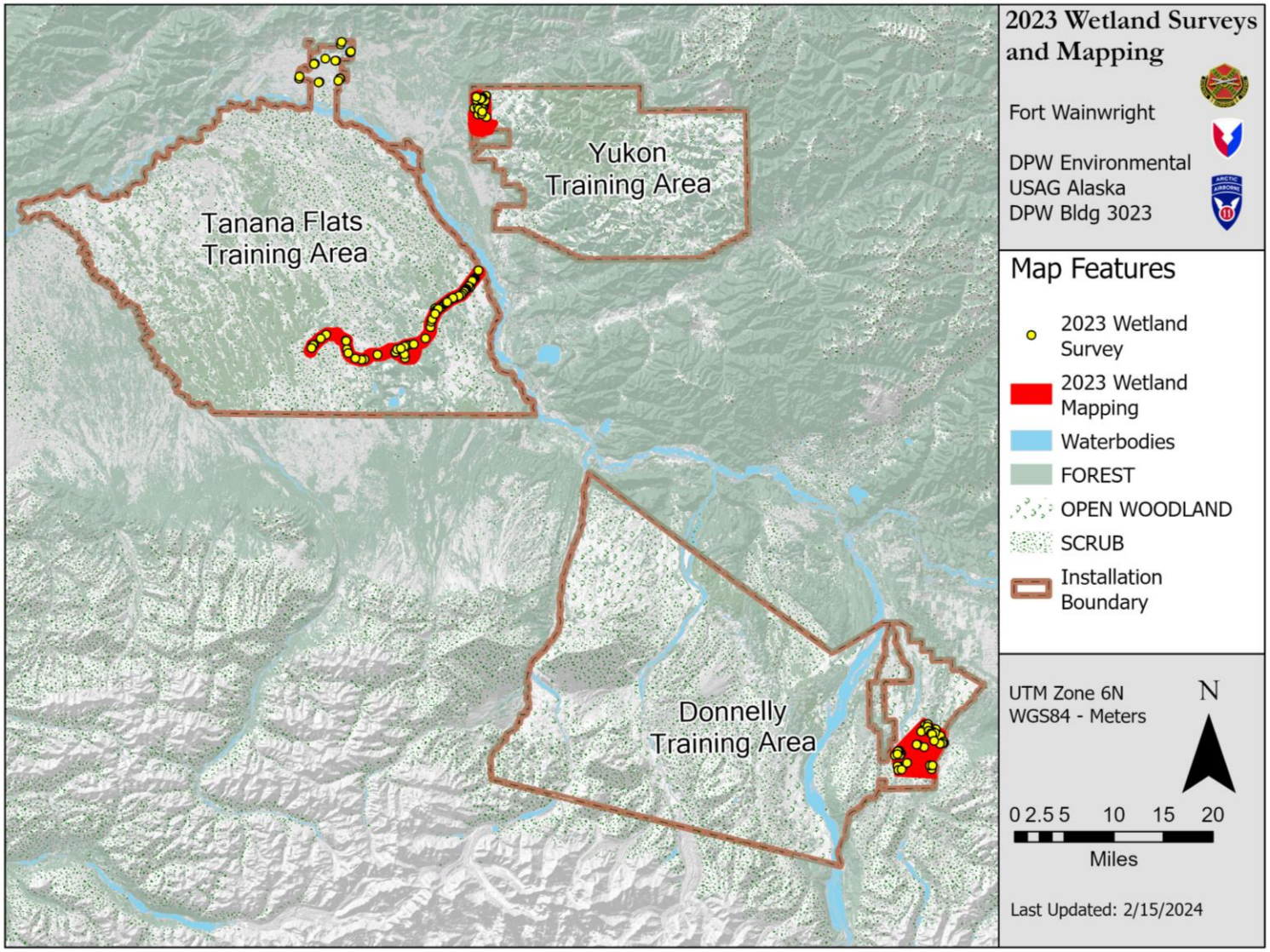
In 2023,171 invasive species populations were treated across the installation. Five priority invasive plant species were targeted; bird vetch (*Vicia cracca*), white sweetclover (*Melilotus albus*), perennial sow thistle (*Sonchus arvensis*), European bird cherry (*Prunus padus*), and Canadian waterweed (*Elodea canadensis*). Of those, 143 sites were previously identified populations, and 27 sites were newly identified in 2023. Sites were selected for chemical control based on size of infestation, likelihood of spread, and habitat sensitivity. Fifty-nine sites received at least one herbicide treatment and 23 sites were treated manually. An additional 78 sites were found to have no invasive species where treatments were conducted in previous years.

Wetlands

There are over 1 million acres of wetlands located across all major training areas on USAG Alaska managed lands. Military operations have minimal impact on wetlands in most watersheds in the Training Lands, while the most impacted wetlands are located on Main Post Fort Wainwright and Fort Greely. USAG Alaska actively manages wetlands through the USACE Alaska Regulatory permit process. USAG Alaska's wetland and waterbody management program (WWMP) facilitates compliance with Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbor Act, and other environmental regulations. Wetland and waterbody management on USAG Alaska managed lands is implemented on the primacy that conduct of the military mission must comply with applicable laws and should not result in long-term damage to the environment. Training and testing that incorporates environmental stewardship make this possible and allow for the maintenance of a quality military training and testing environment, as well as protection of sensitive habitats, such as wetlands.

The goals of the USAG Alaska WWMP are to (1) ensure that USAG Alaska, the 11th Airborne Division, tenant organizations, and Missile Defense are in compliance with all applicable federal and state laws and regulations regarding wetlands, (2) provide wetland areas for realistic military training while maintaining ecosystem integrity and minimizing impacts to wetlands, (3) promote early coordination between installation staff and DPW Environmental to prevent adverse impacts to wetlands, (4) provide a customer- friendly process to initiate wetland permits for military exercises or construction.

The following describe the USAG Alaska WWMP 2023 completed tasks. The tasks are displayed as maps or graphics with a brief description. For more information (like permitting information) or higher resolution maps or graphics for each completed, ongoing, or future tasks, please contact the USAG Alaska Natural Resource office. For a detailed explanation and history of each program, please refer to the USAG Alaska INRMP.



In 2023, field data was collected at 191 wetland survey sites, including 155 wetland determinations, to identify wetland and upland boundaries. Survey data were used to delineate and classify wetlands and vegetation across 46,000 acres of training lands.

Forestry

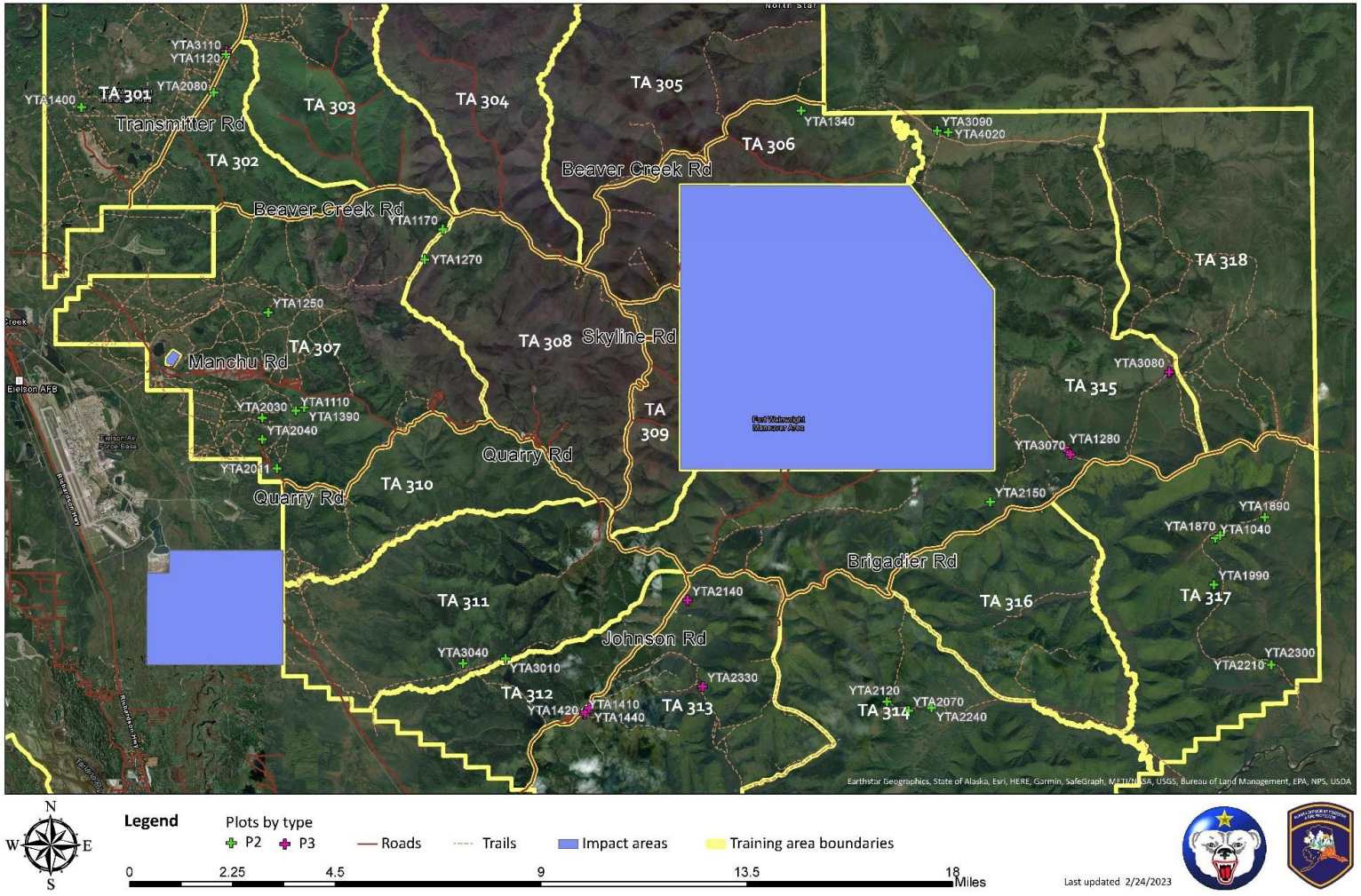
USAG Alaska manages 374,678 acres of forest. Forest inventory and forest stand maps are maintained for all USAG Alaska lands. USAG Alaska sells firewood and money is deposited into the DoD Forestry Account. USAG Alaska issues approximately 200 firewood permits annually and cuts approximately 50 acres (1000 cords) per year primarily to support military training and wildfire management. Secondary benefits are for forest health and wildlife habitat.

The goals of USAG Forestry Program include (1) maintaining a diverse forest to enhance a varied military training environment, (2) maintaining ecosystem functionality and manage vegetation and timber in support of ecosystem management objectives, (3) maintaining and enhancing the health, productivity, and biological diversity of forest and woodland ecosystems, (4) reducing wildland fire risk, (5) maintaining forestry operations and standards as defined by the State of Alaska Forest Practices Act, (6) maintaining forest inventory, (7) Operating a firewood program within the limits of annual allowable harvest within each major training area as defined by the State of Alaska Forest Practices Act.

The following describe the Forestry 2023 completed tasks. The tasks are displayed as maps or graphics with a brief description. For more information, or higher resolution maps or graphics, for each completed, ongoing, or future tasks, please contact the USAG Alaska Natural Resource office. For a detailed explanation and history of each program, please refer to the USAG Alaska INRMP.

Fort Wainwright Forestry Support Fall 2023

Forest Inventory Plots on Yukon Training Area



Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) plot survey plots in the YTA completed in 2023. The surveys provided summaries of tree species composition, size class distribution, understory species composition, canopy cover, crown size and position, stem density, basal area, mean annual growth, regeneration composition and density, and merchantable volumes by species.

LRAM/RTLA

Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) maintains the live maneuver training environment and sustains the Army's live training capability by repairing maneuver damage and creating a resilient and resistant training land base. ITAM fundamentally supports installation compliance with the Sikes Act and is a critical component of installation natural resource management. USARAK's ITAM planning process generates land management projects from Senior Commander's requirements by integrating mission analysis and maneuver training tasks with terrain capability assessments, land condition requirements, and land sustainability. The ITAM program consists of five key components: (1) Training Requirements Integration, (2) Range and Training Land Assessment (RTLA), (3) LRAM, (4) Sustainable Range Awareness, and (5) GIS (as mentioned in GIS section). ITAM works directly with USAG Alaska Natural Resources to ensure Sikes Act compliance.

RTLA is the land monitoring component of the ITAM program. RTLA staff collect and analyze land condition information for the purpose of ensuring training lands can support training loads. This is managed using several different assessments that include a mix of inventory and monitoring techniques. Some assessments are conducted on a regular basis (e.g., annually, every 5 years, etc.), while others can be developed to address a one-time need. The various assessments currently being used are listed in the annual ITAM work plan. Information gathered through RTLA feeds TRI decision support and LRAM project development. Data analysis and report-writing occurs through the fall and winter, with annual reports available at each range control office. This task is performed through Range Control contracted by Colorado State University's Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands (CEMML).

LRAM is the visible component of ITAM on the landscape with projects designed to: address safety hazards and repair training damage on maneuver land; maintain training lands that receive regular use for maintenance of operational conditions; reconfigure existing lands to optimize their availability for a variety of live training uses. LRAM uses the information gathered through RTLA to help determine what repair, maintenance, and reconfiguration projects are needed. LRAM maneuver damage repair techniques include smoothing ruts, redistributing organic material moved or disturbed from digging or snow plowing during military training events, reseeding with native vegetation, and fertilizing when appropriate. Besides reseeding, revegetation methods also include willow live staking, vegetation matting, and tree/shrub planting. LRAM vegetation management techniques include masticating woody vegetation when clearing is needed and using woody debris to promote erosion control, tree removal by feller-buncher in accordance with timber salvage requirements, brushing or mowing where conditions allow, hand crew chainsaw and brush-cutter use where large heavy equipment is not appropriate, tree and shrub retention within and around project sites. This task is performed through Range Control contracted by CEMML and by the Salcha-Delta Soil and Water Conservation District (SDSWCD).

The following describe the USARAK LRAM/RTLA 2023 completed tasks. The tasks are displayed as maps or graphics with a brief description. For more information or higher resolution maps or graphics for each completed, ongoing, or future tasks, please contact the USAG Alaska Natural Resource office. For a detailed explanation and history of each program, please refer to the USAG Alaska INRMP.

LRAM 2023 Completed Tasks-CEMML

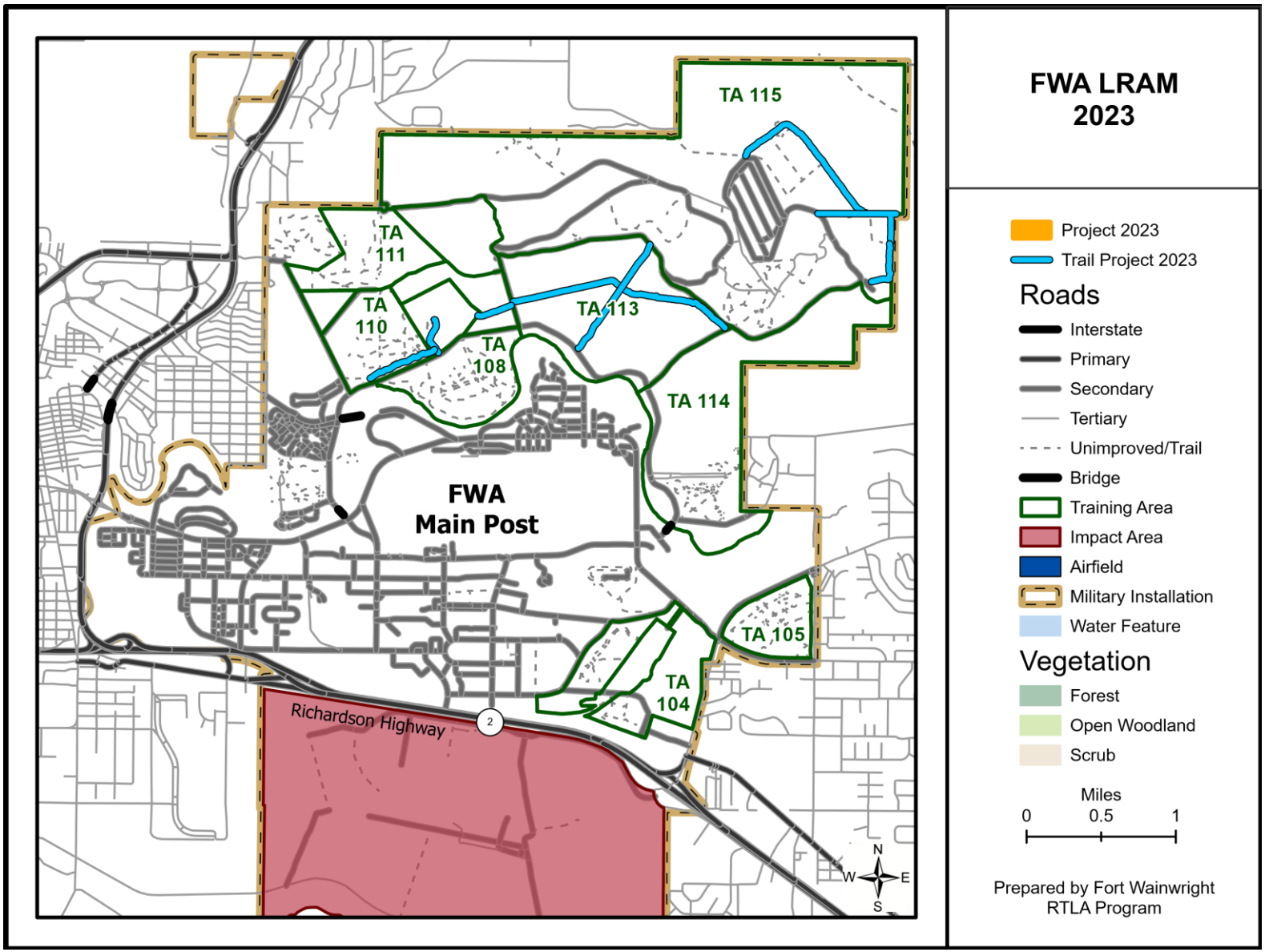
The following describe the CSU-CEMML LRAM 2023 completed tasks. The tasks are first described by area divided into (1) Fort Wainwright Main Post, YTA, TFTA and (2) DTA, GRTA, BRTA, WCTA. The tasks are then displayed, by area, as maps or graphics in the subsequent pages.

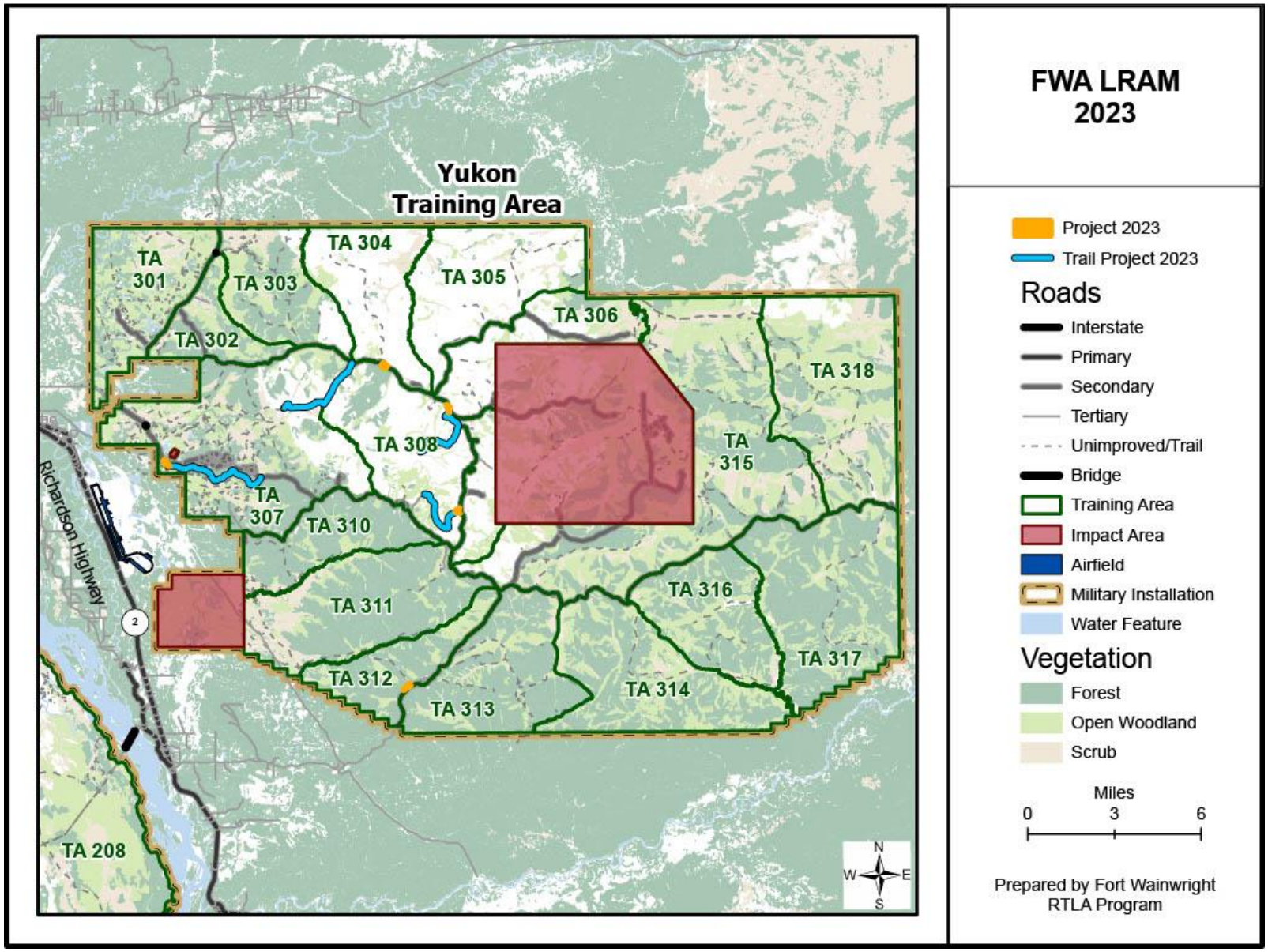
Fort Wainwright Main Post, YTA, and TFTA

Ft Wainwright LRAM Hand Crew, conducted a variety of vegetation maintenance activities. Approximately 100 acres of training lands were accessed and maintained through mowing, seeding or chainsaws (mostly in removing hazard trees). In TA 114, 3 acres were clear cut in preparation for land use reconfiguration. In TA 312, approximately 6 acres were thinned to expand the forested Bivouac capabilities at the Charlie Complex. The remaining 91 acres across the training lands received vegetation clean up, either post training or preparation for upcoming training and included the removal of hazard trees. The crew also completed about 42 km of trails and linier maintenance activities. In the Tanana Flats Training Area this included almost 13 km clean up on existing or historic trails. In the Local Training Area, approximately 9 km of historic trails were reopened. And in the Yukon Training Area, 6 km of trail was maintained and 14 km to new of historic trails were opened. The LRAM Crew 2023 annual report is in progress and was completed 31 January 2024.

DTA, GRTA, BRTA, and WCTA

Donnelly Training Area LRAM Hand Crew, conducted a variety of vegetation maintenance activities. Approximately 3 acres of training lands were accessed and received thinning treatments, both sapling removal and hazard trees. These thinning treatments took place entirely in DTA east. The crew also completed about 2 miles of new trail and maintained roughly 7 miles of existing trails. The majority of new trail was completed in DTA east, while a new trail was cut in at Black Rapids Training Area. A large majority of trail maintenance was done in DTA east, around Bolio Lake as well as the Battle Area Complex (BAX). The LRAM Crew 2024 annual report was completed 31 January 2024.


TA 115
TA 111
TA 110
TA 113
TA 108
TA 114
FWA
Main Post
TA 105
TA 104
Richardson Highway
2
N
W
E
S
FWA LRAM
2023
Project 2023
Trail Project 2023
Roads
Interstate
Primary
Secondary
Tertiary
Unimproved/Trail
Bridge
Training Area
Impact Area
Airfield
Military Installation
Water Feature
Vegetation
Forest
Open Woodland
Scrub
Miles
0
0.5
1
Prepared by Fort Wainwright
RTLA Program


Yukon
Training Area
TA 301
TA 303
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TA 312
TA 313
TA 314
TA 208
Richardson Highway
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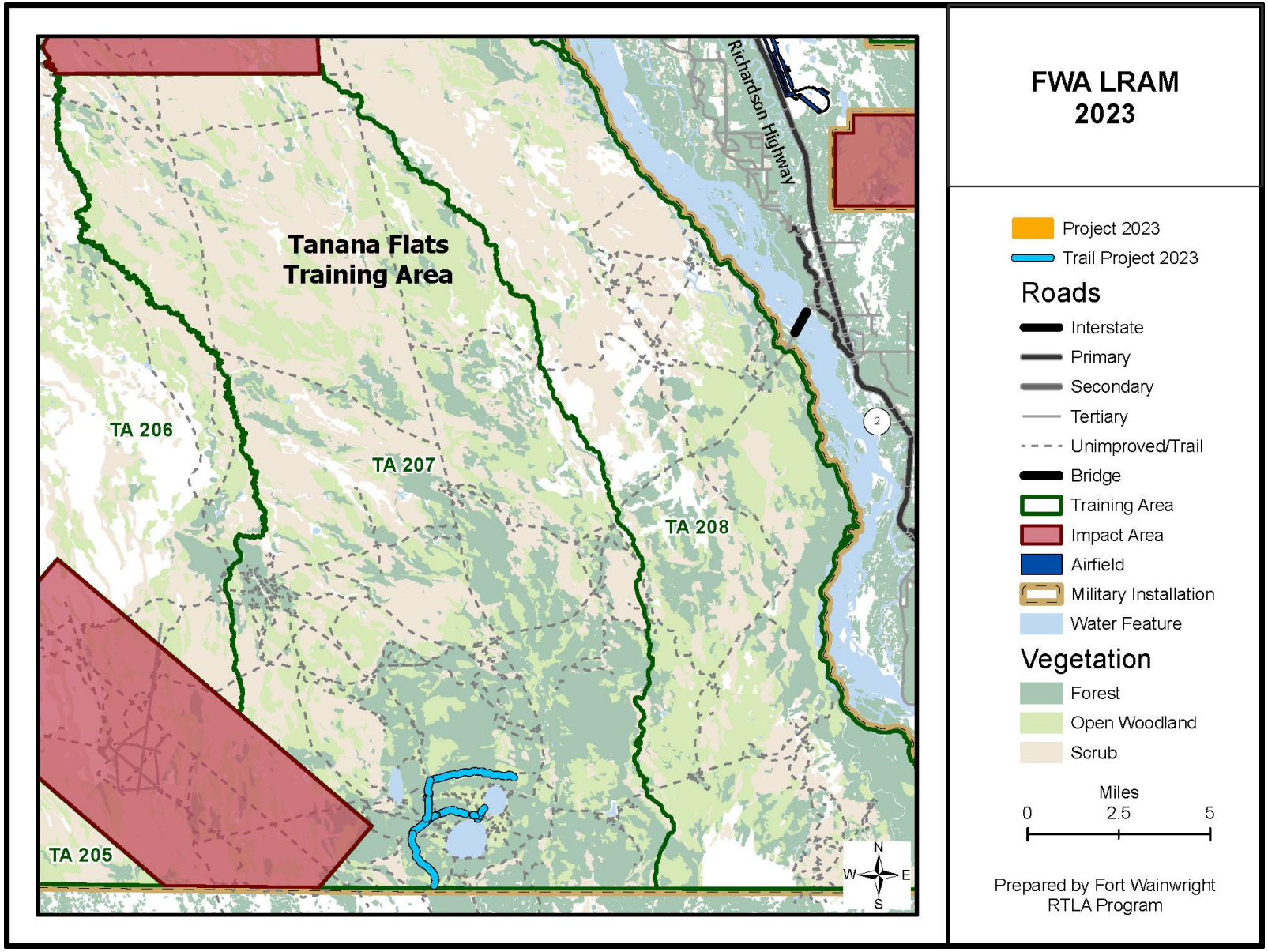
FWA LRAM
2023
Project 2023
Trail Project 2023
Roads
Interstate
Primary
Secondary
Tertiary
Unimproved/Trail
Bridge
Training Area
Impact Area
Airfield
Military Installation
Water Feature
Vegetation
Forest
Open Woodland
Scrub
Miles
0
3
6
Prepared by Fort Wainwright
RTLA Program


Tanana Flats
Training Area
TA 206
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TA 208
TA 205
Richardson Highway
2
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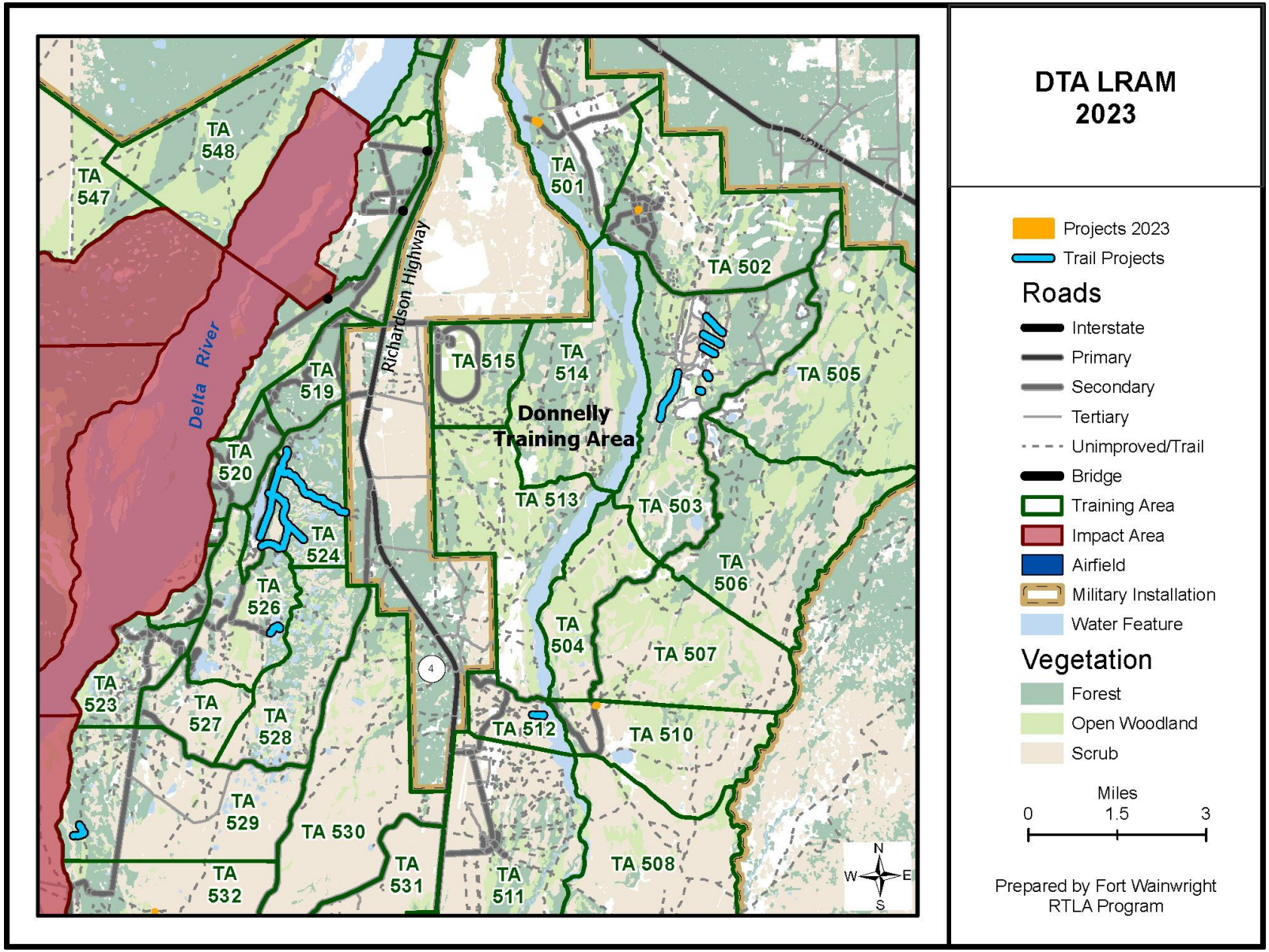
FWA LRAM
2023
Project 2023
Trail Project 2023
Roads
Interstate
Primary
Secondary
Tertiary
Unimproved/Trail
Bridge
Training Area
Impact Area
Airfield
Military Installation
Water Feature
Vegetation
Forest
Open Woodland
Scrub
Miles
0
2.5
5
Prepared by Fort Wainwright
RTLA Program


DTA LRAM
2023
Projects 2023
Trail Projects
Roads
Interstate
Primary
Secondary
Tertiary
Unimproved/Trail
Bridge
Training Area
Impact Area
Airfield
Military Installation
Water Feature
Vegetation
Forest
Open Woodland
Scrub
Miles
0
1.5
3
Prepared by Fort Wainwright
RTLA Program
Donnelly
Training Area
Richardson Highway
Delta River
TA 501
TA 502
TA 503
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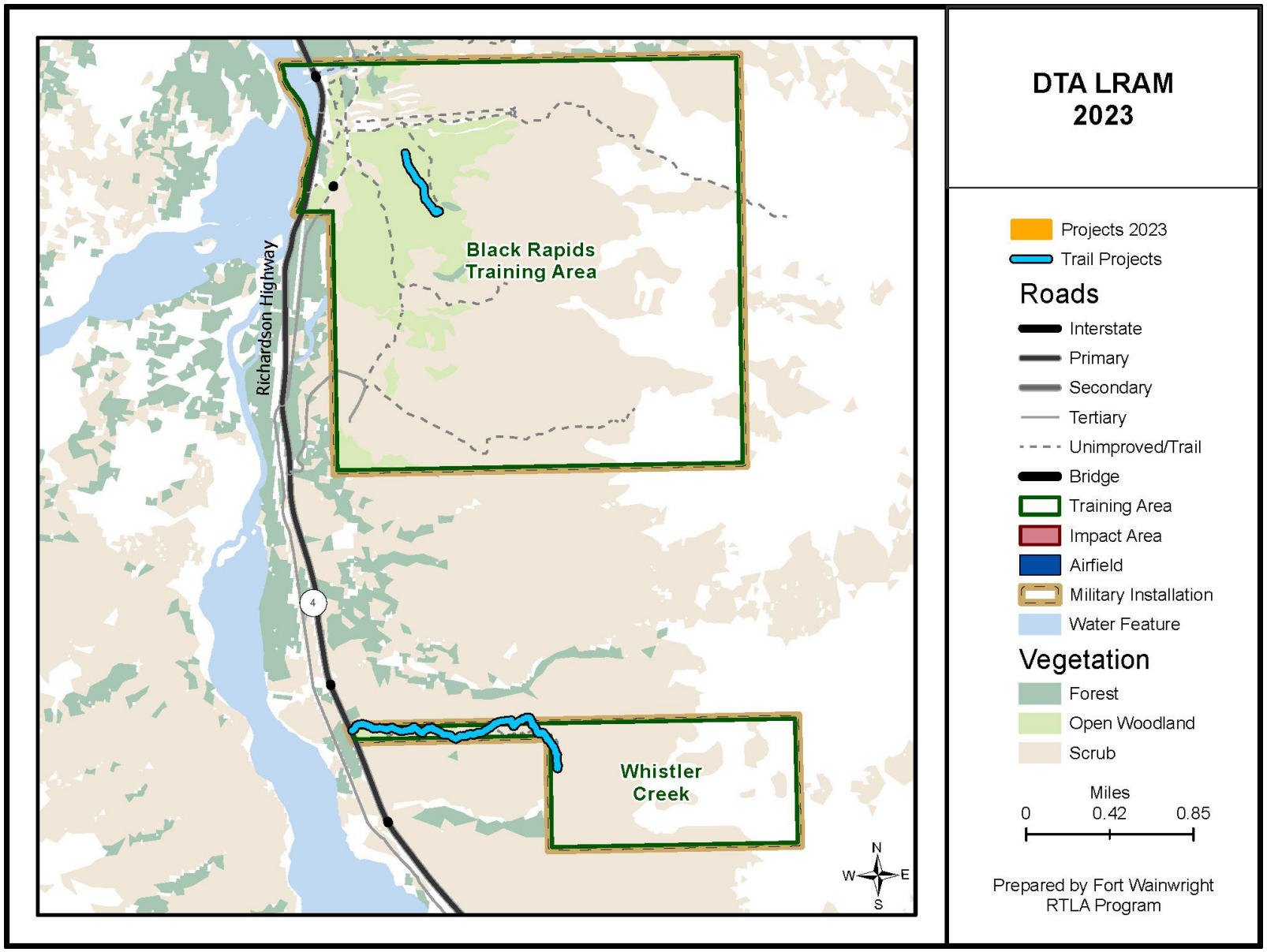
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2023
Black Rapids
Training Area
Richardson Highway
Whistler
Creek
4
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W
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Projects 2023
Trail Projects
Roads
Interstate
Primary
Secondary
Tertiary
Unimproved/Trail
Bridge
Training Area
Impact Area
Airfield
Military Installation
Water Feature
Vegetation
Forest
Open Woodland
Scrub
Miles
0
0.42
0.85
Prepared by Fort Wainwright
RTLA Program

LRAM 2023 Completed Tasks-SDSWCD

The following describe the SDSWCD and LRAM 2023 completed tasks. The tasks are first described by area divided into (1) Fort Wainwright Main Post, YTA, TFTA and (2) DTA, GRTA, BRTA, WCTA. The tasks are then displayed, by area, as maps or graphics in the subsequent pages.

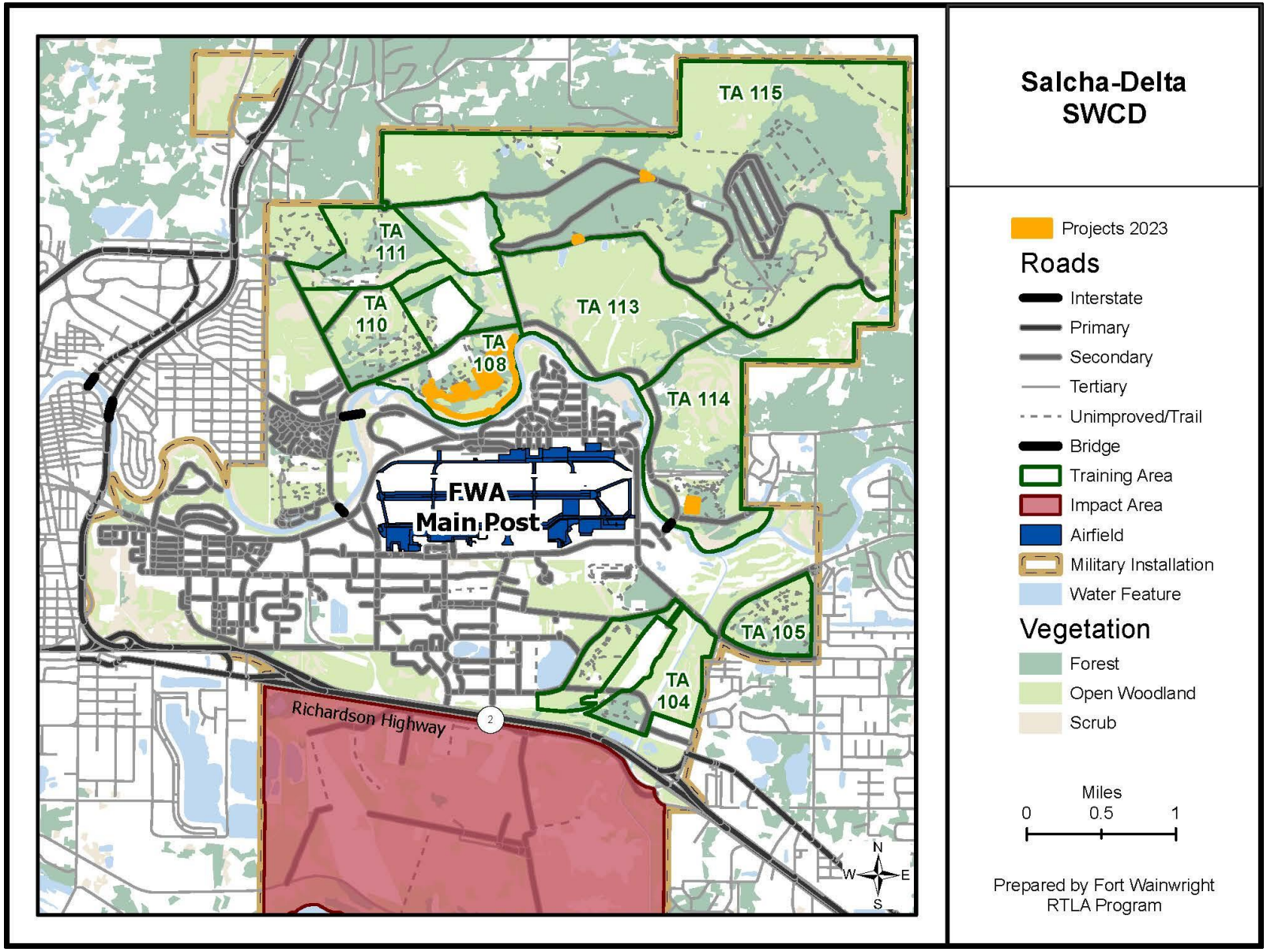
Fort Wainwright Main Post, YTA, and TFTA

Berms of snow mixed with vegetative debris, that were created at Husky Drop Zone (HDZ) and on Manchu Lake Road during the JPMRC training exercise, were spread out using dozers to encourage revegetation of disturbed areas.

On Skyline Road the intersection of Skyline and Quarry Road were reseeded and fertilized. Skyline Road from the intersection to the Forward Arming and Refueling Point (FARP) was reseeded and fertilized, areas were dragged with a harrow to fix erosion. Firing Point Bravo 2 was reseeded and fertilized.

DTA, GRTA, BRTA, and WCTA

Sixteen acres in Training Area 547 in DTA West were cleared for bivouacs, 32 acres for Husky Landing Zone (HLZ). A 23-mile ice road was constructed to access both sites. A combination of dozers and skid steers with a fecon masticating attachment cleared the areas. At the Intermediate Staging Base (ISB), the road at the north end was widened with a skidsteer with mulcher head, to make it possible to drive and plow snow with truck. A footpath was made using a skidsteer with mulcher head between the firewood laydown yard and the ISB pads. At the Gerstle Training Area, HLZ 1 was mowed with a tractor and brush hog. HLZ 2 was cleared using a skidsteer with a mulcher attachment. Lampkin LZ was mowed and fertilized. At the BAX ruts were smoothed out and the areas disturbed were reseeded. At TA 511 trails were brushed back using a skidsteer with a fecon masticating attachment. Brush was cleared on both sides and the middle of the trail. The trails marked in red were completed in 2023. At Sheefish Lake Trail North entrance a skid steer masticated the entry to the sheefish lake trail and cleared a parking lot for vehicles. Existing gravel was spread on the entrance and road to parking lot using skidsteer and bucket. TA 502 HLZ (21.3 acres) was mowed using a tractor and brush mower. BAX Fuel breaks (24 acres) were masticated using a skidsteer and fecon. Brush piles in Buffalo Gravel Pit and Bond Steel Gravel Pit were consolidated and burned. 0.3 acres on Muskeg Hill was seeded and fertilized. BAX southwest fuel break (TA 503) and BAX south fuel break (TA 505-506 boundary) were seeded and fertilized. The LRAM Crew 2023 annual report was completed 31 January 2023.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TA 113
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FWA
Main Post
TA 105
TA 104
Richardson Highway
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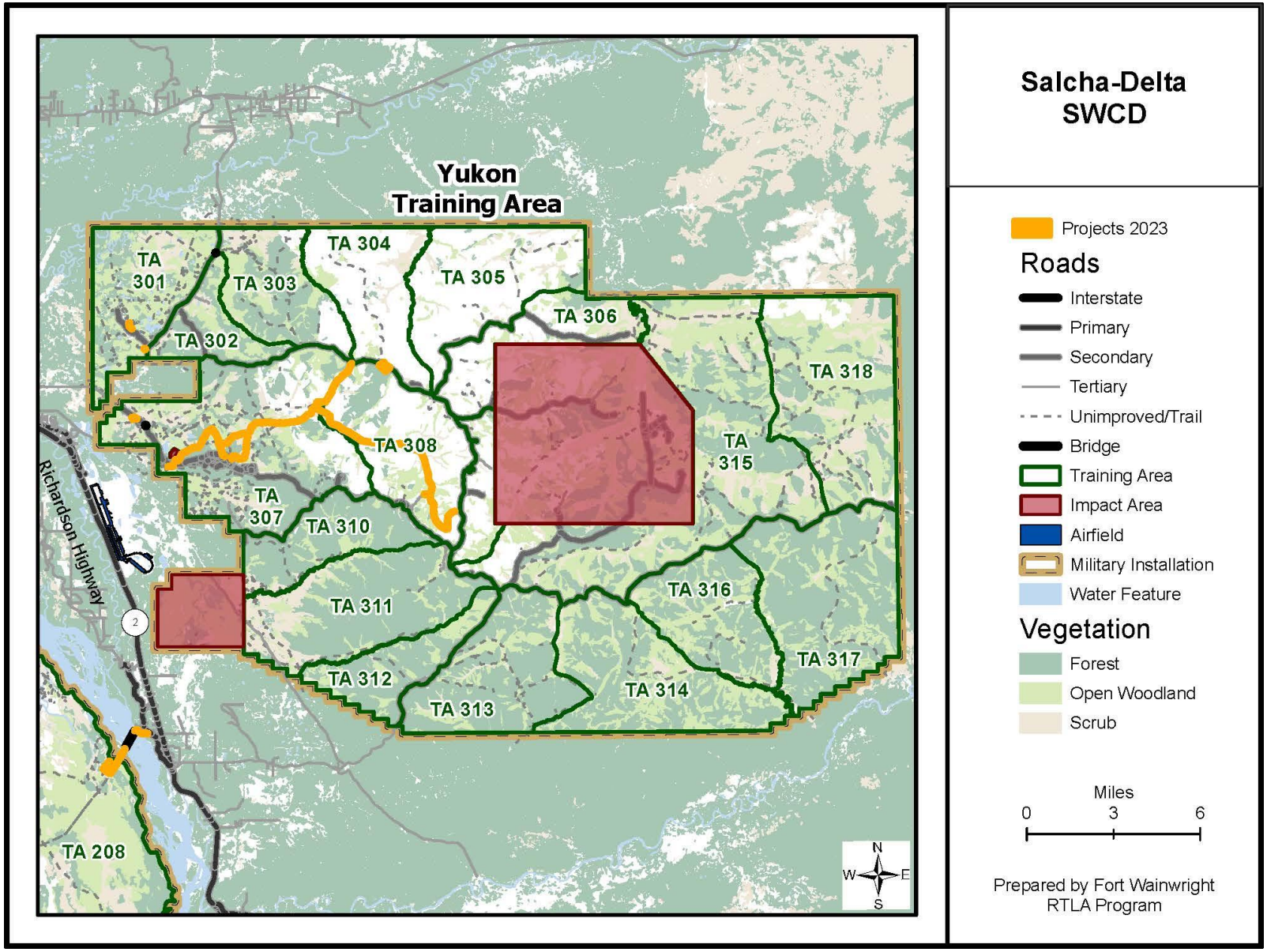
Salcha-Delta SWCD
Projects 2023
Roads
Interstate
Primary
Secondary
Tertiary
Unimproved/Trail
Bridge
Training Area
Impact Area
Airfield
Military Installation
Water Feature
Vegetation
Forest
Open Woodland
Scrub
Miles
0
0.5
1
Prepared by Fort Wainwright
RTLA Program


Yukon
Training Area
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Richardson Highway
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Salcha-Delta
SWCD
Projects 2023
Roads
Interstate
Primary
Secondary
Tertiary
Unimproved/Trail
Bridge
Training Area
Impact Area
Airfield
Military Installation
Water Feature
Vegetation
Forest
Open Woodland
Scrub
Miles
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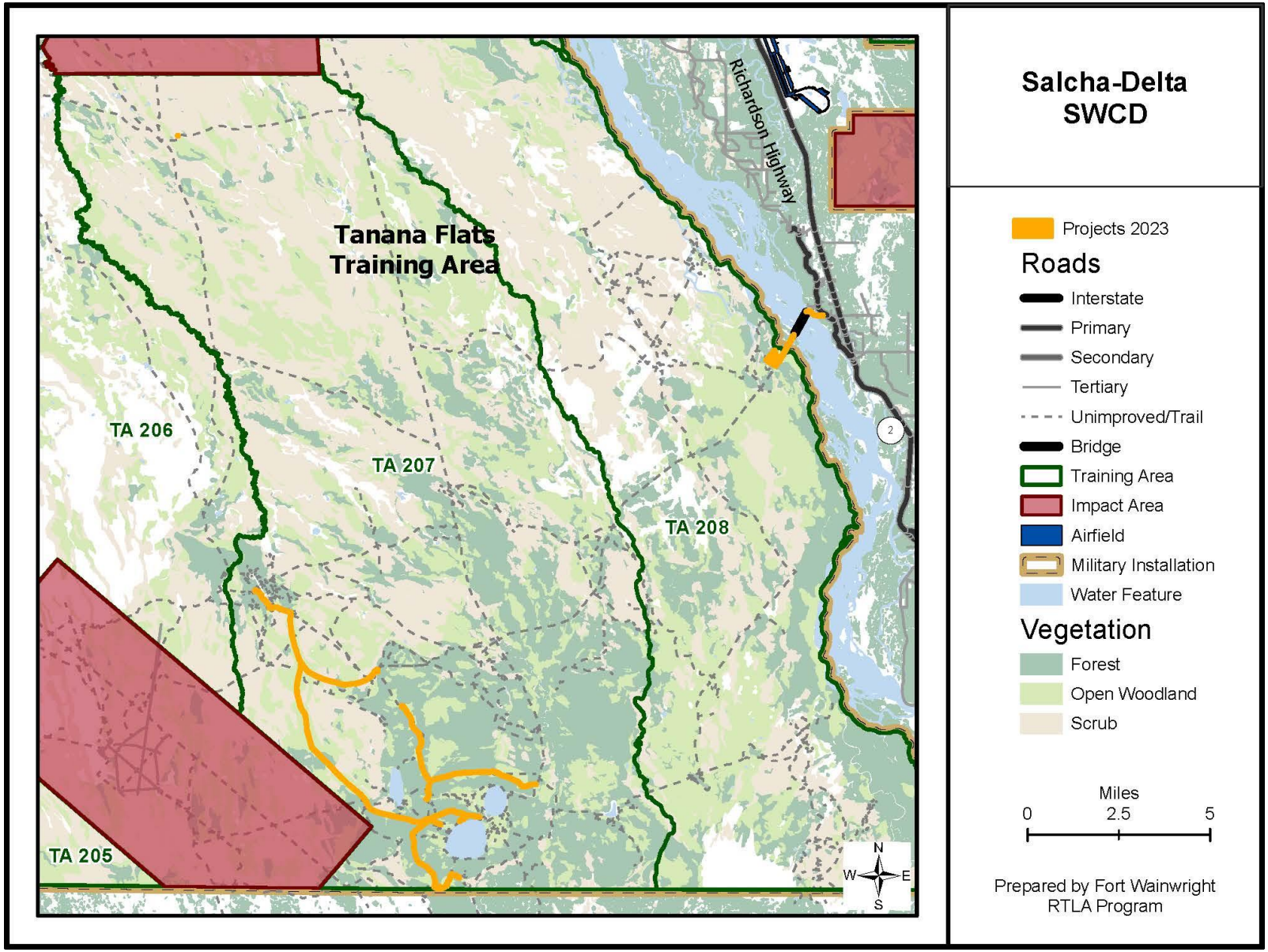
6
Prepared by Fort Wainwright
RTLA Program


Tanana Flats
Training Area
TA 206
TA 207
TA 208
TA 205
Richardson Highway
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Salcha-Delta
SWCD
Projects 2023
Roads
Interstate
Primary
Secondary
Tertiary
Unimproved/Trail
Bridge
Training Area
Impact Area
Airfield
Military Installation
Water Feature
Vegetation
Forest
Open Woodland
Scrub
Miles
0
2.5
5
Prepared by Fort Wainwright
RTLA Program


TA 547
Project Overview
Legend
Circular Bivs
GPR Trail
Pad Access
Reroute
TA547 Circular Biv Trails
TA547PadsHLZs
Winter Trail
Big Delta
Google Earth
Image © 2023 Airbus
Image Landsat / Copernicus
Image © 2023 Maxar Technologies
Image © 2023 CNES / Airbus
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TA 547
Circular Bivouavs
HLZs
Legend
Access Route
CircularBivs
HLZs
North Route
Reroute Access
TA547 Circular Biv Trails
Google Earth
Image © 2023 Maxar Technologies
Image © 2023 Airbus
Image © 2023 CNES / Airbus
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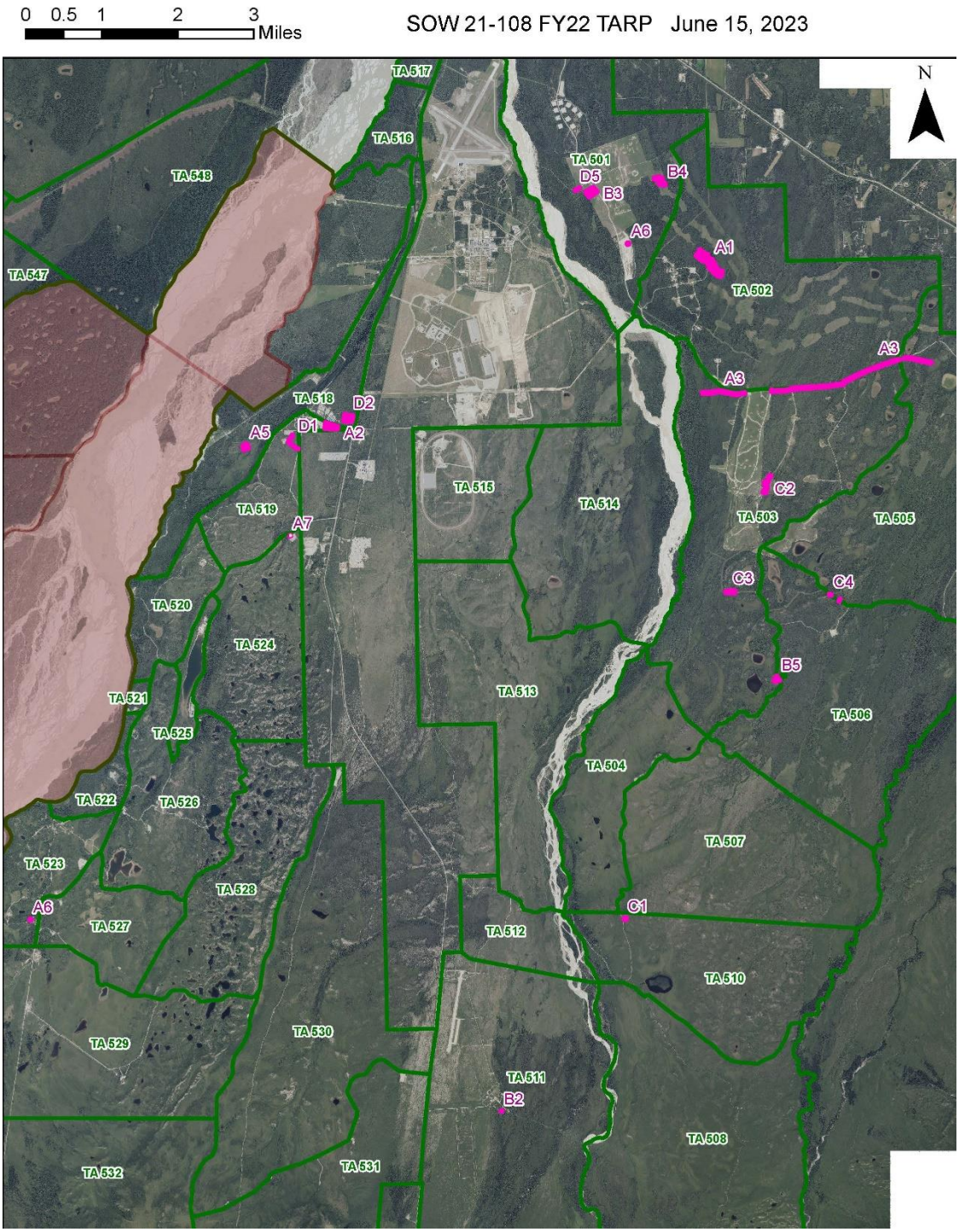
0 0.5 1 2 3
Miles
SOW 21-108 FY22 TARP June 15, 2023
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TA 517
TA 516
TA 548
TA 501
D5
B4
B3
A6
A1
TA 547
TA 502
A3
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D2
D1
A5
A2
TA 515
TA 514
C2
TA 519
A7
TA 503
TA 505
C3
C4
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A6
C1
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TA 512
TA 510
TA 529
TA 530
TA 511
B2
TA 508
TA 532
TA 531

RTLA 2023 Completed Tasks

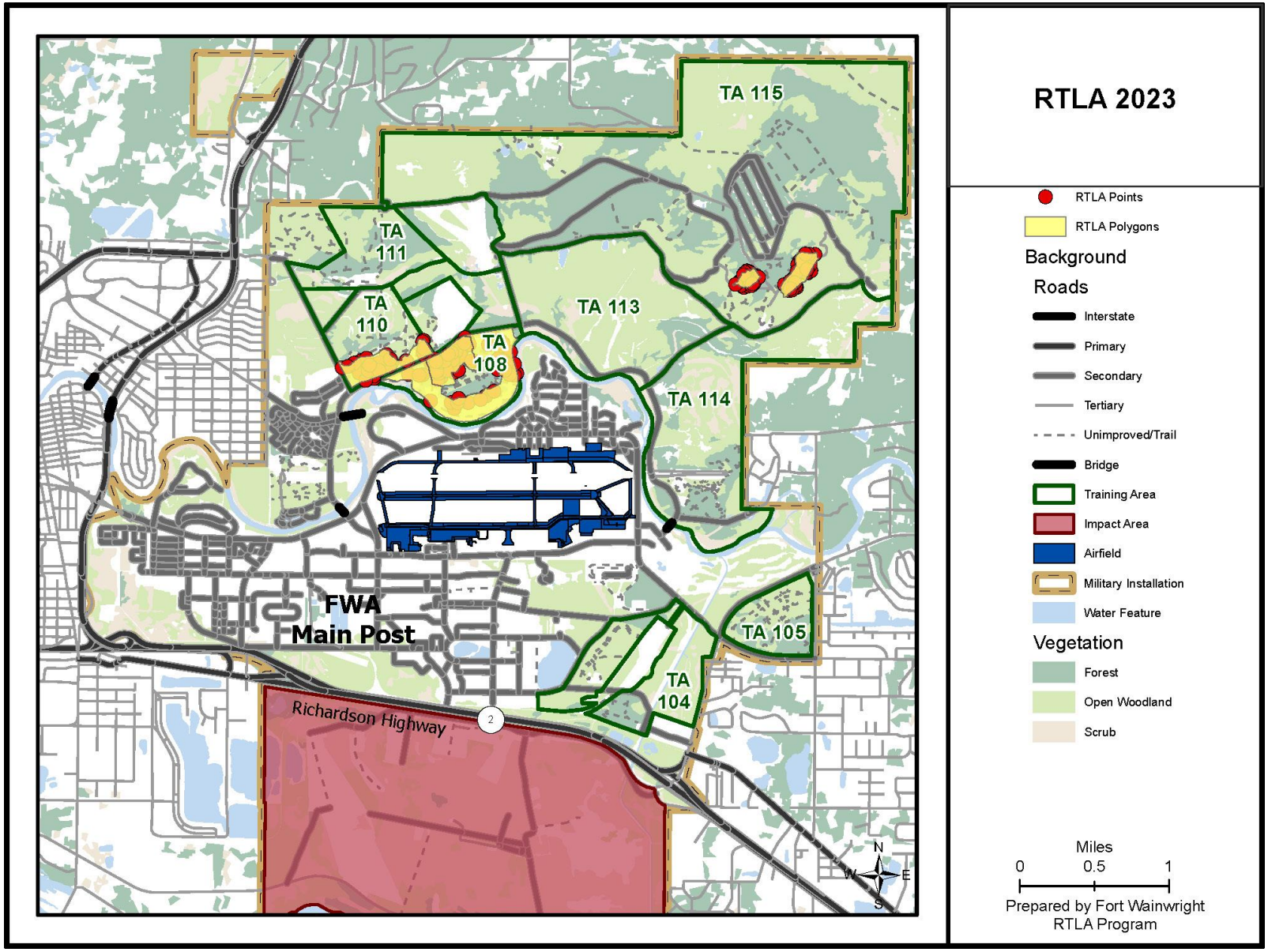
The following describe the CEMML RTLA 2023 completed tasks. The tasks are first described by area divided into (1) Fort Wainwright Main Post, YTA, TFTA and (2) DTA, GRTA, BRTA, WCTA. The tasks are then displayed, by area, as maps or graphics in the subsequent pages.

Fort Wainwright Main Post, YTA, and TFTA

Fort Wainwright Range and Training Land Assessment (RTLA) surveyed 990 data points representing 810 acres of training lands. This data was used to calculate Land Condition rating, Accessibility, Sufficiency for primary use, and suggest future maintenance needs. RTLA also surveyed 36 kilometers of trails in the training lands both historic and currently maintained. Each Calendar year, RTLA analyses training land use distributed across the landscape, as recorded in the Range Facility Management Support System (RFMSS). All data has been analyzed and the RTLA 2023 annual report is in progress and was completed 31 January 2024.

DTA, GRTA, BRTA, and WCTA

Donnelly Training Area RTLA surveyed 400 data points representing 10,085 acres of training lands. This data was used to calculate Land Condition rating, Accessibility, Sufficiency for primary use, and suggest future maintenance needs. Each calendar year, RTLA analyzes training land use distributed across the landscape, as recorded in the Range Facility Management Support System (RFMSS). 2023 data was completed 31 January 2024.


TA 115
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FWA
Main Post
Richardson Highway
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RTLA 2023
RTLA Points
RTLA Polygons
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Roads
Interstate
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Tertiary
Unimproved/Trail
Bridge
Training Area
Impact Area
Airfield
Military Installation
Water Feature
Vegetation
Forest
Open Woodland
Scrub
Miles
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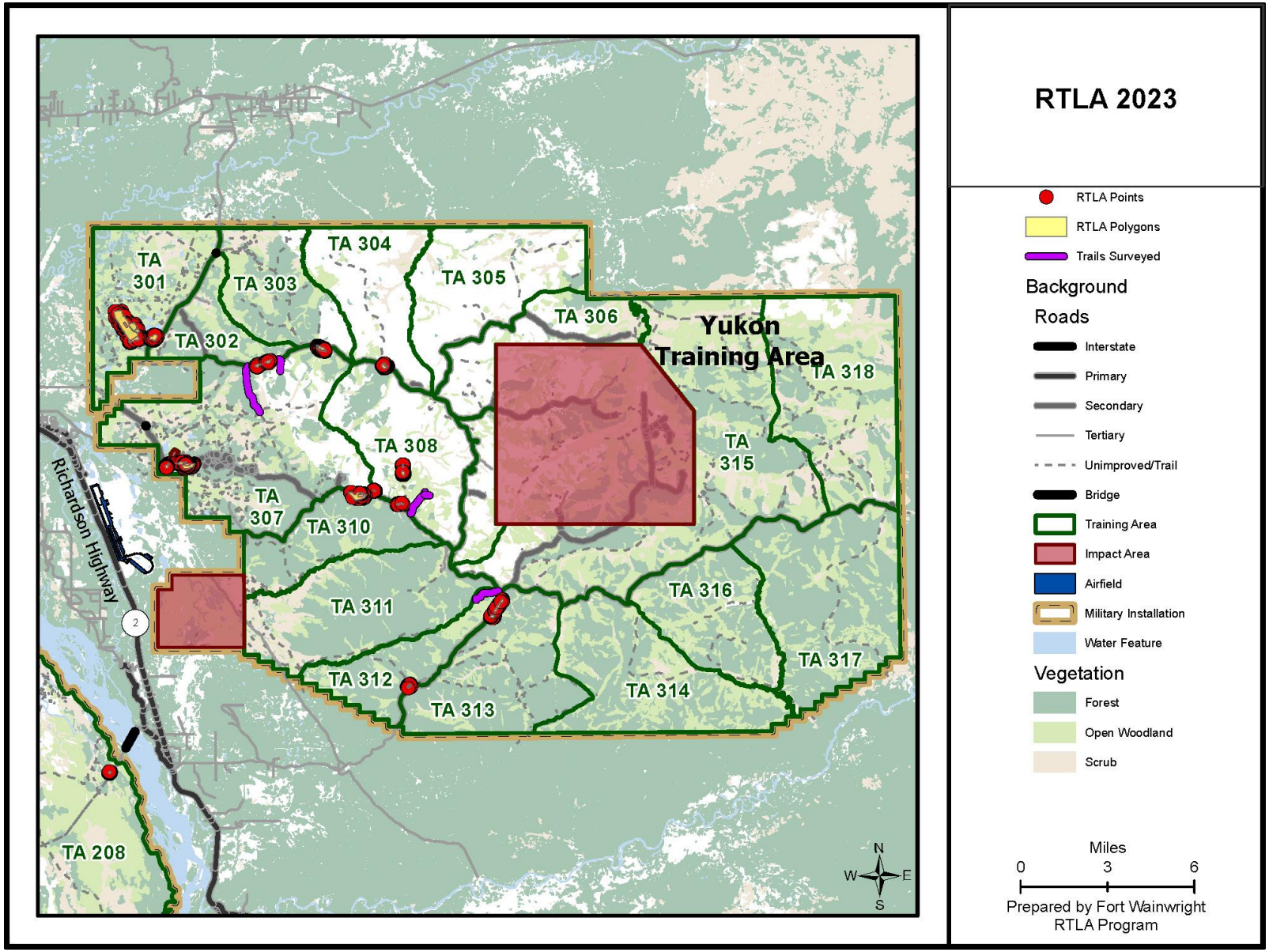
1
Prepared by Fort Wainwright
RTLA Program


RTLA 2023
RTLA Points
RTLA Polygons
Trails Surveyed
Background
Roads
Interstate
Primary
Secondary
Tertiary
Unimproved/Trail
Bridge
Training Area
Impact Area
Airfield
Military Installation
Water Feature
Vegetation
Forest
Open Woodland
Scrub
Miles
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Prepared by Fort Wainwright
RTLA Program
TA 301
TA 302
TA 303
TA 304
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TA 306
Yukon
Training Area
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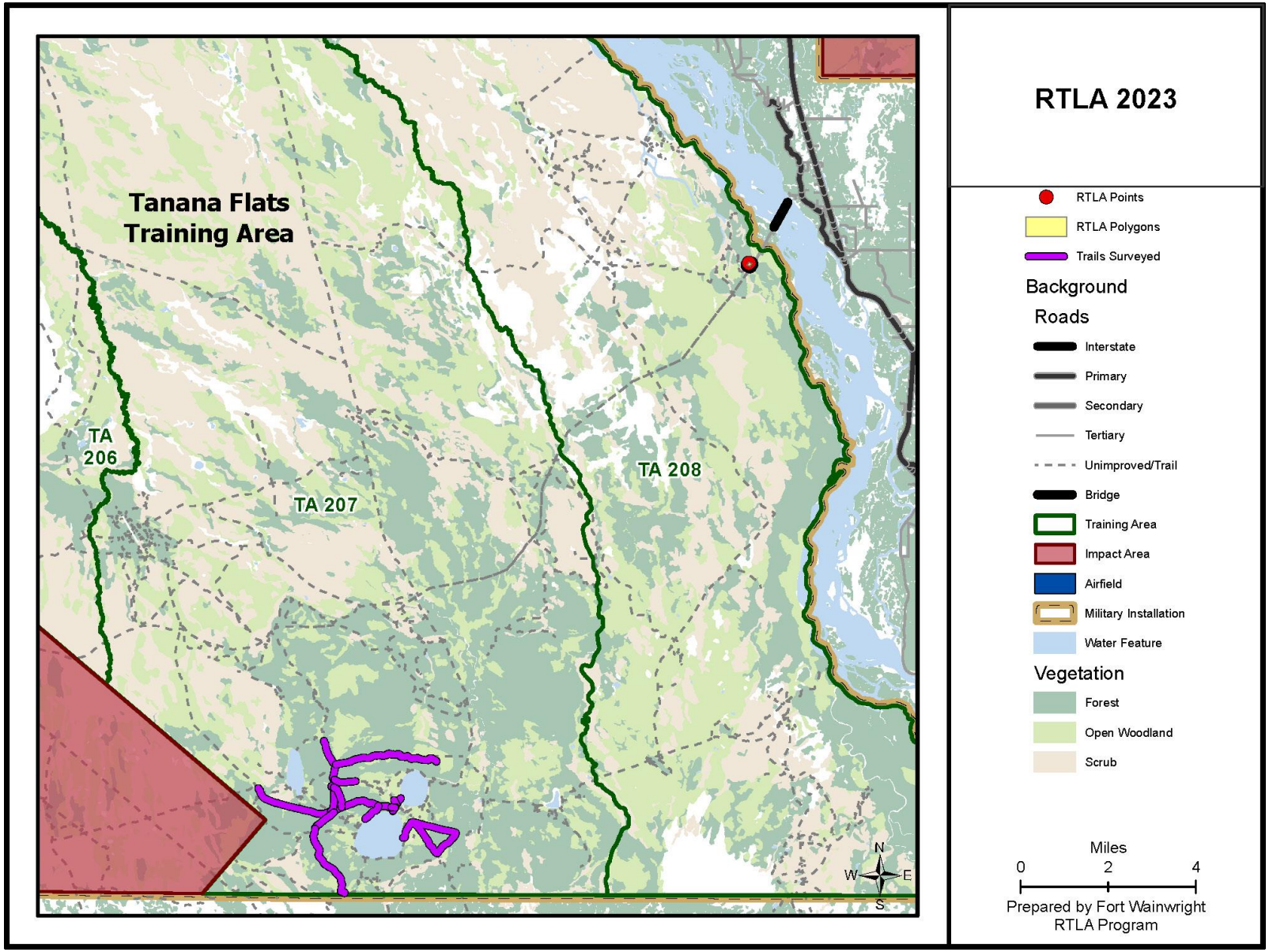
Tanana Flats
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206
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TA 208
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RTLA 2023
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RTLA Polygons
Trails Surveyed
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Roads
Interstate
Primary
Secondary
Tertiary
Unimproved/Trail
Bridge
Training Area
Impact Area
Airfield
Military Installation
Water Feature
Vegetation
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Open Woodland
Scrub
Miles
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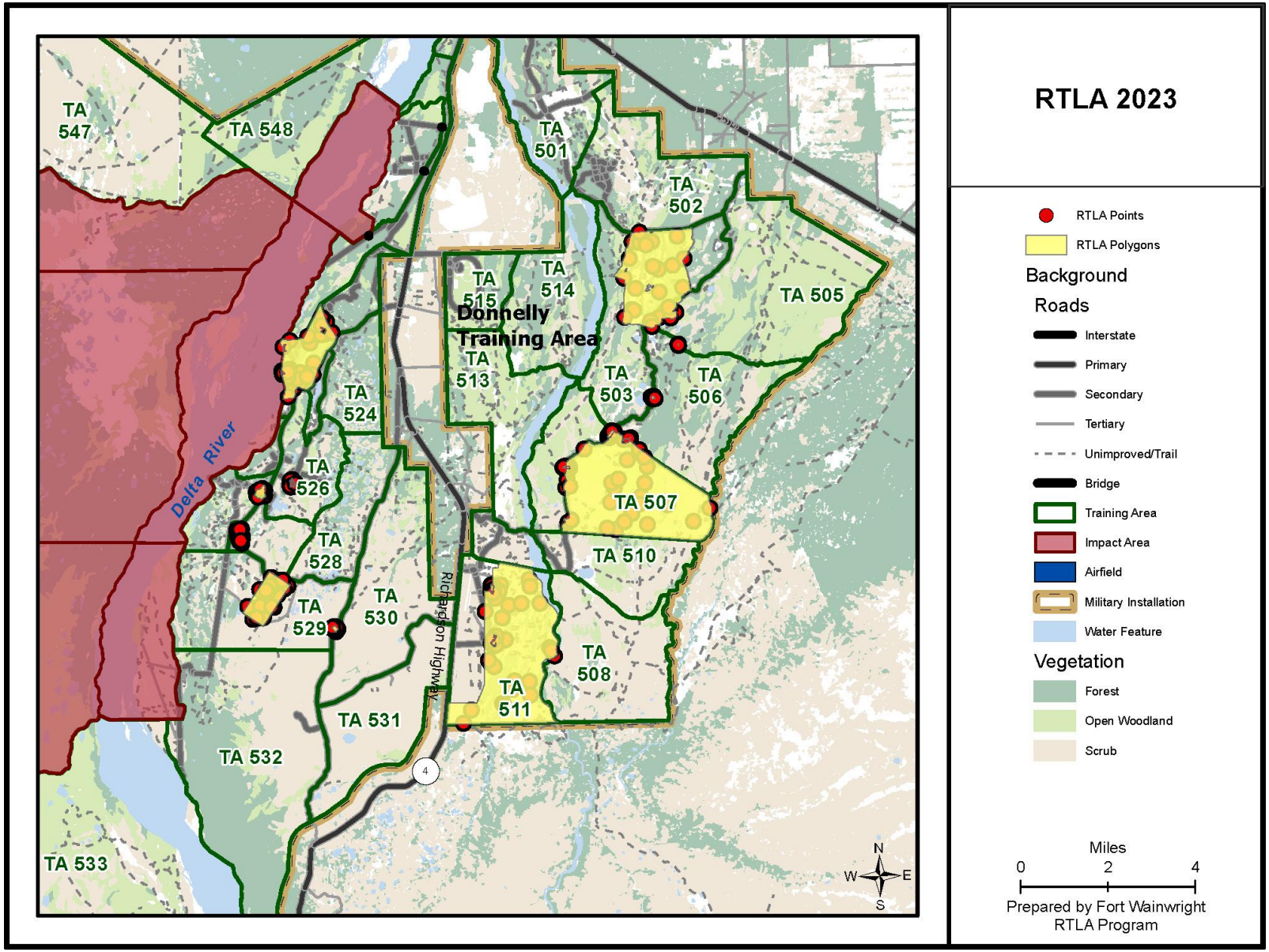
Prepared by Fort Wainwright
RTLA Program


RTLA 2023
TA 547
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Donnelly Training Area
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Delta River
Richardson Highway
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RTLA Points
RTLA Polygons
Background
Roads
Interstate
Primary
Secondary
Tertiary
Unimproved/Trail
Bridge
Training Area
Impact Area
Airfield
Military Installation
Water Feature
Vegetation
Forest
Open Woodland
Scrub
Miles
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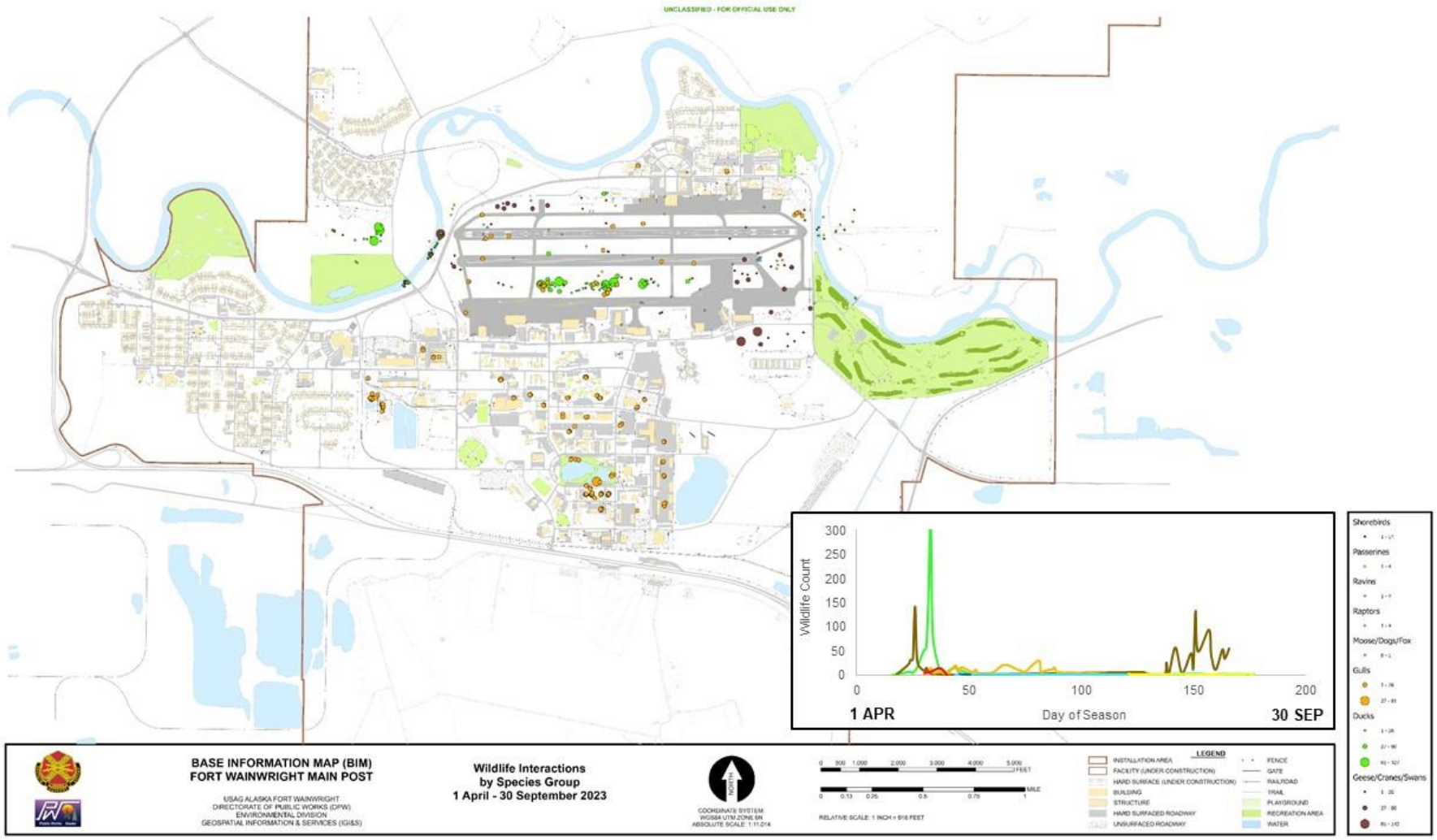
4
Prepared by Fort Wainwright
RTLA Program

Fish and Wildlife

Fish and wildlife is a broad catigory encoumpassing game species, non-game species, fisheris management, migratory birds, wildlife strike hazards, fish and wildlife habitat, wildlife veiwing, lake staking, raptor nesting, and more. Various Fish and Wildlife work is done to more broadly improve fish and wildlife knowledge.

USAG Alaska DPW Environmental, in cooperation with Ladd Army Airfield and Allen Army Airfield operations, entered into an agreement with U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Wildlife Services (APHIS WS) to manage permits and migratory birds on Main Post FWA in 2018. APHIS WS is contracted to work towards the goals of (1) reducing the number of birds attracted to the airfield, (2) assisting USAG Alaska to reduce Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) violations, specifically for nesting Cliff Swallows (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*) and Mew Gulls (*Larus canus*), and (3) conduct bird surveys and input on habitat management around the airfield. The Ladd and Allen Army Airfield Wildlife Aircraft Strike Hazard (WASH) Programs are designed to help minimize the risk of a strike to fixed- and rotary-winged aircraft or human health and safety posed by populations of hazardous wildlife on and around Ladd and Allen Army Airfields. An integrated approach of techniques, tactics, and entities is used to support the overall WASH Program.

The following describe the USAG Alaska fish and wildlife 2023 completed tasks. The tasks are displayed as maps or graphics with a brief description. For more information or higher resolution maps or graphics for each completed, ongoing, or future tasks, please contact the USAG Alaska Natural Resource office. For a detailed explanation and history of each program, please refer to the USAG Alaska INRMP.



The USDA conduced 368 dispersal events on 31 bird species and 3 mammal species from 1 April to 30 September 2023.