

APPENDIX B

Agency Correspondence

APPENDIX B

Agency Correspondence

This appendix includes the following types of correspondence:

- Public scoping agency mailing list and sample letter (Section B.1)
- Scoping notification letters sent to 11 Federally Recognized Tribes (Section B.2)
- Written scoping comments from agencies (Section B.3)
- National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 consultation letter (Section B.4)
- Example notification letters sent to agency and tribal representatives announcing the availability of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), with invitations to attend Draft EIS information meetings (Section B.5)

Section B.1
Public Scoping Agency Mailing List
and Sample Letter

Cultural Resources and Natural Resources

Mr. Gregory R. Balogh
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Anchorage Fish and Wildlife Field Office
605 West 4th Avenue, Room G-61
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-2249

Mr. Ed Mallek
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Waterfowl Management Office
1412 Airport Way
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Mr. Darrell Lewis
National Park Service
240 W. 5th Avenue, Room 114
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Mr. Kierson Krom
Bureau of Land Management
6881 Abbott Loop Road
Anchorage AK 99507-2599

Ms. Donna Redding
Bureau of Land Management
6881 Abbott Loop Road
Anchorage AK 99507-2599

Mr. Gary Foreman
Bureau of Land Management
1150 University Avenue
Fairbanks, AK 99709-3899

Mr. William Hedman
Bureau of Land Management
1150 University Avenue
Fairbanks, AK 99709-3899

Mr. Doug Gasek
Office of History and Archaeology
550 W. 7th Avenue, Suite 1310
Anchorage, AK 99501-1365

Ms. Judith E. Bittner
State Historic Preservation Officer

Office of History and Archaeology
550 W. 7th Avenue, Suite 1310
Anchorage, AK 99501-1365

Ms. Renee Blahuta, President
Tanana-Yukon Historical Society
P.O. Box 71336
Fairbanks, AK 99707-1336

Mr. Bob Sattler
Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.
Cultural Resources Department
122 First Avenue, Suite 600
Fairbanks, AK 99701-4897

Ms. Susanne Fleek-Green
Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Economic & Community Development
632 West 6th Avenue, Suite 870
Anchorage, AK 99519

Mr. Don Young
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
1300 College Road
Fairbanks, AK 99701-1599

Mr. Steve DuBois
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
P.O. Box 605
Delta Junction, AK 99737-0605

Mr. C. Tom Seaton
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
1300 College Road
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Mr. Mark Fink
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
333 Raspberry Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99518

Ms. Barb Mahoney
National Marine Fisheries Service
Protected Resources Division and Habitat Conservation Division
222 West 7th Avenue, Box 43
Anchorage, AK 99513

Ms. Tammy Massie
Alaska Department Natural Resources
Office of Habitat and Management Permitting
550 W. 7th Avenue, Suite 1420
Anchorage, AK 99501

Ms. Nancy Ihlenfeldt
Alaska Department Natural Resources
Office of Habitat and Management Permitting
1300 College Road
Fairbanks, AK 99701-1599

Mr. Ryan Winn
CEPOA-CO-R
P.O. Box 6898
Elmendorf AFB, AK 99506-6898

Ms. Christy Everett
CEPOA-CO-R-NF
3437 Airport Way, Suite 206
Fairbanks, AK 99709-4777

Hazardous Waste

Ms. Sharon Richmond
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
610 University Avenue
Fairbanks, Alaska 99709-3643

Mr. Louis Howard
ADEC - Contaminated Sites Program
DOD Oversight
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, AK 99501-2617

Mr. Jacques Gusmano
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
222 West Seventh Avenue #19
Anchorage, AK 99513-7588

Airspace

Mr. Erik Johnson
Federal Aviation Administration
Attn: DAR (AAL-590)
222 West 7th Avenue, #14
Anchorage, AK 99513-7587

Mr. Tom George
Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association
Alaska Regional Representative
P.O. Box 83750
Fairbanks, AK 99708-3750

Mr. Felix Maguire
Alaska Airmen's Association, Inc.
P.O. Box 241185
Anchorage, AK 99524-1185

Ms. Karen Casanovas
Alaska Air Carriers Association
2301 Merrill Field Drive, Unit A-3
Anchorage, AK 99501

Experimental Aircraft Association - Chapter 1129
P.O. Box 83913
Fairbanks, AK 99708

Mr. Bart Stone
Flight Coordination Center
4405 Lear Court
Anchorage, AK 99502-1032

Mr. Richard Kemp
Alaska Regional Aviation Trainer
P.O. Box 10798
Fairbanks, AK 99710



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY GARRISON, ALASKA AND FORT RICHARDSON (PROV)
724 POSTAL SERVICE LOOP #6000
FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA 99505-6000

MAR 29 2007

Office of the Garrison Commander

**SUBJECT: Reorganization of Aviation Assets within the U.S. Army Alaska (USARAK),
Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Request for Agency Scoping Comments**

Ms. Barb Mahoney
National Marine Fisheries Service
Protected Resources Division and Habitat Conservation Division
222 West 7th Avenue, Box 43
Anchorage, AK 99513

Dear Ms. Mahoney:

The U.S. Army Garrison, Alaska (USAG-AK) invites you, or your designated representative, to participate in an agency scoping meeting at the CH2M HILL conference room located at 301 W Northern Lights Blvd., Suite 601 in Anchorage on Thursday, 19 April 2007, 9:00 am to 12:00 noon and/or a resource-specific agency scoping meeting at the Fairbanks Princess Riverside Lodge, 4477 Pikes Landing Road in Fairbanks on Tuesday, 10 April 2007, 10:00 am to 12:00 noon to discuss potential fish, wildlife, and habitat related issues associated with the proposed reorganization of aviation assets in Alaska.

USAG-AK is in the process of preparing an EIS for this major federal action, as required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), its implementing regulations, and Department of Defense (DoD) and Army policy.

The purpose of these meetings is to inform you about the proposed action and alternatives under consideration and to solicit input regarding potential impacts to your resource of concern that could result from construction or alteration of facilities to accommodate incoming equipment and personnel, and impacts from training exercises to be conducted by the new aviation unit.

Purpose and Need

The purpose of the proposed action is to provide first line air transport, air reconnaissance, and close air support for USARAK Brigade Combat Teams in a training environment comparable to that of an actual combat situation. The key operational objective is to increase and reorganize aviation assets into a unit capable of providing integrated aviation support training for USARAK Brigade Combat Teams.

The development of modern warfighting skills is an essential element of USARAK's combat capability. Chief among these skills is the ability to integrate USARAK Brigade Combat Team effort with the vital support offered by modern Army aviation assets.

The types and numbers of current aviation assets available to USARAK in Alaska are not sufficient to provide the full range of training required by the Brigade Combat Team.

To better support current and future national defense requirements, USARAK needs to reorganize and augment its existing aviation assets.

Proposed Action

The proposed reorganization will consider two levels of potential military growth in Alaska. Options include either an Aviation Task Force (ATF) or a Combat Aviation Brigade (CAB) and would potentially consist of up to 62 medium and heavy lift helicopters, 30 combat scout helicopters, 24 attack helicopters, and between 1,200 and 2,850 personnel. The proposed reorganization of aviation assets involves construction of new facilities, execution of day-to-day support operations, and routine joint military training at nearby training lands and ranges.

The Army is currently examining options for the approximate number of officers, enlisted personnel, federal civilian employees, and contract technicians who will reside on and off the installation. Existing aviation units would potentially be reorganized and stationed at Forts Wainwright, Richardson, and other designated military installations. Travel off the installation will use existing arrival and departure patterns within existing airspace corridors, military operation areas, and restricted areas. The construction of hangars, aircraft parking, and other facilities is also being considered. Home station activities, including aircraft maintenance and repair, logistics activities, administrative support, and personnel training, will increase in scale beyond existing levels.

The proposed increase and reorganization of Army aviation assets would allow the Army to transition to a force that is capable of providing a broad range of integrated aviation training experiences to the forces of USARAK, and more aviation capabilities when the unit deploys to support operational missions abroad. The new aviation unit would be capable of providing medical evacuation, air reconnaissance, close air support, and aviation attack capabilities. The new force structure offers an increasingly flexible, sustainable, and rapidly deployable force to better meet current and future defense requirements.

Alternatives

In addition to consideration of a No-Action Alternative, three additional alternatives are proposed as possible scenarios for the reorganization of existing USARAK aviation assets.

Activity Group	Alternatives			
	1 No Action	2 CAB with Full Construction and Increased Training	3 CAB with Partial Construction and Increased Training	4 ATF with Full Construction and Increased Training
Stationing				
Additional Personnel	0 (Existing 640 aviation personnel)	2,850	2,850	1,200
Aircraft	0 (Existing fleet of 30 helicopters)	114 helicopters	114 helicopters	80 helicopters
Construction				
Projects	Continue current aviation support activities	Construct aircraft hangars and barracks, increase support activities	Construct aircraft hangars and barracks, increase support activities	Construct aircraft hangars and barracks, increase support activities
Training				
Joint Military Land-Air Training	No increase to training capability	Increase training on existing Alaska training lands and ranges	Increase training on existing Alaska training lands and ranges	Increase training on existing Alaska training lands and ranges

The participation of your agency in providing comments on the proposed action and alternatives is important to the quality and sufficiency of the EIS. To ensure that all factors are considered in the development of the EIS, please provide your written comments and/or recommendations to our office by 4 May 2007.

The Notice of Intent is located on the USAG-AK Conservation website:
<http://www.usarak.army.mil/conservation/>.

A similar letter will also be sent to the following: The State Historic Preservation Office; National Park Service; Municipality of Anchorage, Office of Economic and Community Development; Tanana-Yukon Historical Society; Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.; Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation; U.S. Bureau of Land Management; Alaska Department of Fish and Game; U.S. Fish and Wildlife

Service; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Regulatory Branch; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service; Alaska Department of Natural Resources; Federal Aviation Administration; Alaska Airmen's Association; Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association; Experimental Aircraft Association, Chapter 1129 and the National Air Transport Association.

Should you have any questions regarding the proposed project, please contact Carrie McEnteer, USAG-AK NEPA Coordinator at (907) 353-9507 or by e-mail at carrie.mcenteer@us.army.mil.

Sincerely,

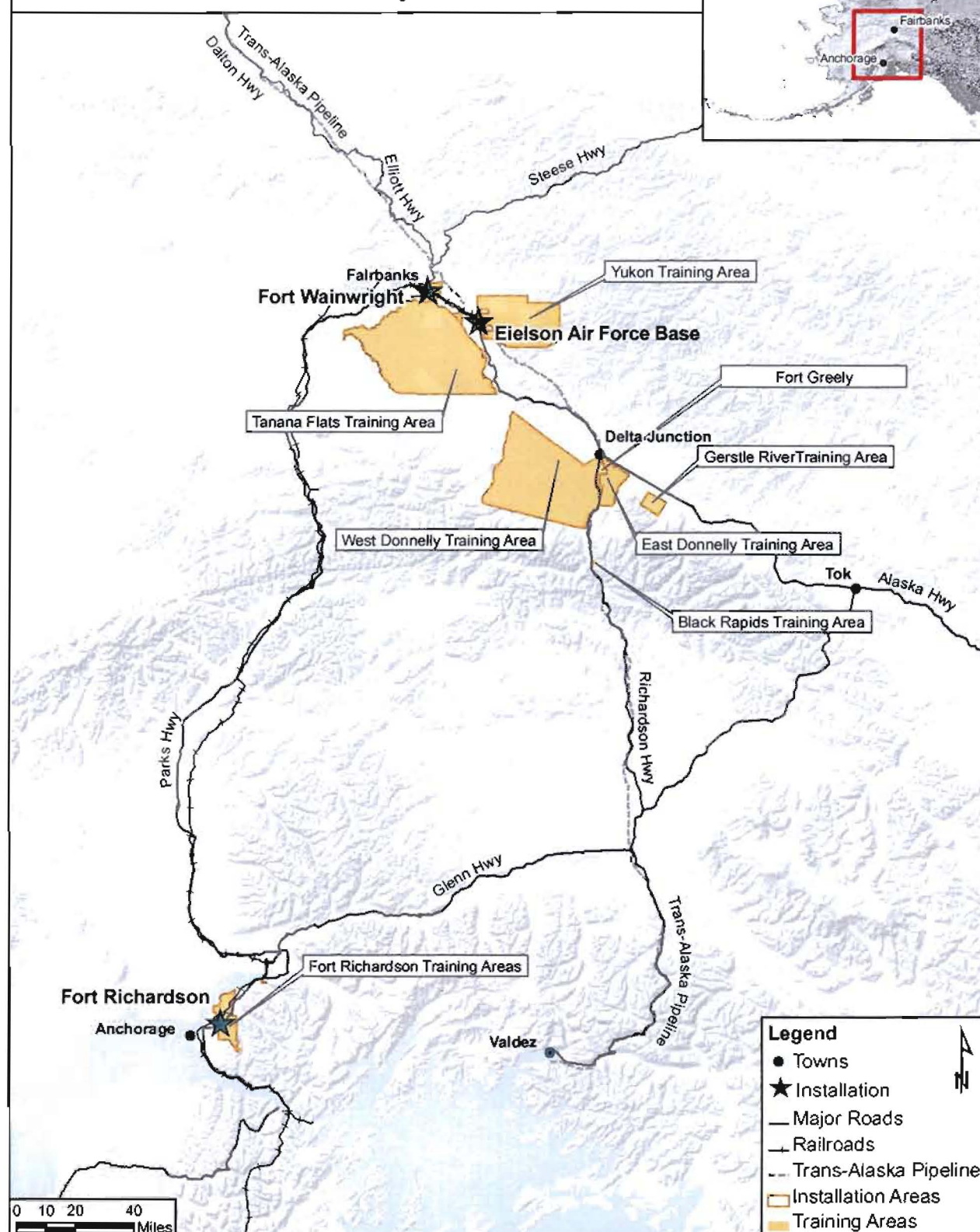
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David L. Shutt", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

David L. Shutt
Colonel, U.S. Army
Commanding

Enclosure

Reorganization of U.S. Army Aviation Assets in Alaska - Project Area

Area of Enlargement



Section B.2
Notification Letters Sent to
11 Federally Recognized Tribes



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY GARRISON, ALASKA AND FORT RICHARDSON (PROV)
724 POSTAL SERVICE LOOP #6000
FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA 99505-6000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

Office of the Garrison Commander

Ted Charles, President
Dot Lake Village
P.O. Box 2279
Dot Lake, Alaska 99737-2279

Dear President ^{Ted}Charles:


The U.S. Army Garrison, Alaska (USAG-AK) intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to assess the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed reorganization and increase of existing aviation assets. This topic was initially discussed during the 5th Quarterly Meeting between USAG-AK and tribal leaders and representatives from the Upper Tanana region on December 5, 2006 in Northway, Alaska.

Aviation units at Fort Wainwright and Fort Richardson, Alaska, are being considered for reorganization. All U.S. Army training lands are being considered to support the associated training of these aviation units. The reorganized unit would be capable of providing first line air transport, air reconnaissance, and close air support in a training environment, comparable to that provided in an actual combat situation. The EIS will analyze the impacts of the proposed action and a full range of reasonable alternatives upon Alaska's natural and man-made environments. Please see the enclosure for supplemental information including upcoming public scoping meetings.

Please consider this letter our notification of proposed activity in accordance with the Department of Defense American Indian and Alaska Native Policy. If you believe this activity may significantly affect tribal rights or protected resources and you wish to enter into government-to-government consultation, please advise Ms. Amanda Shearer in writing by April 30, 2007. Ms. Shearer is the USAG-AK Native Liaison and may be reached at (907) 384-3263 or e-mail: Amanda.Shearer@us.army.mil. I am also forwarding a copy of this letter to Mr. Chuck Miller, Tribal Administrator.

Sincerely,

Thanks Ted!


David L. Shutt
Colonel, U.S. Army
Commanding

Enclosures



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY GARRISON, ALASKA AND FORT RICHARDSON (PROV)
724 POSTAL SERVICE LOOP #6000
FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA 99505-6000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

Office of the Garrison Commander

Doug Wade, Chairman
Chickaloon Native Village
P.O. Box 1105
Chickaloon, Alaska 99674-1105

Dear Chairman Wade:

The U.S. Army Garrison, Alaska (USAG-AK) intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to assess the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed reorganization of existing aviation assets and the increase of aviation assets. Aviation units at Fort Wainwright and Fort Richardson, Alaska, are being considered for reorganization. All U.S. Army training lands are being considered to support the associated training of these aviation units. The reorganized unit would be capable of providing first line air transport, air reconnaissance, and close air support in a training environment, comparable to that provided in an actual combat situation. The EIS will analyze the impacts of the proposed action and a full range of reasonable alternatives upon Alaska's natural and man-made environments. Please see the enclosure for supplemental information including upcoming public scoping meetings.

Please consider this letter our notification of proposed activity in accordance with the Department of Defense American Indian and Alaska Native Policy. If you believe this activity may significantly affect tribal rights or protected resources and you wish to enter into government-to-government consultation, please advise Ms. Amanda Shearer in writing by April 30, 2007. Ms. Shearer is the USAG-AK Native Liaison and may be reached at (907) 384-3263 or e-mail: Amanda.Shearer@us.army.mil. I am also forwarding a copy of this letter to Ms. Angela Wade, Director, Chickaloon Environmental Department.

Sincerely,

David L. Shutt
Colonel, U.S. Army
Commanding

Enclosures



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY GARRISON, ALASKA AND FORT RICHARDSON (PROV)
724 POSTAL SERVICE LOOP #6000
FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA 99505-6000

Office of the Garrison Commander

Conan Goebel, Chief
Eagle Village IRA
P.O. Box 19
Eagle, Alaska 99738-0019

Dear Chief Goebel:

The U.S. Army Garrison, Alaska (USAG-AK) intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to assess the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed reorganization and increase of existing aviation assets. This topic was initially discussed during the 5th Quarterly Meeting between USAG-AK and tribal leaders and representatives from the Upper Tanana region on December 5, 2006 in Northway, Alaska.

Aviation units at Fort Wainwright and Fort Richardson, Alaska, are being considered for reorganization. All U.S. Army training lands are being considered to support the associated training of these aviation units. The reorganized unit would be capable of providing first line air transport, air reconnaissance, and close air support in a training environment, comparable to that provided in an actual combat situation. The EIS will analyze the impacts of the proposed action and a full range of reasonable alternatives upon Alaska's natural and man-made environments. Please see the enclosure for supplemental information including upcoming public scoping meetings.

Please consider this letter our notification of proposed activity in accordance with the Department of Defense American Indian and Alaska Native Policy. If you believe this activity may significantly affect tribal rights or protected resources and you wish to enter into government-to-government consultation, please advise Ms. Amanda Shearer in writing by April 30, 2007. Ms. Shearer is the USAG-AK Native Liaison and may be reached at (907) 384-3263 or e-mail: Amanda.Shearer@us.army.mil. I am also forwarding a copy of this letter to Ms. Joanne Beck, Tribal Administrator.

Sincerely,

David L. Shutt
Colonel, U.S. Army
Commanding

Enclosures



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY GARRISON, ALASKA AND FORT RICHARDSON (PROV)
724 POSTAL SERVICE LOOP #6000
FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA 99505-6000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

Office of the Garrison Commander

Dorothy Cook, President
Native Village of Eklutna
26339 Eklutna Village Rd.
Chugiak, Alaska 99567-5148

Dear President Cook: *Dorothy*

The U.S. Army Garrison, Alaska (USAG-AK) intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to assess the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed reorganization of existing aviation assets and the increase of aviation assets. Aviation units at Fort Wainwright and Fort Richardson, Alaska, are being considered for reorganization. All U.S. Army training lands are being considered to support the associated training of these aviation units. The reorganized unit would be capable of providing first line air transport, air reconnaissance, and close air support in a training environment, comparable to that provided in an actual combat situation. The EIS will analyze the impacts of the proposed action and a full range of reasonable alternatives upon Alaska's natural and man-made environments. Please see the enclosure for supplemental information including upcoming public scoping meetings.

Please consider this letter our notification of proposed activity in accordance with the Department of Defense American Indian and Alaska Native Policy. If you believe this activity may significantly affect tribal rights or protected resources and you wish to enter into government-to-government consultation, please advise Ms. Amanda Shearer in writing by April 30, 2007. Ms. Shearer is the USAG-AK Native Liaison and may be reached at (907) 384-3263 or e-mail: Amanda.Shearer@us.army.mil. I am also forwarding a copy of this letter to Mr. Daniel Alex, Tribal Administrator.

Sincerely,

Thanks!

D. L. Shutt
David L. Shutt
Colonel, U.S. Army
Commanding

Enclosures



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY GARRISON, ALASKA AND FORT RICHARDSON (PROV)
724 POSTAL SERVICE LOOP #6000
FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA 99505-6000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

Office of the Garrison Commander

JoAnn Polston, Chief
Healy Lake Village
P.O. Box 60300
Healy Lake #19
Fairbanks, Alaska 99706-0300

Dear Chief Polston: *Jo Ann*

The U.S. Army Garrison, Alaska (USAG-AK) intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to assess the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed reorganization and increase of existing aviation assets. This topic was initially discussed during the 5th Quarterly Meeting between USAG-AK and tribal leaders and representatives from the Upper Tanana region on December 5, 2006 in Northway, Alaska.

Aviation units at Fort Wainwright and Fort Richardson, Alaska, are being considered for reorganization. All U.S. Army training lands are being considered to support the associated training of these aviation units. The reorganized unit would be capable of providing first line air transport, air reconnaissance, and close air support in a training environment, comparable to that provided in an actual combat situation. The EIS will analyze the impacts of the proposed action and a full range of reasonable alternatives upon Alaska's natural and man-made environments. Please see the enclosure for supplemental information including upcoming public scoping meetings.

Please consider this letter our notification of proposed activity in accordance with the Department of Defense American Indian and Alaska Native Policy. If you believe this activity may significantly affect tribal rights or protected resources and you wish to enter into government-to-government consultation, please advise Ms. Amanda Shearer in writing by April 30, 2007. Ms. Shearer is the USAG-AK Native Liaison and may be reached at (907) 384-3263 or e-mail: Amanda.Shearer@us.army.mil.

Sincerely,

Thanks!

David L. Shutt
David L. Shutt
Colonel, U.S. Army
Commanding

Enclosures



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY GARRISON, ALASKA AND FORT RICHARDSON (PROV)
724 POSTAL SERVICE LOOP #6000
FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA 99505-6000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

Office of the Garrison Commander

Michael Tucker, President
Knik Village
P.O. Box 871565
Wasilla, Alaska 99687-1565

Dear President Tucker:

The U.S. Army Garrison, Alaska (USAG-AK) intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to assess the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed reorganization of existing aviation assets and the increase of aviation assets. Aviation units at Fort Wainwright and Fort Richardson, Alaska, are being considered for reorganization. All U.S. Army training lands are being considered to support the associated training of these aviation units. The reorganized unit would be capable of providing first line air transport, air reconnaissance, and close air support in a training environment, comparable to that provided in an actual combat situation. The EIS will analyze the impacts of the proposed action and a full range of reasonable alternatives upon Alaska's natural and man-made environments. Please see the enclosure for supplemental information including upcoming public scoping meetings.

Please consider this letter our notification of proposed activity in accordance with the Department of Defense American Indian and Alaska Native Policy. If you believe this activity may significantly affect tribal rights or protected resources and you wish to enter into government-to-government consultation, please advise Ms. Amanda Shearer in writing by April 30, 2007. Ms. Shearer is the USAG-AK Native Liaison and may be reached at (907) 384-3263 or e-mail: Amanda.Shearer@us.army.mil. I am also forwarding a copy of this letter to Ms. Rosie Choquette, Tribal Administrator.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "D. L. Shutt", is positioned above the typed name.

David L. Shutt
Colonel, U.S. Army
Commanding

Enclosures



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY GARRISON, ALASKA AND FORT RICHARDSON (PROV)
724 POSTAL SERVICE LOOP #6000
FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA 99505-6000

Office of the Garrison Commander

Mitch Demientieff, First Chief
Nenana Native Association
P.O. Box 356
Nenana, Alaska 99760-0356

Dear Chief Demientieff:

The U.S. Army, Garrison, Alaska (USAG-AK) intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to assess the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed reorganization of existing aviation assets and the increase of aviation assets. Aviation units at Fort Wainwright and Fort Richardson, Alaska, are being considered for reorganization. All U.S. Army training lands are being considered to support the associated training of these aviation units. The reorganized unit would be capable of providing first line air transport, air reconnaissance, and close air support in a training environment, comparable to that provided in an actual combat situation. The EIS will analyze the impacts of the proposed action and a full range of reasonable alternatives upon Alaska's natural and man-made environments. Please see the enclosure for supplemental information including upcoming public scoping meetings.

Please consider this letter our notification of proposed activity in accordance with the Department of Defense American Indian and Alaska Native Policy. If you believe this activity may significantly affect tribal rights or protected resources and you wish to enter into government-to-government consultation, please advise Ms. Amanda Shearer in writing by April 30, 2007. Ms. Shearer is the USAG-AK Native Liaison and may be reached at (907) 384-3263 or e-mail: Amanda.Shearer@us.army.mil. I am also forwarding a copy of this letter to Ms. Karen Lord, Tribal Administrator.

Sincerely,

David L. Shutt
Colonel, U.S. Army
Commanding

Enclosures



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY GARRISON, ALASKA AND FORT RICHARDSON (PROV)
724 POSTAL SERVICE LOOP #6000
FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA 99505-6000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

Office of the Garrison Commander

Lorraine Titus, Chief
Northway Village
P.O. Box 516
Northway, Alaska 99764-0516

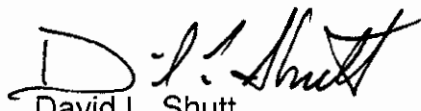
Dear President Titus:

The U.S. Army Garrison, Alaska (USAG-AK) intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to assess the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed reorganization and increase of existing aviation assets. This topic was initially discussed during the 5th Quarterly Meeting between USAG-AK and tribal leaders and representatives from the Upper Tanana region on December 5, 2006 in Northway, Alaska.

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Please consider this letter our notification of proposed activity in accordance with the Department of Defense American Indian and Alaska Native Policy. If you believe this activity may significantly affect tribal rights or protected resources and you wish to enter into government-to-government consultation, please advise Ms. Amanda Shearer in writing by April 30, 2007. Ms. Shearer is the USAG-AK Native Liaison and may be reached at (907) 384-3263 or e-mail: Amanda.Shearer@us.army.mil. I am also forwarding a copy of this letter to Ms. Daisy Northway, Tribal Administrator.

Sincerely,


David L. Shutt
Colonel, U.S. Army
Commanding

Enclosures



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY GARRISON, ALASKA AND FORT RICHARDSON (PROV)
724 POSTAL SERVICE LOOP #6000
FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA 99505-6000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

Office of the Garrison Commander

Rex Goolsby, President
Tanacross Village Council
P.O. Box 76009
Tanacross, Alaska 99776-6009

Dear President Goolsby:

The U.S. Army Garrison, Alaska (USAG-AK) intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to assess the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed reorganization and increase of existing aviation assets. This topic was initially discussed during the 5th Quarterly Meeting between USAG-AK and tribal leaders and representatives from the Upper Tanana region on December 5, 2006 in Northway, Alaska.

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Please consider this letter our notification of proposed activity in accordance with the Department of Defense American Indian and Alaska Native Policy. If you believe this activity may significantly affect tribal rights or protected resources and you wish to enter into government-to-government consultation, please advise Ms. Amanda Shearer in writing by April 30, 2007. Ms. Shearer is the USAG-AK Native Liaison and may be reached at (907) 384-3263 or e-mail: Amanda.Shearer@us.army.mil. I am also forwarding a copy of this letter to Mr. Lucas Walker, Tanacross Environmental Director.

Sincerely,

David L. Shutt
Colonel, U.S. Army
Commanding

Enclosures



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY GARRISON, ALASKA AND FORT RICHARDSON (PROV)
724 POSTAL SERVICE LOOP #6000
FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA 99505-6000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

MAR 2 2007

Office of the Garrison Commander

Donald Adams, President
Native Village of Tetlin
P.O. Box 797
Tok, Alaska 99780-0797


Dear President Adams:

The U.S. Army Garrison, Alaska (USAG-AK) intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to assess the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed reorganization and increase of existing aviation assets. This topic was initially discussed during the 5th Quarterly Meeting between USAG-AK and tribal leaders and representatives from the Upper Tanana region on December 5, 2006 in Northway, Alaska.

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Please consider this letter our notification of proposed activity in accordance with the Department of Defense American Indian and Alaska Native Policy. If you believe this activity may significantly affect tribal rights or protected resources and you wish to enter into government-to-government consultation, please advise Ms. Amanda Shearer in writing by April 30, 2007. Ms. Shearer is the USAG-AK Native Liaison and may be reached at (907) 384-3263 or e-mail: Amanda.Shearer@us.army.mil. I am also forwarding a copy of this letter to Ms. Kristie Young, Tribal Administrator.

Sincerely,


David L. Shutt
Colonel, U.S. Army
Commanding

Enclosures



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY GARRISON, ALASKA AND FORT RICHARDSON (PROV)
724 POSTAL SERVICE LOOP #6000
FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA 99505-6000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

Office of the Garrison Commander

Peter Merryman, President
Native Village of Tyonek
P.O. Box 82009
Tyonek, Alaska 99682-0009

Dear President Merryman:

The U.S. Army Garrison, Alaska (USAG-AK) intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to assess the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed reorganization of existing aviation assets and the increase of aviation assets. Aviation units at Fort Wainwright and Fort Richardson, Alaska, are being considered for reorganization. All U.S. Army training lands are being considered to support the associated training of these aviation units. The reorganized unit would be capable of providing first line air transport, air reconnaissance, and close air support in a training environment, comparable to that provided in an actual combat situation. The EIS will analyze the impacts of the proposed action and a full range of reasonable alternatives upon Alaska's natural and man-made environments. Please see the enclosure for supplemental information including upcoming public scoping meetings.

Please consider this letter our notification of proposed activity in accordance with the Department of Defense American Indian and Alaska Native Policy. If you believe this activity may significantly affect tribal rights or protected resources and you wish to enter into government-to-government consultation, please advise Ms. Amanda Shearer in writing by April 30, 2007. Ms. Shearer is the USAG-AK Native Liaison and may be reached at (907) 384-3263 or e-mail: Amanda.Shearer@us.army.mil. I am also forwarding a copy of this letter to Ms. Angela Sandstol, Native Village of Tyonek.

Sincerely,


David L. Shutt
Colonel, U.S. Army
Commanding

Enclosures

Section B.3
Written Comments from Agencies

Trutanic, Denise/ANC

From: Trutanic, Denise/ANC
Sent: Sunday, April 08, 2007 1:26 PM
To: Aviation Alaska EIS
Subject: FW: U.S. Army Alaska Aviation EIS: Invite to Agency Scoping Meetings (UNCLASSIFIED)

Attachments: barbara.mahoney.vcf



barbara.mahoney.vcf
(250 B)

-----Original Message-----

From: Barbara Mahoney [mailto:Barbara.Mahoney@noaa.gov]
Sent: Friday, April 06, 2007 6:02 PM
To: McEnteer, Carrie L IMCOM FWA DPW
Cc: Larsen, Gary CIV USA IMCOM-Richardson PW; Garner, Christopher D CIV USA IMCOM-Richardson PW; Brad Smith; Barbara Mahoney
Subject: Re: U.S. Army Alaska Aviation EIS: Invite to Agency Scoping Meetings (UNCLASSIFIED)

Greetings,

NMFS Protected Resource Division (PRD) (separate from Habitat Conservation Division) is very interested in the Army's work at Ft Richardson only and the possible impacts to Cook Inlet the the marine mammals that inhabit Cook Inlet.

Unfortunately, PRD will be out of the office the week of 16 April when your meetings are in Anchorage, and when you will more likely be talking about Ft Richardson issues.

NMFS received a petition to list Cook Inlet belugas as endangered under the Endangered Species Act in April 2006. NMFS has completed our status review of Cook Inlet belugas in November 2006. Report is found at:
<http://www.afsc.noaa.gov/Publications/ProcRpt/PR%202006-16.pdf>

NMFS plans to respond to the petition to list by April-May 2007, by 1) listing the CI beluga as endangered under the ESA, 2) not listing the CI belugas as endangered under the ESA, or 3) providing a NMFS action plan to recover the CI belugas.

We have met with some of your biologists (Mr Larsen and Mr Garner) on issues concerning Cook Inlet and appreciate their active involvement with NMFS on Cook Inlet issues. We agree that CI belugas are an important concern to any EIS that includes Cook Inlet.

I am sorry to say that we will not be able to attend your scoping meetings this April, but will gladly meet again with your staff to address all Cook Inlet, especially the belugas, concerns.

regards,
B

McEnteer, Carrie L IMCOM FWA DPW wrote:

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

Caveats: NONE

Barb,

U.S. Army Alaska is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) addressing the proposed reorganization of existing aviation units in Alaska . This reorganization would involve an increase in troop strength, helicopters, military training, and facility construction at Army-managed lands in Alaska . Your participation in agency scoping meetings to be held in mid-April 2007 regarding this proposal is requested. Meeting details are listed in the attached invitation, as well as information on the public scoping meetings.

Please let me know if you would like additional information on the proposed action.

We look forward to working with you,

Carrie

Carrie McEnteer

U.S. Army Garrison , Alaska NEPA Coordinator/IPA

Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands

Colorado State University

Fort Wainwright , AK

Phone: (907) 353-9507

Fax: (907) 353-9867

Cell: (907) 378-4787

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

Caveats: NONE

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

From: Greg_Balogh@fws.gov
To: McEnteer, Carrie L IMCOM FWA DPW
Cc: Ellen_Lance@fws.gov
Subject: Re: U.S. Army Alaska Aviation EIS: Invite to Agency Scoping Meetings (UNCLASSIFIED)
Date: Friday, March 30, 2007 3:41:04 PM

Carrie,

It breaks my hear to inform you that I will be in the Caribbean flyfishing and scuba diving when you are having your meeting.

However, in reviewing your materials, I believe all we need to conduct a section 7 consultation on this action will be the proposed locations of all facilities, and the areas that will be used for any planes and helicopters associated with these facilities. So long as there is no intersection between these areas and listed species habitat, then the section 7 consultation should be both easy and quick. Please cc Ellen lance on any future correspondence as I will be fishing and diving for a long time.

Greg Balogh
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Endangered Species Program
605 W. 4th Ave., Rm G-61
Anchorage, AK 99501

907/271-2778
907/271-2786 (fax)

"McEnteer, Carrie L IMCOM FWA DPW" <carrie.mcenteer@us.army.mil>

03/30/2007 03:01 PM To
<Greg_Balogh@fws.gov>
cc
Subject
U.S. Army Alaska Aviation EIS: Invite to Agency Scoping Meetings (UNCLASSIFIED)

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

Caveats: NONE
Greg,

U.S. Army Alaska is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) addressing the proposed reorganization of existing aviation units in Alaska. This reorganization would involve an increase in troop strength, helicopters, military training, and facility construction at Army-managed lands in Alaska. Your participation in agency scoping meetings to be held in mid-April 2007 regarding this proposal is requested. Meeting details are listed in the attached invitation, as well as information on the public scoping meetings.

Please let me know if you would like additional information on the proposed action.

We look forward to working with you,

Carrie

Carrie McEnteer
U.S. Army Garrison, Alaska NEPA Coordinator/IPA
Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands
Colorado State University
Fort Wainwright, AK
Phone: (907) 353-9507
Fax: (907) 353-9867
Cell: (907) 378-4787

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

Caveats: NONE[attachment "NR EIS letter_USFWS_Balogh.pdf" deleted by Greg Balogh/R7/FWS/DOI]
[attachment "Scoping_Combined_Notice.pdf" deleted by Greg Balogh/R7/FWS/DOI]



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 10
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101

Reply to
Attn Of: AOO-A

Ref: 07-015-DOD

Ms. Carrie McEnteer, Directorate of Public Works
Attention: IMPA-FWA-PWE (C. McEnteer)
1060 Gaffney Road #4500
Ft. Wainwright, AK 99703-4500

Dear Ms. McEnteer:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reviewed the Federal Register Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the **Stationing and Training of Increased Aviation Assets within U.S. Army Alaska (USARAK), Ft. Wainwright and Ft. Richardson, Alaska**. Our review of the NOI was conducted in accordance with our responsibilities under National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 309 of the Clean Air Act. Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments at this stage of the EIS development process.

Section 309 specifically directs the EPA to review and comment in writing on the environmental impacts associated with all major federal actions. Under our Section 309 authority, our review of the EIS that will be prepared for the proposed project will consider the expected environmental impacts, and the adequacy of the EIS in meeting procedural and public disclosure requirements of NEPA. We have enclosed a copy of *EPA's Section 309 Review: The Clean Air Act and NEPA* which provides further elaboration of our EIS review responsibilities.

Based on our review of the NOI, we understand that the U.S. Army intends to prepare an EIS to assess the potential environmental impacts associated with the stationing and training of increased numbers and types of aviation assets within Alaska, specifically at Ft. Wainwright, Ft. Richardson or other military installations in Alaska. While USARAK has historically supported unit training activities within Alaska with rotary-winged aircraft, the types and numbers of current assets are not sufficient to provide the full range of integrated tactical training required by the modern Brigade Combat Team (BCT). The proposed increase and reorganization will allow the Army to transition to a force that is capable of providing a broad range of integrated aviation training experience to the forces of USARAK and more aviation capabilities when the unit deploys to support operational missions abroad. The reorganized unit, composed of the Stryker and Airborne BCTs, would be capable of providing first line air transport, medical evacuation, air reconnaissance, aviation attack capabilities and close air support. The new aviation unit would be built around the existing USARAK aviation fleet of 30 medium and heavy lift transport helicopters and 640 aviation personnel. The proposed integrated aviation unit, an Aviation Task Force or Combat Aviation Brigade (CAB), would potentially consist of up

to 62 medium and heavy lift helicopters, 30 combat scout helicopter, 24 attack helicopters, and between 1,200 to 2,850 personnel.

USARAK has determined that the action may have significant environmental impacts resulting from the proposed stationing and training of increased aviation assets, which will involve construction of new facilities, execution of day-to-day support operations, and routine joint military training at nearby training lands and ranges. These impacts may include impacts to air space, noise, and cultural resources. The EIS will analyze the impacts of the proposed action and a full range of reasonable alternatives upon Alaska's natural and manmade environments.

In addition to consideration of a No Action Alternative (use of existing aviation assets and infrastructure to support USARAK BCT training with no increase to current integrated land-air training capability), three additional alternatives are proposed as possible scenarios for the reorganization of existing USARAK aviation assets. The alternatives vary by aviation unit size, aviation asset composition, and amount of facility construction.

The scoping comments that follow are provided to inform the Army of issues that EPA believes to be significant and warrant explicit treatment during the NEPA process. In providing these comments, it is our goal to have these issues addressed in the EIS.

Purpose and Need

The EIS should include a clear and concise statement of the underlying purpose and need for the proposed project, consistent with the implementing regulations for NEPA (40 CFR 1502.13). In presenting the purpose and need for the project, the EIS should reflect not only the Army's purpose, but also the broader public interest and need. Given the broad objectives outlined in the NOI, a concise statement is of critical importance to setting up the analysis of alternatives, which could range from too tightly focused to too broad, depending on how the statement is written.

Range of Alternatives

The EIS should include a range of reasonable alternatives that meet the stated purpose and need for the project. There may also be additional alternatives developed in response to the scoping process, resulting in other reasonable action alternatives, in addition to or in place of the action alternatives identified in the NOI. This will ensure that the EIS provides the public and the decision-maker with information that sharply defines the issues and identifies a clear basis for choice among alternatives as required by NEPA. The Council on Environmental Quality recommends that all reasonable alternatives be considered, even if some of them could be outside the capability or the jurisdiction of the agency preparing the EIS for the proposed action. EPA strongly encourages selection of alternatives that will minimize environmental and resource degradation.

Endangered Species Act

If the proposed project could impact endangered, threatened or candidate species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), or state sensitive species, as well as their habitats, project

evaluation should identify the endangered, threatened, and candidate species under ESA, and other sensitive species within the proposed project area. In addition, project evaluation should describe the critical habitat for these species; identify any impacts the proposed projects will have on these species and their critical habitat, and how it will meet all requirements under ESA, including consultation efforts with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service.

Monitoring

Predicting the severity of these impacts and devising effective mitigation measures remains an imprecise science. Monitoring is a necessary and crucial element in identifying and understanding the consequences of actions. In this case, monitoring is needed to evaluate population changes that may be occurring not only from the proposed project, but other factors including climate change. We recommend that the EIS describe a monitoring program designed to assess both impacts from the project and the effectiveness of measures utilized to mitigate such impacts.

Clear monitoring goals and objectives should be identified such as what questions are to be answered; what parameters are to be monitored; where and when monitoring will take place; who will be responsible; how the information will be evaluated; what actions (contingencies, adaptive management, corrections to future actions) will be taken based on the information; and how the public can get information on mitigation effectiveness and monitoring results.

Roads and Runways

Road and runway construction and maintenance have the potential for significant environmental impacts. If applicable, we recommend that you evaluate the impacts proposed roads and runways would have on waterbodies in the project areas. In particular, evaluate how they may contribute sediments to streams, interrupt the subsurface flow of water, particularly where roads and runways cut into steep slopes, how they may fragment habitats and wildlife disturbance, and introduce or exacerbate noxious weeds. In addition, project planning should evaluate how vehicle and aircraft uses may result in increased noise and air pollution. Project planning should consider all impacts associated with vehicle and aircraft activities and describe what actions will be taken to manage their impacts in the project area.

Chemicals and Petroleum Products

Each Alternative should include an inventory of chemicals and petroleum products that will be used in support of the aircraft, support vehicles, facilities and infrastructure. There should be a description of engineering controls and mitigation measures planned to minimize environmental and human health impacts, consistent with existing Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plans (SPCC) at each Army Installation.

Since both Ft. Wainwright and Ft. Richardson are National Priorities List (NPL) sites regulated under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), there are Records of Decision (ROD) and Federal Facility Agreements (FFA) in

place directing actions involving the discovery and remediation of Hazardous Substances. During construction activities, existing Institutional Controls at both Installations must be enforced to assure timely identification, control and removal of any hazardous substance that may be discovered. Also, planned construction activities must not undermine current protective remediation measures undertaken as a requirement of an existing ROD.

Water Quality

The proposed project should be evaluated for its potential to alter stream discharge and degrade riparian and water quality. The introduction of sediments to stream systems can alter thermal processes, consequently degrading water quality, and impacting fish and their habitat. Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) requires the State of Alaska to identify those waterbodies that are not meeting or not likely to meet State water quality standards. Project planning should evaluate which waterbodies could potentially be affected by the project that are listed on the State's current 303(d) list and whether the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) has developed a water quality restoration plan (Total Maximum Daily Load) for the waterbodies and the pollutants of concern. If a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) has not been established for those waterbodies on the 303(d) list, then in the interim until one is established, the project should demonstrate that there will be no net degradation of water quality to these listed waters. Potential impacts due to changes to stormwater management, both during and after construction should also be analyzed.

Antidegradation provisions of the CWA apply to those waterbodies where water quality standards are currently being met. This provision prohibits degrading the water quality unless an analysis shows that important economic and social development necessitates degrading water quality. Project evaluation should determine how the antidegradation provisions would be met.

Activities such as road and runway construction may impact waters that serve as the sources of drinking water for communities. The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require federal agencies that manage lands that serve as drinking water sources, protect these source waters. Project evaluation should identify all drinking water sources, any potential contamination of these sources that may result from the proposed project, and measures that will be taken to protect these sources.

Air Quality and Noise Impacts

The EIS should evaluate the impacts to air quality from increased emissions resulting from additional aircraft, personnel, equipment, and exercise activities. Impacts to air quality may be compounded during colder weather when thermal inversions are present, particularly in interior Alaska. Currently, the City of Fairbanks and the Municipality of Anchorage institute Inspection/Emission (I/M) programs to monitor compliance with carbon monoxide (CO) levels. These levels could be further affected by significant increases in certain activities being considered in this analysis. During summer months, haze and visibility may be made worse and should be evaluated against more frequent and severe fire events, which again are more common in interior Alaska.

This EIS should describe the impacts of noise to human and wildlife health and behavior, as well as measures that will be employed to mitigate those impacts, such as physical controls, operations plans, and flight corridors. Noise analysis methodologies should be explained and the single-event and cumulative noise metrics utilized in the analysis should be defined.

Impacts and Mitigation for Aquatic and Terrestrial Resources

The EIS should describe the current quality and potential capacity of habitat, its use by fish, marine mammal, and terrestrial wildlife on and near the proposed project areas, and identify known corridors, migration routes, and areas of seasonal congregation. Habitat descriptions should include habitat type, aquatic and terrestrial species, functional values, and integrity.

These resources may experience varying degrees of impacts and alteration of their habitat and hydrologic functions, and project encroachment may degrade habitat for fish, other aquatic biota, and other wildlife (e.g. birds). The EIS should evaluate effects on these species and populations from habitat removal and alteration, habitat fragmentation caused by infrastructure, land use, and management activities, and human activity. Effects on plant species and populations should be included. Impacts to resources should be evaluated in terms of the acreage to be impacted and by the functions they perform.

For any impacts that cannot be avoided through siting and design, the EIS document should, at a minimum, describe the types, location, and estimated effectiveness of best management practices applied to minimize and mitigate impacts to aquatic resources.

It is possible the proposed activities will require a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit from the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. For wetlands and other special aquatic sites, the Section 404(b) (1) guidelines establish a presumption that upland alternatives are available for non-water dependent activities. The 404(b) (1) guidelines require that impacts to aquatic resources be (1) avoided, (2) minimized, and (3) mitigated, in that sequence. The EIS should discuss in detail how planning efforts (and alternatives selection) conform to Section 404(b) (1) guidelines sequencing and criteria. In other words, the lead agencies must show that they have avoided impacts to wetlands and other special aquatic sites to the maximum extent practicable. The EIS should discuss alternatives that would avoid wetlands and aquatic resource impacts from fill placement, water impoundment, construction, and other activities before proceeding to minimization and mitigation measures.

Habitat improvement goals (e.g. desired and possible habitat functions and values in the project area) should be an important aspect of alternative screening, impact assessment, and mitigation effectiveness for this previously impacted area.

Invasive Species

Invasive species can aggressively spread into areas altered by road construction and other activities. Nationally, as well as in Alaska, the establishment of invasive nuisance species has rapidly become an issue of environmental and economic significance. EPA strongly supports the

development of integrated strategies that will control and manage weeds during and after project activities. The EIS should provide a discussion to comply with the Executive Order (EO 13112) on invasive species.

Recreation and Access

Recreation and access opportunities that may result from the proposed project could have significant environmental impacts. The impacts from recreation and access should be thoroughly analyzed and reported in the EIS. Impacts such as those from off-road vehicle use can result in habitat destruction, increased sedimentation to water bodies, noise and air pollution. We recommend the EIS disclose of all impacts associated with such activities and describe what actions will be taken to manage recreational and accessibility opportunities in the project area.

Conversely, if current and future recreation activities and experiences will be impacted by the project, these impacts should also be analyzed in the EIS.

Cumulative Impacts

The USARAK Aviation Reorganization project evaluation should assess impacts over the entire area(s) of impact, and it may be of particular importance to consider the effects of other past, present and future projects in the area together with your proposed action, including those by entities other than those affiliated with the Army itself. Only by considering all actions together can one conclude what the impacts on environmental resources are likely to be.

EPA has issued guidance on how we are to provide comments on the assessment of cumulative impacts, *Consideration of Cumulative Impacts in EPA Review of NEPA Documents*, which can be found on EPA's Office of Federal Activities home page at: <http://www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/nepa.html>. The guidance states that in order to assess the adequacy of the cumulative impacts assessment, five key areas should be considered. EPA tries to assess whether the cumulative effects analysis:

1. Identifies resources if any, that are being cumulatively impacted;
2. Determines the appropriate geographic (within natural ecological boundaries) area and the time period over which the effects have occurred and will occur;
3. Looks at all past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions that have affected, are affecting, or would affect resources of concern;
4. Describes a benchmark or baseline; and
5. Includes scientifically defensible threshold levels.

Indirect Impacts

Project evaluation should identify and evaluate potential consequences of the proposed project "outside" the project area boundaries. Because the proposed project could result in impacts outside the project boundary, the project could generate air and water quality impacts in other areas. These and other indirect impacts should be evaluated.

Consultation with Tribal Governments

The proposed project could affect traditional subsistence and cultural practices of area tribal members, as well as those that utilize and obtain subsistence and other traditional resources through barter and trade with the those members. Tribal governments whose members or traditional resources may be impacted, either directly and indirectly, by this action should be invited to consult on a government-to-government basis on this matter, consistent with Executive Order (EO) 13175 (*Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*). EO 13175 states that the U.S. government will continue "to work with Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis to address issues concerning Indian tribal self-government, trust resources, and Indian tribal treaty and other rights." Documentation of these consultations should be included in the EIS.

Consistent with the July 28, 1999, memorandum from the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) to Heads of Federal Agencies, the Army should consider inviting affected Tribal governments to participate in the EIS development process as cooperating agencies. This would provide for the establishment of a mechanism for addressing intergovernmental issues throughout the EIS development process.

Historical and Cultural Resources

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. Since the Ft. Wainwright and Ft. Richardson areas are known for historical Dena'ina and interior Athabascan and turn of the century mining activities, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and/or Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO) may need to be consulted. The Army should also plan to involve the public, and identify other potential consulting parties.

The 1992 amendments to NHPA also place major emphasis on consultation with tribal governments. Consultation must respect tribal sovereignty and the government-to-government relationship between the Federal and tribal governments, as discussed above. Consultation for tribal cultural resources is required under Section 106. Tribal governments must be consulted about actions on or affecting their lands or resources on the same basis and in addition to the SHPO even if not certified by National Park Service. The EIS should evaluate the historic extent and condition of the environment to adequately address impacts to cultural resources of concern to tribal governments. Potential impacts to resources of concern to the tribal governments may include (but are not limited to) impacts to cultural resource areas, archaeological sites, traditional cultural properties of landscapes, sacred sites, and environments with cultural resources significance. The EIS should disclose the Native Alaskan historical and traditional significance of the project area, the importance of ethnobotanical, hunting, fishing, and gathering uses of the area by Alaska Natives, any long term traditional ecological management of the area, and any significant historical events that took place there. The tribal government(s) must be specifically engaged and consulted with in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA.

EPA recommends that the Army initiate consultation with the potentially affected tribal government(s) specific to their interests and concerns about cultural resources. The scope of impacts to cultural resources should include the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts to:

- ▶ Sacred sites
- ▶ Traditional cultural properties or landscapes
- ▶ Hunting, fishing, gathering areas (including impacts to ecosystems that support animals and plants that are or once were part of the Tribes and tribal descendants' traditional resource areas)
- ▶ Access to traditional and current hunting, fishing and gathering areas and species
- ▶ Changes in hydrology or ecological composition of springs, seeps, wetlands and streams, that could be considered sacred or have traditional resource use associations
- ▶ Travel routes that were historically used, and travel routes that may be currently used
- ▶ Historic properties, districts or landscapes

To determine whether the area of potential effect would be eligible for the National Register of Historic places, the perspectives of the tribal government(s) should be considered. Such considerations should include the list above as well as significant events that may have taken place in the past (tribal wars, establishment of trade routes, etc.).

EPA further recommends that a Record of Decision (ROD) not be completed until the consultation process has been fully completed. If adverse effects to traditional cultural properties, sacred sites, or other areas of cultural resource concern are identified, any Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) developed to resolve these concerns under Section 106 should be addressed in the ROD. Unless there is some compelling reason to do otherwise, the Section 106 MOA should be fully executed before the ROD is issued, and the ROD should provide for implementation of the MOA's terms.

Environmental Justice and Public Participation

The EIS should disclose what efforts were taken to ensure effective public participation. In addition, if low income or minority communities may be impacted by the proposed project, the EIS should disclose what efforts were taken to meet environmental justice requirements consistent with EO 12898 (*Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations*). This should include the following:

- ▶ A description of the methodology and criteria utilized for identifying low income and people of color communities, if appropriate; the sources of data utilized for these analyses, and the references utilized for establishing the criteria.
- ▶ A comprehensive accounting of all impacts on low income or minority communities, including (but not limited to) cumulative and indirect impacts, exposure pathways unique to the impacted communities, historic exposures, and impacts to cultural, historic and protected resources. In addition, the EIS needs to determine if the impacts to these communities will be disproportionately higher than those on non-low income or minority communities. For such a determination, the EIS must identify a reference community,

provide a justification for utilizing this reference community, and include a discussion of the methodology for selecting the reference community.

- The EIS must demonstrate that communities, if any, bearing disproportionately high and adverse effects have had the opportunity for meaningful input into the decisions being made about the project. The EIS should describe what was done to inform the communities about the project and the potential impacts it will have on their communities (notices, mailings, fact sheets, briefings, presentations, exhibits, tours, news releases, translations, newsletters, reports, community interviews, surveys, canvassing, telephone hotlines, question and answer sessions, stakeholder meetings, and on scene information), what input was received from the communities, and how that input was utilized in the decisions that were made regarding the project.

Extra care should also be given to schedule meetings and decision points in the EIS process to avoid conflicts with subsistence and other traditional activities whenever possible.

We appreciate the opportunity to participate early in the planning process for this project and are available to discuss issues or answer questions that may arise while you proceed with your project development. Should you have any questions regarding our comments please contact me at (907) 271-6324 or by electronic mail at curtis.jennifer@epa.gov.

Sincerely,



Jennifer Curtis
NEPA Reviewer

Enclosure

EPA's Section 309 Review: The Clean Air Act and NEPA

Office of Federal Activities (2251A)

Quick Reference Brochure

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND THE CLEAN AIR ACT

The Clean Air Act, a law to prevent pollution of a single environmental medium, contains an unusual provision. That provision is Section 309, which authorizes the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to review certain proposed actions of other federal agencies in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and to make those reviews public. If the proposing agency (the "lead" agency) does not make sufficient revisions and the project remains environmentally unsatisfactory, EPA may refer the matter to the President's Council on Environmental Quality for mediation. (See **Highlight A**.)

HIGHLIGHT A: Section 309 of the Clean Air Act

(a) The Administrator shall review and comment in writing on the environmental impact of any matter relating to duties and responsibilities granted pursuant to this Act or other provisions of the authority of the Administrator, contained in any (1) legislation proposed by any Federal department or agency, (2) newly authorized Federal projects for construction and any major Federal agency action (other than a project for construction) to which Section 102(2)(C) of Public Law 91-190 [*] applies, and (3) proposed regulations published by any department or agency of the Federal government. Such written comment shall be made public at the conclusion of any such review.

(b) In the event the Administrator determines that any such legislation, action, or regulation is unsatisfactory from the standpoint of public health or welfare or environmental quality, he shall publish his determination and the matter shall be referred to the Council on Environmental Quality.

[*] NEPA (42 USC 4332(2)(C) et seq.)

Section 309 originated in 1970, the year in which landmark national legislation created new agencies and new requirements for restoring and protecting the environment. Besides NEPA and its creation of CEQ, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and EPA were established, and, at the end of 1970, the Clean Air Act was passed. At that time, many issues of environmental consequence were brewing (see **Highlight B**), one of which--the proposed supersonic transport aircraft (SST)--became a crucial test of NEPA. (See **The National Environmental Policy Act** section, below.)

The lead agency for the SST project, the Department of Transportation (DOT), chose not to disclose EPA's comments on the NEPA-required environmental impact statement (EIS) before having issued its final decision, construing NEPA to contain no explicit public disclosure requirements. Although later CEQ regulations under the Act would clarify this ambiguity, the Congress had a vehicle at hand in which to make its point: the draft Clean Air Act. Senator Edmund Muskie, sponsor of Section 309, said to the Senate when submitting the conference report, that as soon as EPA has completed its review of a proposed action, it must make its written comments public, and "not when the environmental impact agency decides the public should be informed." (116 *Cong. Rec.* S-20602, Dec. 18, 1970)

HIGHLIGHT B: When NEPA Was New: 1970-1971 Issues

- o Trans-Alaska oil pipeline and the North Slope-Valdez route
- o Supersonic transport aircraft
- o Cross-Florida Barge Canal
- o Clearcutting "areas of scenic beauty" in national forests
- o Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway
- o Dredging and filling in wetlands
- o Calvert Cliffs (MD) nuclear power plant

To correct another ambiguity of NEPA, Section 309 places the requirement to review EISs upon EPA because NEPA "does not assure that Federal environmental agencies will effectively participate in the decision-making process. It is essential that mission-oriented Federal agencies have access to environmental expertise in order to give adequate consideration to environmental factors." (*Sen. Rept.* No. 91-1196, 91st Cong., 2d Sess. 43, 1970) Consequently, EPA has reviewed most of the approximately 25,000 draft and final EISs produced since the passage of NEPA.

Section 309 confers upon EPA broad review responsibilities for proposed federal actions. (See **Highlight C.**) The EPA Administrator has delegated responsibility of national program manager to the Office of Federal Activities (OFA), and to the ten EPA Regional Administrators for review of regional specific actions. OFA has developed a set of criteria for rating draft EISs. The rating system provides a basis upon which EPA makes recommendations to the lead agency for improving the draft. If improvements are not made in the final EIS, EPA may refer the final EIS to CEQ. (See sections on **The National Environmental Policy Act** and **Referrals**, below.)

HIGHLIGHT C: Materials Which EPA Reviews Under Section 309 Authority

- o Proposed legislation
- o Proposed regulation
- o Environmental assessment (EA)
- o Environmental impact statement (EIS), draft and final
- o Any proposal that the lead agency maintains does not require an EIS but that EPA believes constitutes a major federal action significantly affecting the environment so as to require an EIS.

Figure 1: EPA's Criteria for Sec. 309 Review of Impact Statements

Rating Environmental Impacts:

LO--Lack of Objections

EC--Environmental Concerns--Impacts identified that should be avoided. Mitigation measures may be required.

EO--Environmental Objections--Significant impacts identified. Corrective measures may require substantial changes to the proposed action or consideration of another alternative, including any that was either previously unaddressed or eliminated from the study, or the no-action alternative).

Reasons can include:

- o violation of a federal environmental standard;
- o violation of the federal agency's own environmental standard;
- o violation of an EPA policy declaration;
- o potential for significant environmental degradation; or,
- o precedent-setting for future actions that collectively could result in significant environmental impacts.

EU--Environmentally Unsatisfactory--Impacts identified are so severe that the action must not proceed as proposed. If these deficiencies are not corrected in the final EIS, EPA may refer the EIS to CEQ. Reasons, in addition to impacts identified, can include:

- o substantial violation of a federal environmental standard;
- o severity, duration, or geographical extent of impacts that warrants special attention; or,
- o national importance, due to threat to national environmental resources or policies.

Rating Adequacy of the Impact Statement:

- 1 (Adequate)--No further information is required for review.**
- 2 (Insufficient Information)--Either more information is needed for review, or other alternatives should be evaluated. The identified additional information or analysis should be included in the final EIS.**
- 3 (Inadequate)--Seriously lacking in information or analysis to address potentially significant environmental impacts. The draft EIS does not meet NEPA and/or Section 309 requirements. If not revised or supplemented and provided again as a draft EIS for public comment, EPA may refer the EIS to CEQ.**

(See Selected Publications, below: *EPA's Policy and Procedures for the Review of Federal Actions Impacting the Environment.*)

Annually, OFA and its regional counterparts review about 500 EISs and some 2000 other actions (see Figures 1 and 2). Among the variety of proposed actions that may be reviewed, besides that for which an agency provides an impact statement, are: legislation proposed by a federal agency; a proposed agency regulation; the renewal of an action originally approved before the enactment of NEPA; a proposal for which an agency has determined that no impact statement is needed, whether or not the agency has published a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI); and, an action that is actually a segment of either a program or a reasonably expected succession of actions that could result in a cumulative negative impact on human health or welfare or the environment.

In addition to conducting environmental reviews, OFA develops guidance materials and provides training courses on NEPA and Section 309 requirements for EPA regional staff, and promotes coordination between EPA offices and other federal agencies.

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT AND CEQ

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA, 42 *USC* 4321 et seq.) was enacted on January 1, 1970 in recognition of the widening influence on the human and natural environment that individual federal agency actions can exert. With its stated purpose (see **Highlight D**) and with heightened public awareness of environmental quality questions, NEPA makes its goals and policies "supplemental to those set forth in existing authorities of Federal agencies" (NEPA, Section 105). In this way, the agencies' authorizing statutes were amended to include NEPA requirements.

Title I of NEPA requires the federal government to use all practicable means to preserve and maintain conditions under which human beings can coexist with the natural world in productive harmony. Section 102 directs federal agencies to lend appropriate support to initiatives and programs meant to anticipate and prevent degradation of world environmental quality. Further, this section requires federal agencies to incorporate environmental considerations in their decision-making, using a systematic, interdisciplinary approach.

Title II of NEPA establishes the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ, or the Council). Two months after enactment of NEPA, the President issued Executive Order 11514 authorizing CEQ to guide the Sec. 102 process. Under this order, the Council immediately published guidelines, followed in 1978 by regulations (40 *CFR* Parts 1500-1508) requiring all Federal agencies to issue NEPA regulations consistent with CEQ's. Advisory to the President, CEQ conducts studies, prepares the annual Environmental Quality Report to Congress, and reviews EISs. Moreover, CEQ mediates interagency disputes concerning environmental analyses of matters of national importance. (See **Referrals** section, below.)

HIGHLIGHT D: The Purposes of NEPA

The purposes of this Act are: To declare a national policy which will encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment; to promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man; to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation; and to establish a Council on Environmental Quality.

(PL 91-190, 42 *USC* 4321 et seq.)

As evidence of compliance with the NEPA Section 102 provisions for a proposed major action that could significantly affect the environment, CEQ requires the lead agency to prepare a detailed written statement addressing NEPA concerns, i.e., an EIS (40 *CFR* Part 1501). The lead agency may first prepare an environmental assessment (EA), which is a concise public document (40 *CFR* Part 1501.3) that determines whether an EIS or a FONSI (40 *CFR* Part 1501.4(e)) should be prepared. An EA is not necessary, however, if the agency has decided at the outset to prepare an EIS.

For review, the lead agency provides the EIS to those federal agencies having statutory jurisdiction or special expertise, as well as to appropriate other federal, state, and local agencies; Indian tribes, when the proposed action might impact tribal lands; and, the interested or affected public (40 *CFR* Part 1503.1). Once the EIS is final, the lead agency must file it formally, simultaneously making it available to the public, together with the reviewers' comments and the lead agency's responses to those comments (40 *CFR* Part 1506.9). The CEQ regulations designate EPA the official recipient of all final EISs, which responsibility the EPA Administrator delegates to OFA.

REFERRALS TO THE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

The "predecision referrals" provision (40 *CFR* Part 1504) enables any federal agency under NEPA to refer another agency's final EIS to CEQ during the 30-day waiting period before a lead agency can proceed with the action. On the other hand, Section 309 authorizes EPA to refer to CEQ a broader range of federal activities, not only actions for which EISs are prepared. The CEQ regulations (40 *CFR* 1504.1(b)) implement Section 309 of the Clean Air Act, acknowledging that EPA has been assigned more extensive review and referral authority than the other agencies (see **Highlight C**).

Within 25 days after the lead agency has made the final EIS available to the public, the referring agency must provide early notification to that agency about its intention, and make its referral in writing to CEQ. The lead agency, once it has received written notification from CEQ, is to respond in writing within 25 days. During that same period, other agencies and the public may submit written comments to CEQ. Then CEQ may publish Findings and Recommendations; mediate between the disputing agencies; hold public meetings or hearings; refer irreconcilable disputes to the Executive Office of the President for action; or, conclude either that the issue is not of national importance or that insufficient information has been submitted upon which to base a decision.

In the time since the referral process was formally established in 1973, agencies have referred a total of 24 proposed federal actions to CEQ. Of these, EPA was responsible for 15, of which one was referred jointly with the Department of the Interior (DOI). (See **Figure 2** for EPA regional environmental review offices.) So far, in no case has CEQ made a formal referral to the Office of the President. Most often, CEQ has issued Findings and Recommendations. In a few cases the lead agency has withdrawn the proposal, and in three cases CEQ determined that the issue was not a matter of national importance.

In 1989, CEQ upheld EPA's Section 309 referral authority. At issue was a DOI Bureau of Reclamation proposal to renew longterm water contracts for irrigation operations of the Friant Unit in the Central Valley Project of California. The reason for referral was that no EIS had been prepared on the contract renewals, which individually and in the aggregate were likely to result in unsatisfactory environmental effects. In response, DOI questioned EPA's right to challenge the agency's decision that no EIS was needed. In rejecting that argument, CEQ established a precedent, that is, affirmed that EPA may identify a major federal action significantly affecting the environment, even though the lead agency disagrees.

Figure 2: EPA'S REGIONAL SECTION 309 REVIEWERS

REGION 1 : (617) 918-1051
Office of Environmental Review
JFK Federal Bldg.
Boston, MA 02203-0001

REGION 2 : (212) 637-3504
Envir. Planning & Protection
290 Broadway
New York, NY 10007-1866

REGION 3 : (215) 814-2705
Envir. Programs Branch
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

REGION 4 : (404) 562-9611
Office of Envir. Assessment
61 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, GA 30303

REGION 5 : (312) 886-9750
Federal Activities program
77 West Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604-3507

REGION 6 : (214) 665-7451
Office - Planning & Coordination
1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 1200
Dallas, TX 75270-2733

REGION 7 : (913) 551-7148
Environmental Review
726 Minnesota Avenue
Kansas City, KS 66101

REGION 8 : (303) 312-6228
Ecosystem Protection Program
999 18th Street, Suite 500
Denver, CO 80202-2466

REGION 9 : (415) 744-1584
Office of Federal Activities
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

REGION 10 : (206) 553-8574
Ecosystems & Communities
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Caldwell, Lynton K., *Science and the National Environmental Policy Act; Redirecting Policy Through Procedural Reform*. University of Alabama Press, c1982.

Congressional Record, vol. 166, p. S-20602 (Dec. 18, 1970).

Healy, Martin, "The Environmental Protection Agency's Duty to Oversee NEPA's Implementation: Section 309 of the Clean Air Act," *Environmental Law Reporter*, 3 ELR 50071 (1973).

Liroff, Richard, "The Council on Environmental Quality," *Environmental Law Reporter*, 3 ELR 50051 (1973).

Policies and Procedures for the Review of Federal Actions Impacting the Environment. U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Enforcement, Office of Federal Activities, Pub. No. 1640 (rev. 1984).

Procedures for Implementing the Requirements of the Council on Environmental Quality on the National Environmental Policy Act. U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, 40 CFR Part 6.

Rand, Sally and Tawater, Mark Steven, *Environmental Referrals and the Council on Environmental Quality*. Washington, D. C., Environmental Law Institute, 1986.

Regulations For Implementing the Procedural Provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act. U. S. Executive Office of the President, Council on Environmental Quality, 40 CFR Parts 1500-1508 (reprint, as of July 1, 1986). Contents include: the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended in 1975; the Clean Air Act, Section 309; and, Executive Order 11514, as amended by Executive Order 11991.

Senate Report No. 91-1196, 91st Congress, 2nd Session, p. 43 (1970).

Section B.4
Section 106 Letter



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT WAINWRIGHT
1060 GAFFNEY ROAD #6000
FORT WAINWRIGHT, ALASKA 99703-6000

FEB 23 2009

Directorate of Public Works

SUBJECT: Aviation Stationing, Fort Wainwright (FWA)

Judith E. Bittner
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of History and Archaeology
550 West Seventh Ave., Suite 1310
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-1365

Dear Ms. Bittner:

This letter is to inform the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) of U.S. Army Garrison Fort Wainwright, Alaska's (USAG FWA) finding of "**Historic Properties Adversely Affected**" for the Aviation Stationing undertaking. This letter also outlines USAG FWA's identification and evaluation of contributing and non-contributing elements of the Cold War Historic District, and summarizes past consultation and the reinitiating of the Section 106 consultation.

The Army proposes to reorganize and augment its aviation assets in Alaska to become a front-line aviation unit with an increased combat-readiness capacity. This undertaking includes stationing of additional Soldiers and helicopters, construction of a number of facilities in FWA's cantonment, and increased aviation training on Army lands and within airspace in Alaska. The purpose of this undertaking is to enhance USARAK aviation capabilities, improve training opportunities for existing USARAK forces, and improve the Army's ability to support worldwide military operations.

Determination of "Historic Properties Adversely Affected"

USAG FWA finds that the Aviation Stationing undertaking has the potential to adversely affect historic properties, especially those contributing to the Ladd Field National Historic Landmark (NHL), because of new infill construction inside the NHL; effects to the view shed between Hangar 1 and Hangars 2 and 3 as a result of construction of a new helicopter hangar; and the potential change in use of Hangars 2 and 3.

Approximately 2,375,434 square feet (54.5 acres) of new facilities would be built, including barracks, hangars, helicopter and vehicle parking and support facilities to support aviation stationing in Alaska. All new construction would be south of the Ladd Field flight line, with a majority of the facilities, including new helicopter hangars and storage facilities, located within the NHL. The size of the new hangars would be out of scale with many of the existing historic buildings located within the NHL. Also, certain

areas immediately adjacent to structures within the NHL would be used as outdoor parking for helicopters. These infill construction actions would result in direct impacts to the historic integrity of the NHL, affecting its setting, feeling, and association with WWII.

In addition, construction of new hangars would have a direct affect on one of the primary viewsheds of the NHL. The new hangar to support Chinook helicopters will be sited directly within the view shed between Hangar 1 and Hangars 2 and 3. This siting action would result in direct impacts to the historic integrity of the NHL, affecting its setting and feeling.

Hangars 2 and 3 will continue to be utilized for aviation purposes until the new hangars are constructed, at which time their use may change from aviation related activities. The future use of Hangars 2 and 3 and any associated potential adverse effects are unknown at this time, thus having a potential for an adverse effect.

The following three existing structures would be demolished as part of this undertaking: Building 3475 (shipping/receiving and administrative facility), Building 3477 (vehicle maintenance shop), and Building 3011 (Water Treatment Building). None of the three buildings to be demolished are listed on or considered eligible for the NRHP. Buildings 3475 and 3477 lie outside the boundaries of both the Ladd Field NHL and the Cold War Historic District. Neither building is considered individually eligible for the NRHP under any criterion. Building 3011, constructed in 1949, lies within the boundary of the Cold War Historic District but is a noncontributing element to the district. (Please see enclosed building surveys for details on these properties.)

Construction at FWA would require the use of heavy machinery throughout the site for site preparation, to include vegetation clearing and site grading for building foundations, as well as material transport and delivery. Construction-related ground disturbance would not result in direct impacts to archaeological resources because the location of the new facilities would be in areas that have a low probability for archaeological resources. Potential impacts to archaeological resources through inadvertent discovery, however, could occur during construction.

Identifying and Evaluating Cold War Historic District Properties for this Undertaking

A survey of the Cold War Historic District (HD) and surrounding properties was conducted in the summer of 2008 for a reevaluation of the HD. Those findings have not been finalized as USAG FWA has not fully consulted with the Alaska SHPO and other consulting parties on the findings. For this undertaking, USAG FWA will take the most conservative approach to the Cold War Historic District. All previously agreed upon contributing properties (within the 2004 boundary) and those added to the district from this recent survey (twelve properties) will be considered contributing properties to the Cold War Historic District for this undertaking. (Please see enclosed map.)

Past Consultation and Reinitiating of Section 106 Consultations

USAG FWA originally initiated Section 106 consultation for Aviation Stationing in January of 2006. For two years, the Army, NPS, SHPO, ACHP, and local consulting parties consulted on an undertaking that included the demolition of Hangars 2 and 3. (Please see enclosed table.) In 2008, after receiving substantial comments from the consulting parties and after further internal Army scoping, USAG FWA modified the undertaking by removing the demolition of Hangars 2 and 3. In November 2008, the Alaska SHPO staff asked if USAG FWA would like to reinitiate the Section 106 consultation as the undertaking has substantially changed and the USAG FWA agreed. To reinitiate, USAG FWA sent invitation letters to over 100 organizations to ask if they would like to participate in the consultation. Since November 2008, USAG FWA (in cooperation with NPS, SHPO, ACHP, and local consulting parties) has conducted a series of meetings addressing different steps in the Section 106 consultation, and USAG FWA has several future meetings scheduled to resolve the adverse effects through minimization and mitigation in the framework of a Programmatic Agreement. (Please see enclosed schedule.)

Copies of this letter have also been furnished to our consulting parties: Tanana Yukon Historical Society and the Fairbanks North Star Borough Historic Preservation Commission. If you have questions concerning this submittal, please contact Lisa Graham, Acting Cultural Resource Manager, at 361-3002.

Sincerely,



Michael Meeks
Director, Directorate of Public Works

Enclosures

Building Inventory: Fort Wainwright, Alaska

AHRS NO:	FAI-01330	SITE NAME:	Building 3011: Water Treatment
ARMY BUILDING NO:	3011		

General Property Information

Address:	South side of Montgomery Road across from Hangar 2.	City:	Fort Wainwright		
Historic Name:	Water Treatment				
Owner:	US Army Alaska, Fort Wainwright	Owner Address:	Fort Wainwright, Alaska		
GPS Coordinate:	WGS84	USGS Quad:	Fairbanks D2		
Section:	18	Township:	1S	Range:	1E
Zoning:	UTM 6N	Northing:	7189609.52452	Easting:	469686.627892

Historic Associations

Resource Type:	Structure
Original Owner:	US Army Air Corps, Ladd Field
Builder:	Unknown
Significant Person:	No Known
Significant Event:	Support and Logistics
Construction Date:	1949
Date Moved:	N/A
Destruction Date:	N/A
Reconstruction Date:	N/A
Historic Function:	Waterworks
Current Function:	Waterworks
Cultural Affiliation:	Euro-American

NRHP STATUS

NRHP District

☐ NHL ☐ Cold War ☒ None

NHL District

☐ Contributor ☐ Non-Contributor

Evaluation Date: 1984

Reevaluation Date:

NRHP Cold War Historic District

☐ Contributor ☐ Non-Contributor

Evaluation Date: 10/2007

Reevaluation Date:

☐ NRHP Individually Eligible

Evaluation Date: 10/2007

Reevaluation Date:

☐ HABS Documentation

Level:

Recordation Date:

☐ HAER Documentation

Level:

Recordation Date:

Building Inventory: Fort Wainwright, Alaska

AHRS NO:	FAI-01330	SITE NAME:	Building 3011: Water Treatment
ARMY BUILDING NO:	3011		

Architectural Information

Architectural Style:	Military Vernacular	Stories:	1
Building Type:	Utilitarian	Plan:	Rectangular
Ancillary Structure:			
Structural System:	Roof Shape:	Other Materials:	
Reinforced Concrete	Gable	Metal	
	Flat		
Exterior Wall Materials:	Roof Features:	Special Features:	
Concrete Block	Attic Vent	None	
Foundation Materials:	Roof Materials:		
Concrete			

Setting Description:
Cantonment, South Post, near airfield. Building 3011 lies just across Montgomery Rd. from the Hangars 2 and 3 area to the north. Hangars 2 and 3 and the airfield are the dominant features of the area. Cold War-era barracks area lies to the south on Neely Rd. Engineering/industrial support area is to the west, past Meridian Rd.

Architectural Description:
Building 3011 is a one-story, rectangular, military vernacular, concrete building with an overlapping shallow gable roof and a concrete foundation. There is a small attic vent. The building is simply fenestrated. It measures 56 feet wide by 109 feet long. The top of the building has dark metal banding. The main elevation is the north elevation, although this building does not have any over arching detail to identify it as such. The north elevation's fenestration is limited to 3 personnel doors and 2 vents. The east elevation has one personnel door slightly off-center of the gable. The west end of the building is slightly greater in height than the east end. There are concrete pilasters on each elevation. The south elevation lacks fenestration, with the exception of one personnel door in the west end of the elevation. The west elevation is similar to the east elevation, with a single personnel door located slightly off-center of the gable.

Alterations

Year	Description	Comment
1977	An addition was constructed onto the pumphouse. The addition measures 27 feet wide by 56 feet long plus a 12-foot-by-15-foot-long offset.	
1980	The personnel doors were replaced with the appropriate hardware.	

Building Inventory: Fort Wainwright, Alaska

AHRS NO: FAI-01330
ARMY BUILDING NO: 3011

SITE NAME: Building 3011: Water Treatment

Building Evaluation

Criteria Evaluations

Individual NRHP Listing Criteria Evaluation:

Building 3011 does not have any individual associations with significant events or trends in US or Alaska history. It is not associated with significant persons and it does not exemplify a type, period, or method of construction. Therefore, this building is ineligible for listing on the NRHP under any criterion.

NHL Criteria Evaluation:

N/A

NRHP Cold War Historic District Criteria Evaluation:

The Cold War Historic District is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the strategic aerial reconnaissance, air defense, and Arctic research missions of the Cold War. The themes within these missions are Detect and Monitor, Communications, Intercept and Respond, Guard and Defend, Training and Readiness, Research, and Support and Logistics. Building 3011 is a non-contributing element of the Cold War Historic District as it is not mission related.

Description of Integrity:

Building 3011 retains a fair degree of architectural integrity. Modifications include new personnel doors and an addition to the pump house. The documented and observed alterations interfere with the overall architectural integrity of the structure. Although there have been exterior modifications, the property retains integrity of location, setting, and association.

Statement of Significance:

In the earliest years of the Cold War, from 1946 to 1949, Ladd AFB hosted some of the USAF's first long-range strategic aerial reconnaissance units. From 1947 to 1959, the USAF constructed over 300 new buildings on the installation to support its Cold War missions and personnel. The majority of these were family housing, barracks, support facilities, and utility infrastructure. Mission related construction included hangars, ammo storage, shops, communications facilities, and airfield improvements. During the period of significance, 1945 to 1961, Ladd AFB was a vital part of the US Cold War mission. The Cold War Historic District is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the strategic aerial reconnaissance, air defense, and Arctic research missions of the Cold War. The themes within these missions are Detect and Monitor, Communications, Intercept and Respond, Guard and Defend, Training and Readiness, Research, and Support and Logistics. While Building 3011 lies within the boundaries of the Cold War Historic District, it is not associated with any significant themes of the Cold War mission and is considered a non-contributing element of the district because it is not mission related. Building 3011 does not have any individual associations with significant events or trends in US or Alaska history. It is not associated with significant persons and it does not exemplify a type, period, or method of construction. This resource does not appear to be eligible for individual listing in the NRHP under any criterion.

Bibliographical References:

Fort Wainwright Building Inventory Card. Alaska Heritage Resources Survey. Architectural Inventory Form. Price and Sackett, "Northern Defenders: Cold War Context of Ladd Air Force Base, Fairbanks, Alaska 1947–1961," 2001. CH2M HILL and Northern Land Use Research, Draft Report, "The Cold War Historic Context of Fort Wainwright and Ladd Air Force Base, 1946–1991," 2007.

Building Inventory: Fort Wainwright, Alaska

AHRS NO:	FAI-01330	SITE NAME:	Building 3011: Water Treatment
ARMY BUILDING NO:	3011		

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo Year: 2006 Description: East elevation
Photo File: 3011 - e elev.jpg



Building Inventory: Fort Wainwright, Alaska

AHRS NO:	FAI-01330	SITE NAME:	Building 3011: Water Treatment
ARMY BUILDING NO:	3011		

Photo Year: 2006 Description: Northwest oblique

Photo File: 3011 - nw obliq.jpg



Building Inventory: Fort Wainwright, Alaska

AHRS NO:	FAI-01330	SITE NAME:	Building 3011: Water Treatment
ARMY BUILDING NO:	3011		

Photo Year: 2006 Description: South elevation

Photo File: 3011 - s elev.jpg



Building Inventory: Fort Wainwright, Alaska

AHRS NO:	FAI-01548	SITE NAME:	Electronic Maintenance Shop
ARMY BUILDING NO:	3475		

General Property Information

Address:	On Chippewa Avenue, west of the intersection of Chippewa and Luzon Avenues	City:	Fort Wainwright		
Historic Name:	Vehicle Maintenance Shop				
Owner:	US Army	Owner Address:	Fort Wainwright		
GPS Coordinate:	N/A	USGS Quad:	Fairbanks D2		
Section:	7	Township:	1S	Range:	1E
Zoning:	N/A	Northing:	N/A	Easting:	N/A

Historic Associations

Resource Type:	Building
Original Owner:	US Army
Builder:	Corps of Engineers
Significant Person:	No Known
Significant Event:	N/A
Construction Date:	1958
Date Moved:	N/A
Destruction Date:	N/A
Reconstruction Date:	N/A
Historic Function:	Road Related Vehicular
Current Function:	Other
Cultural Affiliation:	Euro-American

NRHP STATUS

NRHP District

☐ NHL ☐ Cold War ☒ None

NHL District

☐ Contributor ☐ Non-Contributor

Evaluation Date:

Reevaluation Date:

NRHP Cold War Historic District

☐ Contributor ☐ Non-Contributor

Evaluation Date: 9/2008

Reevaluation Date:

☐ NRHP Individually Eligible

Evaluation Date:

Reevaluation Date:

☐ HABS Documentation

Level:

Recordation Date:

☐ HAER Documentation

Level:

Recordation Date:

Building Inventory: Fort Wainwright, Alaska

AHRS NO:	FAI-01548	SITE NAME:	Electronic Maintenance Shop
ARMY BUILDING NO:	3475		

Architectural Information

Architectural Style:	No Style	Stories:	1
Building Type:	Utilitarian	Plan:	Rectangular
Ancillary Structure:	N/A		
Structural System:	Reinforced Concrete	Roof Shape:	Front Gable
		Other Materials:	N/A
Exterior Wall Materials:	Concrete	Roof Features:	N/A
		Special Features:	N/A
Foundation Materials:	Concrete	Roof Materials:	Metal Steel

Setting Description:
Cantonment, South Post. Located due north of the Alaska Railroad and due south of Monterey Lakes. Bordered on the north by Mihiel Avenue; on the west by South Gate Road; on south by Chippewa Avenue; on the east by Buildings 3477 and 3479 and Luzon Avenue. The landscape encompasses a grassy, flat terrain with watersheds within the vicinity. Fort Wainwright, located north of the Alaska Range in the Alaskan Interior is bordered on the south by the Richardson Highway; on the north by the Chena River and Birch Hill; on the east by the Chena River and Chena Bend Golf Course; on the west by the Steese Highway. The setting retains its integrity as a vehicle maintenance shop on the landscape at Fort Wainwright.

Architectural Description:
Constructed in 1958, Building 3475 is a single story building of concrete panel and steel construction. The square footage of the building has transitioned over time from 21,433' to 19,670'. The building has a concrete foundation and a composite, front-gabled roof. The south elevation, or façade, of the building has a central garage bay where the building projects outward. A personnel entrance is west of the garage bay; a horizontal, slider window is at the eastern section. Across the east elevation are several personnel entrances and several varying window fenestrations ranging from horizontal slider to 2/2 single-hung sash. The personnel entrances along the east elevation show visible signs of weathering and deterioration. The metal canopies above the entrances are in poor condition and may pose a safety hazard. The west elevation has a personnel entrance at the southern section of the elevation. The original door has been replaced with a wood door. A shed roof addition with a personnel entrance projects outward at the northern section of the elevation. The north elevation, or rear, of the building is covered in corrugated metal panel siding. A garage bay is at the center of the elevation. The building functions as a vehicle and electronic maintenance shop.

Alterations

Year	Description	Comment
1963	Addition of two pre-fab buildings. Real Property Card indicates a square footage measuring 1,608'. Card dates July 12, 1963.	
1978	Cut openings in block wall and installed two windows. Card dates March 13, 1978.	
1988	Exterior of building painted. Real Property Card is marked 1984, but documented 1988. Card dates February 1, 1988.	
1994	Per Real Property card, decreased square footage (removed wooden extension). Card dates November 16, 1994.	
2002	Per Real Property card, decreased square footage by 179' from 19,849' to 19,670'. Card dates March 14, 2002.	

Building Inventory: Fort Wainwright, Alaska

AHRS NO: FAI-01548

SITE NAME: Electronic Maintenance Shop

ARMY BUILDING NO: 3475

Building Evaluation

Criteria Evaluations

Individual NRHP Listing Criteria Evaluation:

Building 3475 does not have any individual associations with significant events or trends in US or Alaska history (Criterion A), significant persons (Criterion B), nor does the building exemplify an exceptional type, period, or method of construction (Criterion C), nor has it yielded or is it likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D). Therefore, Building 3475 is not eligible for individual listing in the NRHP under any criteria.

NHL Criteria Evaluation:

NRHP Cold War Historic District Criteria Evaluation:

While Building 3475, a military, vernacular building, utilitarian in design, lies within the period of significance of the Cold War, the building has no direct relationship to Fort Wainwright's Cold War mission beginning in 1961, nor does it have a direct relationship with Ladd Field's Cold War mission prior to 1961.

Description of Integrity:

Though Building 3475 retains its architectural integrity of location, setting, and association, due to numerous alterations and additions, the building has lost its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

Statement of Significance:

During the years prior to World War II (WWII), the potential for war influenced political and military leaders to advocate for building military bases in Alaska. When war threatened the United States in 1939, Congress granted \$4 million to construct an Army cold weather experiment station at Fairbanks. With federal appropriations in place, Ladd Field was constructed to test aircraft operations in arctic conditions. When war broke out with Japan in 1941, Ladd Field became a critical link in the Alaska-Siberian Lend Lease route. From 1942 until the fall of 1945, American crews flew nearly 8,000 aircraft to Ladd Field, where the planes were turned over to Soviet air crews for the continued flight to the east. Ultimately, the planes were used by the Soviets against Germany.

The outset of the Cold War in 1946 brought significant changes to the organization of the United States Army and to Ladd Field itself. The Army Air Corps separated from the Army and became the U.S. Air Force by an act of Congress in 1947. At that time, Ladd Field came under Air Force control and the installation's name changed to Ladd Air Force Base. As one of the northernmost U.S. airbases, Ladd AFB served as a strategically important military hub, with both the Air Force and Army utilizing the base. Under the Air Force, base missions included air defense, strategic reconnaissance, and arctic research. On January 1, 1961, the Army reassumed control of Ladd Air Force Base and renamed the installation Fort Wainwright after General Jonathan M. Wainwright.

Fort Wainwright's primary mission was to provide training and administrative support for Army Forces in Alaska, as well as ground and NIKE missile air defense.

Evaluation of Cold War resources at Fort Wainwright must recognize the two main time periods in the installation's Cold War history: (1) operation as Ladd Air Force Base, an installation of the U.S. Air Force, from 1947 to 1961 and (2) as Fort Wainwright, an installation of the U.S. Army from 1961 to 1991. The Alaska SHPO has identified five Cold War themes for the state: Defense, Detection and Monitoring, Interception and Response, Communication, and Research.

According to the Cold War Resources Inventory United States Army Alaska, "Development associated with the mission of the Air Force on Ladd Field AFB left the greatest imprint on the installation." Facilities constructed at Fort Wainwright outside of present-day Ladd Field National Historic Landmark from 1946 to 1991 included hangars, batteries, ammo storage shops, bunkers, and training ranges, as well as support facilities (family housing, barracks, maintenance facilities, and utility infrastructure) that fall under the category of Base Operations property types. In accordance with the U.S. Army Environmental Center's Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties, Base Operations facilities have no direct relation to the Cold War mission. In essence, these types of properties were associated with standard military operations and would have been constructed with or without the Cold War. Therefore, they do not reflect the base's Cold War mission and do not hold historical significance for that era.

Bibliographical References:

U.S. Army Alaska. 2007. The Army in Alaska, 2007 Installation Guide. Prepared by the U.S. Army, Alaska (www.usarak.army.mil). Blythe, Jeff. 2000. Cold War Resources Inventory, United States Army Alaska, Fort Wainwright, Alaska. Prepared by Center for Ecological Management of Military Lands, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO. and Gene Stout & Associates, Loveland, CO. Real Property records, Public Works, Fort Wainwright, Alaska.
2000 Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties. Prepared by the U.S. Army Environmental Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.
Center for Ecological Management of Military Lands

Building Inventory: Fort Wainwright, Alaska

AHRS NO:	FAI-01548	SITE NAME: Electronic Maintenance Shop
ARMY BUILDING NO:	3475	

1998 Cold War Resources Inventory, United States Army Alaska, Fort Richardson, Fort Wainwright, and Fort Greely. Prepared by Center for Ecological Management of Military Lands, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO., Gene Stout & Associates, Loveland, CO., and Jeff Blythe.

U.S. Army Garrison Alaska

2005 Historic Properties Component of the Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan 2006-2010 for Certification and Implementation under the Army Alternate Procedures to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The Army Alaska

2007 The Army in Alaska, Welcome to the Great Land. 2007 Installation Guide, Fort Richardson, Fort Wainwright, and Fort Greely.

www.usarak.army.mil/main/ArmyInAk/armyinalaska.htm April 2008.

Building Inventory: Fort Wainwright, Alaska

AHRS NO:	FAI-01548	SITE NAME:	Electronic Maintenance Shop
ARMY BUILDING NO:	3475		

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo Year: 2008 Description: oblique (sw corner)

Photo File: IMG_0070.JPG



Building Inventory: Fort Wainwright, Alaska

AHRS NO:	FAI-01548	SITE NAME:	Electronic Maintenance Shop
ARMY BUILDING NO:	3475		

Photo Year: 2008 Description: east elevation (detail) doorway

Photo File: IMG_0069.JPG



Building Inventory: Fort Wainwright, Alaska

AHRS NO:	FAI-01548	SITE NAME:	Electronic Maintenance Shop
ARMY BUILDING NO:	3475		

Photo Year: 2008 Description: south elevation (detail) (façade) rebar

Photo File: IMG_0068.JPG



Building Inventory: Fort Wainwright, Alaska

AHRS NO:	FAI-01548	SITE NAME:	Electronic Maintenance Shop
ARMY BUILDING NO:	3475		

Photo Year: 2008 Description: north elevation

Photo File: IMG_0067.JPG



Building Inventory: Fort Wainwright, Alaska

AHRS NO:	FAI-01548	SITE NAME:	Electronic Maintenance Shop
ARMY BUILDING NO:	3475		

Photo Year: 2008 Description: west elevation (detail) doorway

Photo File: IMG_0066.JPG



Building Inventory: Fort Wainwright, Alaska

AHRS NO:	FAI-01548	SITE NAME:	Electronic Maintenance Shop
ARMY BUILDING NO:	3475		

Photo Year: 2008 Description: south (façade)

Photo File: IMG_0062.JPG



Building Inventory: Fort Wainwright, Alaska

AHRS NO:	FAI-01548	SITE NAME:	Electronic Maintenance Shop
ARMY BUILDING NO:	3475		

Photo Year: 2008 Description: east elevation (south end)

Photo File: IMG_0063.JPG



Building Inventory: Fort Wainwright, Alaska

AHRS NO:	FAI-01548	SITE NAME:	Electronic Maintenance Shop
ARMY BUILDING NO:	3475		

Photo Year: 2008 Description: east elevation (north end)

Photo File: IMG_0064.JPG



Building Inventory: Fort Wainwright, Alaska

AHRS NO:	FAI-01548	SITE NAME:	Electronic Maintenance Shop
ARMY BUILDING NO:	3475		

Photo Year: 2008 Description: west elevation

Photo File: IMG_0065.JPG



Building Inventory: Fort Wainwright, Alaska

AHRS NO:	FAI-01549	SITE NAME:	Vehicle Maintenance Shop
ARMY BUILDING NO:	3477		

General Property Information

Address:	On Chippewa Avenue, west of the intersection of Chippewa and Luzon Avenues	City:	Fort Wainwright		
Historic Name:	Vehicle Maintenance Shop				
Owner:	US Army	Owner Address:	Fort Wainwright		
GPS Coordinate:	WGS84	USGS Quad:	Fairbanks D2		
Section:	7	Township:	1S	Range:	1E
Zoning:	UTM 6N	Northing:	7188213.06332373	Easting:	470627.30185156

Historic Associations

Resource Type:	Building
Original Owner:	US Army
Builder:	Corps of Engineers
Significant Person:	No Known
Significant Event:	N/A
Construction Date:	1957
Date Moved:	N/A
Destruction Date:	N/A
Reconstruction Date:	N/A
Historic Function:	Road Related Vehicular
Current Function:	Road Related Vehicular
Cultural Affiliation:	Euro-American

NRHP STATUS

NRHP District

☐ NHL ☐ Cold War ☒ None

NHL District

☐ Contributor ☐ Non-Contributor

Evaluation Date:

Reevaluation Date:

NRHP Cold War Historic District

☐ Contributor ☐ Non-Contributor

Evaluation Date: 9/2008

Reevaluation Date:

☐ NRHP Individually Eligible

Evaluation Date:

Reevaluation Date:

☐ HABS Documentation

Level:

Recordation Date:

☐ HAER Documentation

Level:

Recordation Date:

Building Inventory: Fort Wainwright, Alaska

AHRS NO:	FAI-01549	SITE NAME:	Vehicle Maintenance Shop
ARMY BUILDING NO:	3477		

Architectural Information

Architectural Style:	No Style	Stories:	2
Building Type:	Utilitarian	Plan:	Rectangular
Ancillary Structure:	N/A		
Structural System:	Roof Shape:	Other Materials:	
Metal Frame	Flat	N/A	
Exterior Wall Materials:	Roof Features:	Special Features:	
Concrete	N/A	N/A	
Concrete/Asbestos			
Foundation Materials:	Roof Materials:		
Concrete	Asphalt Composition		
	Metal Steel		

Setting Description:
Cantonment, South Post. Located due north of the Alaska Railroad and due south of Monterey Lakes. Bordered on the north by Mihiel Avenue; on the west by Buildings 3475 and 3453 and South Gate Road; on south by Chippewa Avenue; on the east by Building 3479 and Luzon Avenue. The landscape encompasses a grassy, flat terrain with watersheds within the vicinity. Fort Wainwright, located north of the Alaska Range in the Alaskan Interior is bordered on the south by the Richardson Highway; on the north by the Chena River and Birch Hill; on the east by the Chena River and Chena Bend Golf Course; on the west by the Steese Highway. The setting retains its integrity as a vehicle maintenance shop on the landscape at Fort Wainwright.

Architectural Description:
Constructed in 1957, Building 3477 is a two-story building of concrete and corrugated metal construction with a poured concrete foundation and a flat, composite roof. The original building dimensions were 102' x 122' with offsets of 14' x 20'. The square footage of the building has transitioned over time from 14,457 to 14,234'. The south elevation, or façade of the building exhibits a large, vertical section; however, the section does not extend to the rear of the building. The façade has a central garage bay flanked on both the east and west sides by 1/1 single-hung sash windows. The west elevation has a concrete stairway that leads to a double-door personnel entrance with a metal canopy supported by metal pipe columns. The personnel entrance is flanked on both the east and west sides by 1/1 single-hung sash windows. Some of the windows have been modified with new vinyl replacement windows. At the second story is a 1/1 single-hung sash window and a fixed window. The east elevation is composed of four garage bays with a personnel entrance and two 1/1 single-hung, sash windows north of the entrance. The north elevation, or rear, of the building has two garage bays and a fenestration of 1/1, single-hung sash windows. The building functions as a vehicle maintenance shop.

Alterations

Year	Description	Comment
	Alterations noted are replacement windows.	
1988	Repaired and replaced roof and corrugated metal panel siding. Real Property Card indicates a total cost of \$289,493.43. Card dates March 8, 1988.	
2002	Per Real Property card, a decrease in square footage of building by 223' from 14,457' to 14,234'. Card dates March 14, 2002.	

Building Inventory: Fort Wainwright, Alaska

AHRS NO: FAI-01549

SITE NAME: Vehicle Maintenance Shop

ARMY BUILDING NO: 3477

Building Evaluation

Criteria Evaluations

Individual NRHP Listing Criteria Evaluation:

Building 3477 does not have any individual associations with significant events or trends in US or Alaska history (Criterion A), significant persons (Criterion B), nor does the building exemplify an exceptional type, period, or method of construction (Criterion C), nor has it yielded or is it likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D). Therefore, Building 3477 is not eligible for individual listing in the NRHP under any criteria.

NHL Criteria Evaluation:

NRHP Cold War Historic District Criteria Evaluation:

While Building 3477, a military, vernacular building, utilitarian in design, lies within the period of significance of the Cold War, the building has no direct relationship to Fort Wainwright's Cold War mission beginning in 1961, nor does it have a direct relationship with Ladd Field's Cold War mission prior to 1961.

Description of Integrity:

Despite a slight decrease in overall square footage, Building 3477 retains its architectural integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Statement of Significance:

During the years prior to World War II (WWII), the potential for war influenced political and military leaders to advocate for building military bases in Alaska. When war threatened the United States in 1939, Congress granted \$4 million to construct an Army cold weather experiment station at Fairbanks. With federal appropriations in place, Ladd Field was constructed to test aircraft operations in arctic conditions. When war broke out with Japan in 1941, Ladd Field became a critical link in the Alaska-Siberian Lend Lease route. From 1942 until the fall of 1945, American crews flew nearly 8,000 aircraft to Ladd Field, where the planes were turned over to Soviet air crews for the continued flight to the east. Ultimately, the planes were used by the Soviets against Germany.

The outset of the Cold War in 1946 brought significant changes to the organization of the United States Army and to Ladd Field itself. The Army Air Corps separated from the Army and became the U.S. Air Force by an act of Congress in 1947. At that time, Ladd Field came under Air Force control and the installation's name changed to Ladd Air Force Base. As one of the northernmost U.S. airbases, Ladd AFB served as a strategically important military hub, with both the Air Force and Army utilizing the base. Under the Air Force, base missions included air defense, strategic reconnaissance, and arctic research. On January 1, 1961, the Army reassumed control of Ladd Air Force Base and renamed the installation Fort Wainwright after General Jonathan M. Wainwright.

Fort Wainwright's primary mission was to provide training and administrative support for Army Forces in Alaska, as well as ground and NIKE missile air defense.

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According to the Cold War Resources Inventory United States Army Alaska, "Development associated with the mission of the Air Force on Ladd Field AFB left the greatest imprint on the installation." Facilities constructed at Fort Wainwright outside of present-day Ladd Field National Historic Landmark from 1946 to 1991 included hangars, batteries, ammo storage shops, bunkers, and training ranges, as well as support facilities (family housing, barracks, maintenance facilities, and utility infrastructure) that fall under the category of Base Operations property types. In accordance with the U.S. Army Environmental Center's Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties, Base Operations facilities have no direct relation to the Cold War mission. In essence, these types of properties were associated with standard military operations and would have been constructed with or without the Cold War. Therefore, they do not reflect the base's Cold War mission and do not hold historical significance for that era.

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Building Inventory: Fort Wainwright, Alaska

AHRS NO:	FAI-01549	SITE NAME: Vehicle Maintenance Shop
ARMY BUILDING NO:	3477	

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U.S. Army Garrison Alaska

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www.usarak.army.mil/main/ArmyInAk/armyinalaska.htm April 2008.

Building Inventory: Fort Wainwright, Alaska

AHRS NO:	FAI-01549	SITE NAME:	Vehicle Maintenance Shop
ARMY BUILDING NO:	3477		

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo Year: 2008 Description: east elevation (detail) split wood, obstruction
Photo File: IMG_0076.JPG



Building Inventory: Fort Wainwright, Alaska

AHRS NO:	FAI-01549	SITE NAME:	Vehicle Maintenance Shop
ARMY BUILDING NO:	3477		

Photo Year: 2008 Description: oblique (se corner)

Photo File: IMG_0075.JPG



Building Inventory: Fort Wainwright, Alaska

AHRS NO:	FAI-01549	SITE NAME:	Vehicle Maintenance Shop
ARMY BUILDING NO:	3477		

Photo Year: 2008 Description: south (façade)

Photo File: IMG_0071.JPG



Building Inventory: Fort Wainwright, Alaska

AHRS NO:	FAI-01549	SITE NAME:	Vehicle Maintenance Shop
ARMY BUILDING NO:	3477		

Photo Year: 2008 Description: west elevation (south end)

Photo File: IMG_0072.JPG



Building Inventory: Fort Wainwright, Alaska

AHRS NO:	FAI-01549	SITE NAME:	Vehicle Maintenance Shop
ARMY BUILDING NO:	3477		

Photo Year: 2008 Description: west elevation (north end behind fence)

Photo File: IMG_0073.JPG



Building Inventory: Fort Wainwright, Alaska

AHRS NO:	FAI-01549	SITE NAME:	Vehicle Maintenance Shop
ARMY BUILDING NO:	3477		

Photo Year: 2008 Description: east elevation

Photo File: IMG_0074.JPG



Section 106 Consultation Plan for Aviation Stationing

Purple = NEPA Tasks

Red = U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Tasks

*Briefing on the undertaking to Fairbanks Historic Preservation Commission Meeting **4 Nov 08**

Initial meeting with SHPO, NPS, ACHP **7 Nov 08**

Accomplishments: Reviewed undertaking; Discussed the schedule; Consulted on consulting parties (list of potential consulting parties and map of proposed construction supplied to SHPO, ACHP and NPS on Nov 4)

*Invitation to participate in the Section 106 consultation mailed to parties **4 Dec 08**

*Fort Wainwright Cultural Resources Working Group Meeting **11 Dec 08**

1st Section 106 Meeting - SHPO, NPS, ACHP and AEC **11 Dec 08**

Objectives: Review Purpose and Need and Description of Proposed Action and Alternatives

Accomplishments: Introduced Susan Thompson for Army Environmental Command; Discussed of the Army's schedule and deadlines in more detail; Army's Planning Branch Chief discussed the Purpose and Need and Description of Proposed Action and Alternatives for the EIS.

Unresolved: NPS and SHPO did not receive the documents (received Ch 1 and 2 on December 10) in time to discuss.

*Submitted APE map to ACHP, NPS, and SHPO **30 Dec 08**

2nd Section Meeting with SHPO, NPS, ACHP and AEC **10 AM** **5 Jan 09**

Objectives: Discuss any questions concerning CH 1 and 2 of the EIS; Consult on the scope of identification efforts pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4 (a)

Accomplishments: Discussed Chapters 1 and 2 of the EIS; Consulted on the APE and the consultation schedule

3rd Section 106 Meeting - all consulting parties **1 PM** **8 Jan 09**

Objectives: Discuss the undertaking; Discuss the APE; Seek information from consulting parties likely to have knowledge, or concerns with, historic properties in APE pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(a)(3)

Accomplishments: Summarized the undertaking. Consulted on APE and sought information on knowledge of and concerns with historic properties.

*Posted the Siting Analysis to the webpage for consulting parties **15 Jan 09**

*Posted Cultural Resources Technical Report and Studies to webpage for consulting parties **29 Jan 09**

4th Section 106 Meeting - SHPO, NPS, ACHP **10 AM** **29 Jan 09**

Objectives: Discuss Facility Siting Analysis and Cultural Resources Technical Report and Studies

Accomplishments: Consulted on Facility Siting Analysis.

Unresolved: Posting was delayed on the CRTR – discussion moved to next meeting.

5th Section 106 Meeting - all consulting parties **5 Feb 09**

Objectives: Consult on the Siting Analysis and Cultural Resources Technical Report and Studies; Consult on the identification of issues relating to the undertaking's potential effects on historic properties pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(a)(3)

Accomplishments: Consulted on the Siting Analysis and Cultural Resources Technical Report. Consulted on identification of issues – viewshed, infill construction in NHL, and reuse of hangers.

6th Section 106 Meeting – all consulting parties **12 Feb 09**

Objectives: Seek consulting parties' views on the effect in accordance with to 36 CFR 800.5

Accomplishments: Sought consulting parties' views on the effect. Col. Jones consulted with parties and met with Ms. Judy Bittner.

Unresolved: Parties asked that drafting of PA be postponed until the letter on effect goes out to consulting parties.

*Detailed Section 106 letter sent to consulting parties describing the undertaking's effect on historic resources **Feb 09 (TBD)**

* Summary of framework and main points of agreement for draft PA to NPS, SHPO, and ACHP **Feb 09 (TBD)**

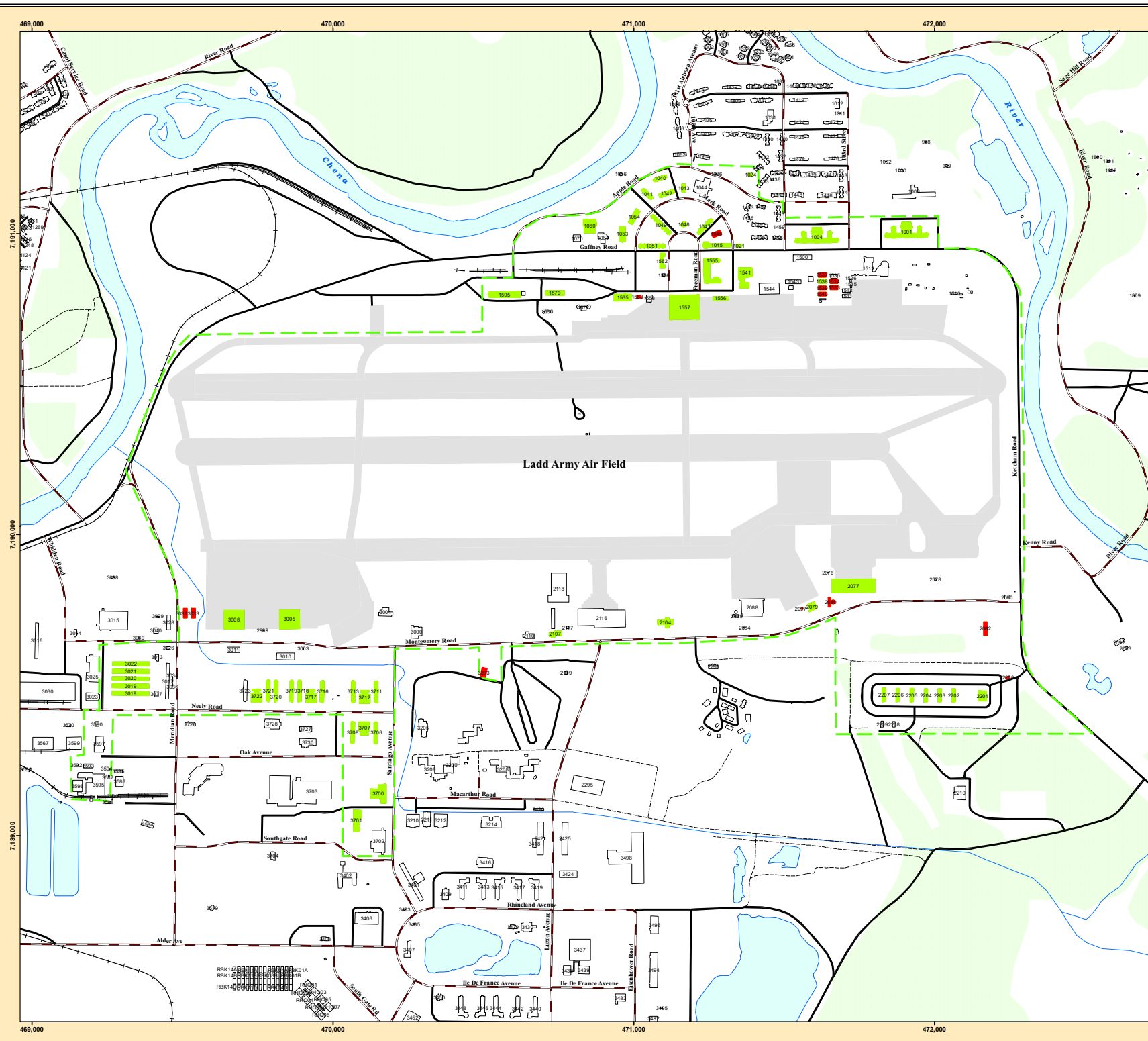
7th Section 106 Meeting - all consulting parties **25 Feb 09**

Objectives: Consult on RFP and Corps of Engineers procedures

8th Section 106 Meeting - all consulting parties **6 Mar 09**

Objectives: Consult on adverse effects: viewshed, infill construction, and change of use of hangers

9th Section 106 Meeting - all consulting parties		11 Mar 09
Objectives: Consult on the draft PA language: possibly Where As clauses and main points of agreement		
*Planned release of NEPA Draft EIS Notice of Availability in Fed. Register		10 Apr 09
*Start of 45 day Public Comment Period		10 Apr 09
*Public Meetings for NEPA public, tribal, agency		May 09
10th Section 106 Meeting - SHPO, NPS, ACHP	10 AM	14 May 09
Objectives: Consult on Draft PA		
11th Section 106 Meeting - all consulting parties		21 May 09
Objectives: Consult on Draft PA. Discuss and consolidate agency comments on Draft EIS.		
*End of 45 day Public Comment Period		25 May 09
12th Section 106 Meeting - all consulting parties		10 June 09
Objectives: Consult on Final PA		
*Planned release of NEPA Final EIS Notice of Availability in Fed. Register		31 Jul 09
*Begin 30-day waiting period		31 Jul 09
*End 30-day waiting period		31 Aug 09
Sign Section 106 Consultation Agreement Document		31 Aug 09
*Publish/Approve Record of Decision (ROD)		1 Sep 09
*Publication of Request for Proposals		Sept 09
*MILCON Contract Award		Feb 10



Cold War District Building Status for Aviation Stationing

Cantonment Area,
Fort Wainwright, Alaska.



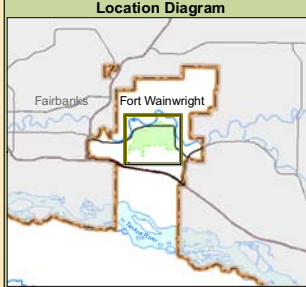
Legend

- Ladd AFB Cold War Historic District Boundary
- Historic District Buildings
- Historic District Buildings New (2008)

UTM Zone 6N
WGS 1984
Meters

Grid Spacing:
1,000 m

Map Scale: 1:7,729



PrintDate: 2/11/2009
Author: DDS (907) 361-3551
FileName: Historic_DISTRICT_BUILDINGS_2008
Dir: F:\GIS_Projects\Fort_Wainwright\Cultural_Resources\Historic_Buildings

Past Aviation Stationing Consultation for Section 106 and NEPA

DATE	ATTENDEES	LOCATION	MAJOR TOPIC
19 October 2005	SHPO, NPS, Army	Fort Richardson	Initial meeting for Aviation EA
18 January 2006 (SHPO response letter 2/13/06) (NPS response letter 1/20/2006)	NA	Letter	Initiate Section 106 for Aviation Stationing based on scope of project in EA
27 February 2006	SHPO, NPS, Army	Fort Richardson	Discussed EA and determined need for EIS
7 September 2006	SHPO, NPS, Army, AEC	Fort Wainwright	Initial EIS meeting and Hangar 2/3 Condition Assessment Plan kick-off meeting
18 October 2006	SHPO, NPS, Army, Contractors for database	SHPO office	Building evaluation database development
31 January 2007 (SHPO comments 3/13/07)	N/A	Document Submission via email	Draft of Condition Assessment and Rehabilitation Plans, Hangars 2 and 3
12 April 2007	TYHS, Army	Fairbanks Princess Hotel	Aviation EIS Scoping meetings, agency and public
19 April 2007	SHPO, NPS, Army	Anchorage Marriott Hotel	Aviation EIS Scoping meetings, agency and public
29 May 2007	SHPO, NPS, AEC, Army	Teleconference	Review comments on Hangar Condition Assessment

28 June 2007	SHPO, Army	SHPO office	Update on EIS
19 October 2007 (no comments received)	Army	Letter and Context	Provided new Context for FWA

Section B.5

**Example Agency and Tribal Letters – Draft EIS Notice of
Availability and Meeting Invitation**

SECTION B.5

Example Agency and Tribal Letters – Draft EIS Notice of Availability and Meeting Invitation

Letters were mailed to agency and tribal representatives in advance of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) publication to provide information about the Draft EIS review and comment period and to invite representatives to meetings to provide information, answer questions, and accept official verbal or written comments. Letters were customized with addressee information for each agency and tribal representative. Letters were also customized to include invitations to the closest proximity meeting (for example, an agency located in Anchorage was invited to the Anchorage agency meeting and a tribal group located near Fairbanks was invited to the Fairbanks tribal meeting). Four separate agency and tribal meetings were held in addition to the three public meetings.

The agency and tribal representatives that received the Draft EIS notice of availability letters with invitations to attend the agency or tribal meetings were included in Chapter 6 of the Draft EIS. That distribution list has been updated for the Final EIS to include any changes to agency or tribal representative address or other point of contact information. Records of the letters sent are included in the Administrative Record.

Examples of the letters that were sent to tribal and agency representatives follow.



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT WAINWRIGHT
1060 GAFFNEY ROAD #6000
FORT WAINWRIGHT, ALASKA 99703-6000

Office of the Garrison Commander

[Addressee Information]

Dear [Addressee]:

U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Wainwright (USAG-FWA) would like to **invite you to a meeting on Wednesday, May 20, 2009 from 10:00 AM to 12:00 PM in Fairbanks**, in the Jade Room at the Fairbanks Princess Riverside Lodge at 4477 Pikes Landing Road. This meeting will offer an opportunity for agency representatives to give their comments on the *Draft Stationing and Training of Increased Aviation Assets within U.S. Army Alaska Environmental Impact Statement* (Draft EIS). In addition to the above mentioned agency meeting, a public meeting (open house format) for the Draft EIS will be held on Wednesday, May 20, 2009 from 5:00 PM to 8:00 PM in Fairbanks at the Fairbanks Princess Riverside Lodge at 4477 Pikes Landing Road. A presentation by Army representatives will begin at 6:30 PM.

The Draft EIS was prepared under the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) NEPA-implementing regulations (Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations [CFR], Part 1500 [40 CFR 1500]), and Army NEPA-implementing regulations (32 CFR 651). This Draft EIS evaluates the Army's Proposed Action in the context of two separate action alternatives. The action alternatives include training-related and construction-related activities required for augmentation of existing aviation units in Alaska. Under the action alternatives, the existing aviation units and aviation assets would be reorganized to support local integrated training on Army training lands in Alaska as either an Aviation Task Force stationed only at Fort Wainwright or as a Combat Aviation Brigade split-stationed between Fort Wainwright, Fort Richardson, and Eielson Air Force Base.

An electronic version of the Draft EIS has been included on the enclosed compact disc, and may also be downloaded from the U.S. Army Garrison Alaska Conservation website at <http://www.usarak.army.mil/conservation/>.

Written comments will also be accepted, until June 8, 2009, by mail, e-mail or facsimile. Please send comments to Ms. Carrie McEnteer, Environmental Planning

Branch Chief, U.S. Army Garrison Alaska, Fort Wainwright, Directorate of Public Works,
Attn: IMPC-FWA-PWE (McEnteer), 1060 Gaffney Road #4500, Fort Wainwright, AK,
99703-4500, Telephone: (907) 361-9507, Fax: (907) 361-9867, or Email:
carrie.mcenteer@us.army.mil.

We look forward to your participation and comments. Please RSVP at your earliest
convenience by contacting Ms. Carrie McEnteer at (907) 361-9507 (email:
carrie.mcenteer@us.army.mil).

Sincerely,

Timothy A. Jones
Colonel, U.S. Army
Commanding

Enclosure



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT WAINWRIGHT
1060 GAFFNEY ROAD #6000
FORT WAINWRIGHT, ALASKA 99703-6000

Office of the Garrison Commander

[Addressee Information]

Dear [Addressee]:

U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Wainwright (USAG-FWA) would like to **invite you to a meeting on Wednesday, May 20, 2009 from 1:00 PM to 3:00 PM in Fairbanks**, at a location to be identified at a later date. This meeting will offer an opportunity for tribal representatives to give their comments on the *Stationing and Training of Increased Aviation Assets within U.S. Army Alaska Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS)*.

USAG-AK may provide reimbursement for the travel costs of two representatives to attend the May 20, 2009 meeting. A draft agenda, a list of invitees, and a copy of the DEIS are enclosed for your review. If you will be unable to attend the meeting, you are invited to send a delegate to represent you. A form authorizing this representation is enclosed. Signing this form authorizes your delegate to speak on your and, hence, your tribe's behalf. If you choose this option, you may either ask that your representative bring this form to the meeting or fax this form to Ms. Cook, the USAG-FWA Native Liaison, at (907)361-9867.

The Command looks forward to your participation and comments. Please RSVP at your earliest convenience by contacting Ms. Elizabeth Cook at (907)361-6323 (email: elizabeth.cook3@us.army.mil). I am forwarding a copy of this letter with attachments to [list additional distribution].

Sincerely,

Timothy A. Jones
Colonel, U.S. Army
Commanding

Enclosures

