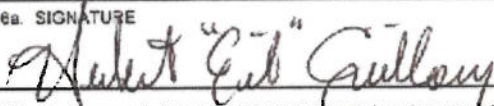



APPENDIX G. ATFP FENCE INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

REQUEST FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS		Report Control Symbol RCS: 959
INSTRUCTIONS: Section I to be completed by Proponent. Sections II and III to be completed by Environmental Planning Function. Continue on separate sheets as necessary. Reference appropriate item number(s).		
SECTION I - PROPONENT INFORMATION		
1. TO (Environmental Planning Function) 673 CES/CEA	2. FROM (Proponent organization and functional address symbol) AKARNG	2a. TELEPHONE NO. 907-428-6766
3. TITLE OF PROPOSED ACTION Construct an Anti-Terrorism and Force Protection (AT/FP) fence around Bryant Army Airfield (BAAF).		
4. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION (Identify decision to be made and need date) The purpose of the project is to construct an AT/FP fence to improve overall security around BAAF (Attachment 1). The need is to increase safety and security around the airfield and supporting components. Currently the airfield is operating and the runway		
5. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES (DOPAA) (Provide sufficient details for evaluation of the total action.) The Department of the Army (DA) is a component of the force protection program that describes the systematic approach that is the basis for the design of physical security programs to ensure protection of all DA assets on BAAF. The fence will be an		
6. PROPONENT APPROVAL (Name and Grade) HERBERT "GIL" GULLORY	6a. SIGNATURE 	6b. DATE 19 Mar 2013
SECTION II - PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEY. (Check appropriate box and describe potential environmental effects including cumulative effects.) (+ = positive effect; 0 = no effect; - = adverse effect; U = unknown effect)		
7. AIR INSTALLATION COMPATIBLE USE ZONE/LAND USE (Noise, accident potential, encroachment, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> + <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> - <input type="checkbox"/> U	
8. AIR QUALITY (Emissions, attainment status, state implementation plan, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> + <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> - <input type="checkbox"/> U	
9. WATER RESOURCES (Quality, quantity, source, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> + <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> - <input type="checkbox"/> U	
10. SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH (Asbestos/radiation/chemical exposure, explosives safety quantity-distance, bird/wildlife aircraft hazard, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> + <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> - <input type="checkbox"/> U	
11. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/WASTE (Use/storage/generation, solid waste, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> + <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> - <input type="checkbox"/> U	
12. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (Wetlands/floodplains, threatened or endangered species, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> + <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> - <input type="checkbox"/> U	
13. CULTURAL RESOURCES (Native American burial sites, archaeological, historical, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> + <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> - <input type="checkbox"/> U	
14. GEOLOGY AND SOILS (Topography, minerals, geothermal, installation Restoration Program, seismicity, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> + <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> - <input type="checkbox"/> U	
15. SOCIOECONOMIC (Employment/population projections, school and local fiscal impacts, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> + <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> - <input type="checkbox"/> U	
16. OTHER (Potential impacts not addressed above.)	<input type="checkbox"/> + <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> - <input type="checkbox"/> U	
SECTION III - ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS DETERMINATION		
17. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PROPOSED ACTION QUALIFIES FOR CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION (CATEX) #A2.3.11 ; OR <input type="checkbox"/> PROPOSED ACTION DOES NOT QUALIFY FOR A CATEX, FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS IS REQUIRED.		
18. REMARKS We have completed our environmental evaluation of the proposed actions and have determined that the action meets the requirements of Air Force Instruction 32-7061, which adopts Title 32, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 989, Environmental Impact Analysis Process as its implementing regulation. The proposed action qualifies for Categorical Exclusion (CATEX) A2.3.11- "Actions similar to other actions which have been determined to have an insignificant impact in a similar setting as established in an EIS or an EA resulting in a FONSI." This AF Form 813 serves to document the use of CATEX A2.3.11. The proposed action is similar in nature to the proposed action analyzed in the Bryant Airfield and Camp Denali Improvements,		
19. ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING FUNCTION CERTIFICATION (Name and Grade) VALERIE L. PAYNE, GS-13 Chief, Asset Management Flight	19a. SIGNATURE 	19b. DATE 3/27/13

SECTION I - PROPONENT INFORMATION (Continued):

Block 4 (Purpose and Need): is completely exposed to vehicular and foot traffic. The construction of the fence will reduce the likelihood of trespassers entering the airfield area and improve the overall security and safety for the airfield.

Block 5 (DOPAA): estimated 22,000 linear feet. To install the fence, approximately 17.36 acres of vegetation will need to be removed. The vegetation removed includes the buffer requirements set forth in FM 3-19.20 (Attachment 2). A breakdown of each segment is outlined in Attachment 3.

Under the No Action Alternative, no security fence would be constructed. The BAAF and the supporting facilities would continue to be exposed to trespassers resulting in security and safety concerns. The airfield will also be non-compliant with Army Regulation 190-51, which requires that Army and Army National Guard aircraft will meet security requirements.

SECTION II - PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEY (Continued):

The information provided in this section includes the initial assessment of potential environmental impacts made by the Environmental Planning Function (673 CES/CEA) followed by comments from subject matter experts (SMEs) also within 673 CES/CEA. The overarching purpose of this preliminary environmental survey (PES) is to determine whether the proposed action qualifies for a categorical exclusion (CATEX) or if further environmental analysis is required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The scope of this PES is based on the DOPAA as stated in Block 5 (above). At a minimum, please adhere to any conditions or recommendations listed below. Proponents, however, are still required to abide by all other relevant environmental requirements even if not specifically listed, as SMEs often focus on the major concerns related to the DOPAA. Please follow up with the relevant SMEs (indicated as a point of contact - "POC") for comment clarification and/or further advice, if necessary. If a POC is not listed, please contact the preparer (673 CES/CEAOP) of this form for more information.

Block 7 (AICUZ/Land Use): No foreseeable impacts.

The fence section in the clear zones must be frangible and located more than 1000' from runway threshold to be outside of graded area of clear zone. POC- Mary Dougan, 673 CES/CEAOP, 907-384-3285, mary.dougan@us.af.mil

Block 8 (Air Quality): Significant impacts are not anticipated; however, temporary emissions during construction may occur. Although not deemed significant, it would represent a potentially adverse cumulative effect on air quality for the region. Air Quality Attainment Status- The proposed action would be located within an Air Quality Management District (AQMD) designated as "attainment" and therefore the general rule (Section 176(c)) requirements do not apply.

Block 9 (Water Resources): No foreseeable impacts.

The JBER GEOBASE indicates that there is a wetland located in the southeast corner of project location. Upon discussion with Mr. Don Haas (907-552-7415 or donald.haas.ctr@us.af.mil), it was confirmed that the area is characterized as a quarry that was constructed to aid in the drainage pattern for BAAF and the surrounding development. The contractor and National Guard will both be required to obtain coverage under Alaska CGP and develop a SWPPP. Once the SWPPP is complete, a copy must be submitted to the JBER Water Program Manager for review.

Block 10 (Safety and Occupational Health): No foreseeable impacts.

Block 11 (Hazardous Materials/Waste): No foreseeable impacts.

Block 12 (Biological Resources): No foreseeable impacts.

-Section 7 consultation under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) is not required because of a "No Effect" determination for the proposed action. POC- Chris Garner, 673 CES/CEANC, 907-552-9677, christopher.garner.9@us.af.mil

Block 13 (Cultural Resources): No foreseeable impacts.

The State Historic Preservation Officer was notified of the proposed action. Correspondence with the SHPO concluded with a "no effect" determination for the proposed action (Attachment 4).

Block 14 (Geology and Soils): No foreseeable impacts.

There are two groundwater monitoring wells that may be impacted by this project. The wells must be protected. See attachment 5 for location of groundwater monitoring wells. POC- Mr. Donald Aide, 673 CES/CEANR, 907-552-3099, donald.aide.2@us.af.mil.

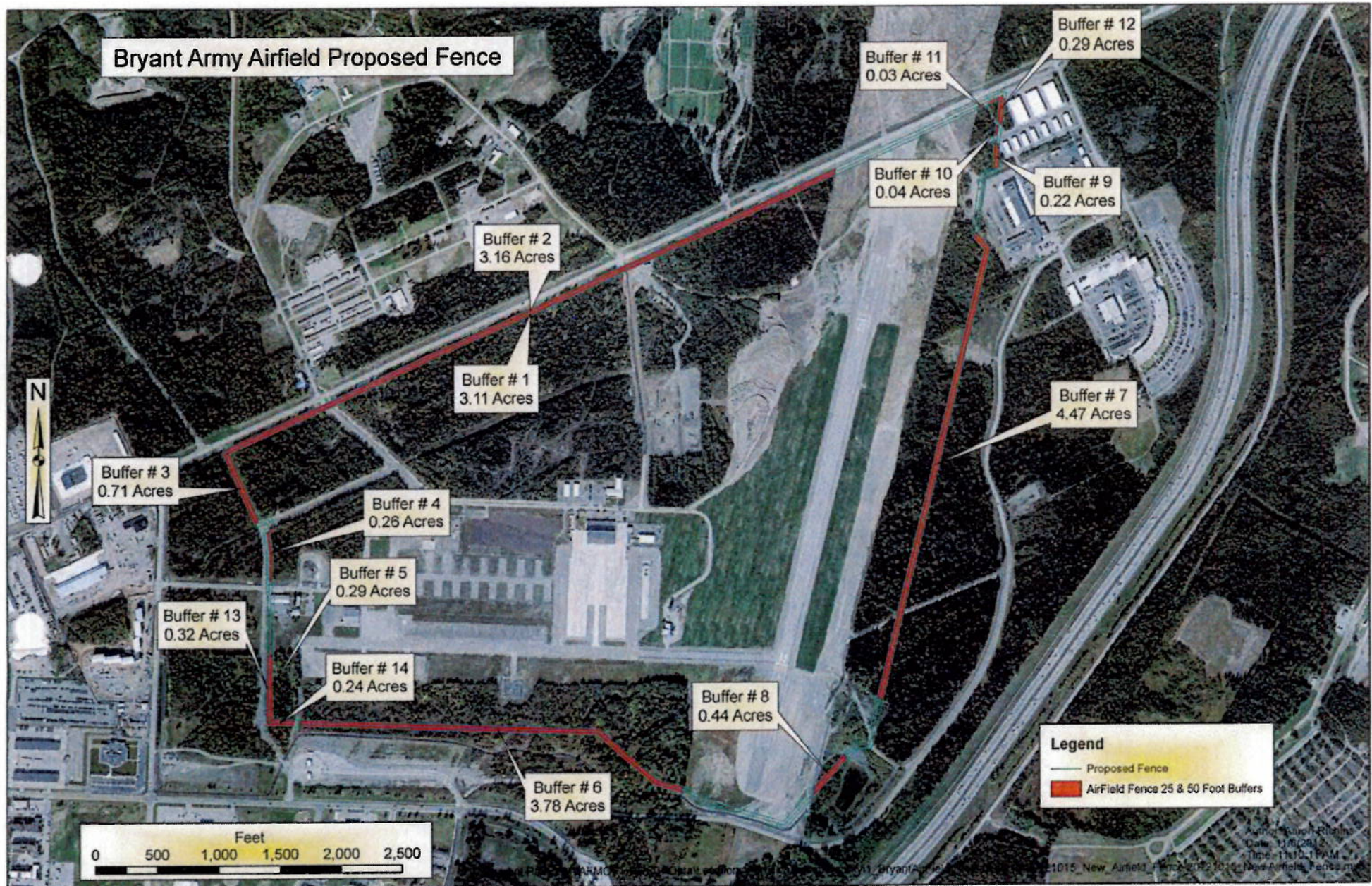
Block 15 (Socioeconomics): No foreseeable impacts.

SECTION II- PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEY (Continued):

Block 16(Other): No foreseeable impacts.

SECTION III- ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS DETERMINATION (Continued):

Fort Richardson (1998). The EA in relevant part to this AF Form 813 analyzed the impacts associated with clearing approximately 31 acres of high quality moose browse for the installation of a fence. The scope of the 1998 EA is similar in nature to the action proposed in this AF Form 813. The 1998 EA resulted in the Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). For the reasons mentioned above, the removal of approximately 17.36 acres of vegetation for the installation of an AT/FP fence around BAAF is not likely to result in significant environmental impacts. The determination of this environmental review is based on the information supplied by the project proponent and comments received by JBER subject matter experts. Unless the scope of the proposed action changes no further NEPA analysis is required. POC- Zack Walker, 673 CFS/CEAOP, 907-384-2460, zachary.walker.17.ctr@us.af.mil.



- Providing entry-control points where ID can be checked.
- Defining a buffer zone for more highly classified areas.
- Precluding visual compromise by unauthorized individuals.
- Delaying forced entry.
- Protecting individual assets.

4-4. If a secured area requires a limited or exclusion area on a temporary or infrequent basis, it may not be possible to use physical structural barriers. A temporary limited or exclusion area may be established where the lack of proper physical barriers is compensated for by additional security posts, patrols, and other security measures during the period of restriction. Temporary barriers (including temporary fences, coiled concertina wire, and vehicles) may be used. Barriers are not the only restrictive element, and they may not always be necessary. They may not be ideal when working with limited or exclusion areas or when integrated with other controls.

4-5. Because barriers can be compromised through breaching (cutting a hole through a fence) or by nature (berms eroded by the wind and rain), they should be inspected and maintained at least weekly. Guard-force personnel should look for deliberate breaches, holes in and under barriers, sand dunes building up against barriers, and the proper functioning of locks.

FENCING

4-6. Three types of fencing are authorized for use in protecting restricted areas—chain link, barbed wire, and barbed tape or concertina. The type used for construction depends primarily on the threat and the degree of permanence. It may also depend on the availability of materials and the time available for construction. Fencing may be erected for other uses besides impeding personnel access. It can impede observation, can serve as a means to defeat standoff-weapon systems (such as rocket-propelled grenades [RPGs]), and can serve as a barrier to hand-thrown weapons (such as grenades and firebombs).

4-7. Generally, chain-link fencing will be used for protecting permanent limited and exclusion areas. All three types of fencing may be used to augment or increase the security of existing fences that protect restricted areas. Examples would be to create an additional barrier line, to increase existing fence height, or to provide other methods that effectively add to physical security. It is important to recognize that fencing provides very little delay when it comes to motivated aggressors, but it can act as a psychological deterrent.

CHAIN LINK

4-8. Chain-link fence (including gates) must be constructed of 6-foot material, excluding the top guard. Fence heights for conventional arms and ammunition security must be 6 feet for standard chain-link, wire-mesh fencing. Chain-link fences must be constructed with 9-gauge or heavier wire. They must be galvanized with mesh openings not larger than 2 inches per side and have twisted and barbed selvages at the top and the bottom. The wire must be taut and securely fastened to rigid metal or reinforced-concrete posts set in

concrete. It must reach within 2 inches of hard ground or pavement. On soft ground, it must reach below the surface deep enough to compensate for shifting soil or sand. Materials and construction must meet with the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) guide specifications shown in the USACE Standard (STD) 872-90 series. Weaknesses in the chain-link fence occur as a result of weather (rusting) or failure to keep it fastened to the post that affects the desired tightness. Damage to the fence and fence fabric may be the result of allowing vegetation and trees to grow on or near the fence. The interaction between the fence and the overgrowth often leads to fence damage and reduces the integrity and continuity of the fence as a perimeter boundary and barrier. The perimeter fence is the most obvious protective measure. A well-maintained fence indicates that the asset owner is dedicated to physical security.

BARBED WIRE

4-9. Standard barbed wire is twisted, double-strand, 13.5-gauge wire, with four-point barbs spaced an equal distance apart. Barbed-wire fencing (including gates) intended to prevent human trespassing should not be less than 6 feet high and must be affixed firmly to posts not more than 6 feet apart. The distance between strands should not exceed 6 inches, and at least one wire should be interlaced vertically and midway between posts. The ends must be staggered or fastened together, and the base wire must be picketed to the ground.

BARBED TAPE OR CONCERTINA

4-10. A barbed-taped obstacle (BTO) is fabricated from 0.025-inch stainless steel and is available in 24-, 30-, 40-, and 60-inch-diameter coils. The barbs shall have a minimum length of 1.2 inches, and the barb cluster's width shall be 1.21 inches. A BTO deploys tangle-free for fast installation. It may be recovered and used again. Fifty feet (plus or minus 2 inches) can be covered by 101 coil loops. Handling barbed tape requires the use of heavy barbed-tape gauntlets instead of standard barbed-wire gauntlets.

Barbed-Tape Concertina

4-11. Barbed-tape concertina (standard concertina barbed tape) is a commercially manufactured wire coil of high-strength-steel barbed wire that is clipped together at intervals to form a cylinder. When opened, it is 50 feet long and 3 feet in diameter. When used as the perimeter barrier for a restricted area, the concertina must be laid between poles with one roll on top of another or in a pyramid arrangement (with a minimum of three rolls).

4-12. Reinforced barbed-tape concertina consists of a single strand of spring-steel wire and a single strand of barbed tape. The sections between barbs of the barbed tape are securely clinched around the wire. Each coil is about 37 1/2 inches in diameter and consists of 55 spiral turns connected by steel clips to form a cylindrical diamond pattern when extended to a coil length of 50 feet. One end turn is fitted with four bundling wires for securing the coil when closed and each end turn is fitted with two steel carrying loops. The concertina extends to 50 feet without permanent distortion. When released, it can be retracted into a closed coil.

FM 3-19.30

WARNING SIGNS

4-33. A significant amount of warning signs should be erected to ensure that possible intruders are aware of entry into restricted areas. Warning signs augment control signs. They warn intruders that the area is restricted and that trespassing may result in the use of deadly force.

4-34. Warning signs should be installed along the limited area's physical barriers and at each entry point where they can be seen readily and understood by anyone approaching the perimeter. In areas where English is one of two or more languages commonly spoken, warning signs must contain the local language in addition to English. The wording on the signs will denote warning of a restricted area. The signs should be posted at intervals of no more than 100 feet. They must not be mounted on fences equipped with intrusion-detection equipment. Additionally, the warning signs prescribed in AR 190-13 should be posted at all entrances to limited, controlled, and exclusion areas. See Chapter 7 for more details.

OTHER SIGNS

4-35. Signs setting forth the conditions of entry to an installation or area should be plainly posted at all principal entrances. The signs should be legible under normal conditions at a distance not less than 50 feet from the point of entry. Such signs should inform the entrant of the provisions (search of the person, the vehicle, packages, and so forth) or prohibitions (such as against cameras, matches, and lighters and entry for reasons other than official business) that may be prescribed by the installation commander.

4-36. Signs or notices legibly setting forth the designation of restricted areas and provisions of entry should be plainly posted at all entrances and at other points along the perimeter line as necessary. The wording of these signs or notices is prescribed in AR 190-13.

INSTALLATION PERIMETER ROADS AND CLEAR ZONES

4-37. When the perimeter barrier encloses a large area, an interior all-weather perimeter road should be provided for security-patrol vehicles. Clear zones should be maintained on both sides of the perimeter barrier to provide an unobstructed view of the barrier and the ground adjacent to it. Roads within the clear zone should be as close to the perimeter barrier as possible without interfering with it. The roads should be constructed to allow effective road barriers to deter motor movement of unauthorized personnel during mobilization periods.

4-38. Clear zones should be kept clear of weeds, rubbish, or other material capable of offering concealment or assistance to an intruder attempting to breach the barrier. A clear zone of 20 feet or more should exist between the perimeter barrier and exterior structures, parking areas, and natural or man-made features. When possible, a clear zone of 50 feet or more should exist between the perimeter barrier and structures within the protected area, except when a building's wall constitutes part of the perimeter barrier. Ammunition supply points (ASPs) will have clear zones 12 feet outside of the ASP and 30 feet inside, and the vegetation will not exceed 8 inches (4 inches

for high-threat and highly controlled areas). Refer to AR 190-11 and DOD O-2000.12-H, Appendix EE, for further information.

4-39. When it is impossible to have adequate clear zones because of property lines or natural or man-made features, it may be necessary to increase the height of the perimeter barrier, increase security-patrol coverage, add more security lighting, or install an intrusion-detection device along that portion of the perimeter.

4-40. When considering the construction of a new site or perimeter, ensure that the plans include a fence located well inside the property line, thus permitting control of enough space outside the fence to maintain at least a minimal clear zone. The following considerations apply:

- On a large installation (such as a proving ground), it is unreasonable to construct an expensive perimeter fence and keep it under constant observation. Such an installation is usually established in a sparsely inhabited area. Its comparative isolation and the depth of the installation give reasonable perimeter protection. Under these circumstances, it is usually sufficient to post warning signs or notices, reduce access roads to a minimum, and periodically patrol the area between the outer perimeter and the conventionally protected vital area of the installation.
- An alternative to erecting new or replacing old chain-link fence involving an entire installation perimeter is to relocate or isolate the sensitive area or item by—
 - Relocating the item within a safe perimeter.
 - Consolidating the item with other items.
 - Erecting a chain-link fence (regulations permitting) around individual assets rather than the installation's perimeter.

ARMS-FACILITY STRUCTURAL STANDARDS

4-41. It is next to impossible to build a protective barrier that cannot be penetrated by a human or heavy armor. Therefore, as opposed to protecting a facility using only one barrier, enhance security by using a combination of barriers to increase delay. Multiple barriers also cause aggressors to expend more energy trying to breach all of the barriers. They also provide the appearance of additional security and may further deter some aggressors.

4-42. The interest of security must be kept in mind when constructing walls, ceilings, floors, and roofs. Facilities that house arms and ammunition are constructed as security barriers in the interest of deterring and delaying penetration. Construction guidelines for arms facilities are outlined in AR 190-11. AR 190-11 requires coordination with the engineer office, the safety office, the provost marshal office (PMO), or the security-force office when definitive drawings and specifications for new construction or upgrades or modifications of AA&E storage structures are proposed. This coordinated effort ensures that safety and physical-security requirements are met. AR 190-11 also addresses waivers and exceptions for AA&E storage structures, as well as the requirements for a tactical (training or operational) or shipboard environment. Waivers and exceptions are not discussed in this manual. The

ID Number	Aera in Acres	Note
1	3.11	South side of centerline, the Davis Highway 25 foot.
2	3.16	North side of centerline, the Davis Highway 25 foot.
3	0.71	West 50 foot north of Tuma Road
4	0.26	Inside 25 foot buffer of Tuma road north of Westbrook Road
5	0.29	East 25 foot buffer of South Tuma Road
6	3.78	Long 50 foot fence buffer south of the East/West runway and north of Check Point Pride
7	4.47	Long 50 foot buffer East of Runway
8	0.44	Small Southeast 50 foot buffer block
9	0.22	Small 50 foot buffer block west of Building 49210 of Wharehouse Row
10	0.04	Very small 25 foot buffer North of Building 49210 of Wharehouse Row
11	0.03	Very small 25 foot buffer Northeast of runway
12	0.29	50 and 25 foot Northeast corner buffer block North of Building 49210 of Wharehouse Row
13	0.32	West 25 foot buffer of South Tuma Road
14	0.24	Southwest small 50 foot buffer block connecting to Tuma Road buffers
Total	17.36	



THE STATE
of **ALASKA**
GOVERNOR SEAN PARNELL

Department of Military and
Veterans Affairs

Office of Facilities Management

P.O. Box 5800
JBER, AK 99505-0800
Main: 907.428.6003
Fax: 907.428.6767

September 10, 2012

Ms. Judith Bittner
State Historic Preservation Officer
Department of Natural Resources
Office of History and Archaeology
550 West 7th Avenue, Suite 1310
Anchorage, AK 99501

No Historic Properties Affected!
Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer
Date: 9.26.2012
File No. 3130-2K DMVA

2912

RECEIVED

SEP 11 2012

DMVA

Re: Request for concurrence of finding of *No Historic Properties Affected* for the removal of trees around the flight path at the Bryant Army Airfield on Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, Alaska

Dear Ms. Bittner:

The Alaska Army National Guard (NGAK) proposes to remove trees around the runway, taxiway, and support buildings at the Bryant Army Airfield (BAAF), on Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER), Alaska. This activity is designed to meet compliance with safety issues associated with the 673rd Wing Instruction 91-212 Bird Aircraft Strike Hazard (BASH). Removal of the trees will create a safer air traffic zone by removing avian habitat, and thus reduce potentially lethal accidents resulting from plane-bird impacts. This action constitutes an undertaking pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The Bryant Army Airfield facility is located at JBER in South Central Alaska, approximately seven air miles from downtown Anchorage (Figure 1). Map coordinates for the installation are latitude 61°15'50" north, longitude 149°40'9" west. The outer limits of the BASH boundary area are 300 meters from the edges of existing runways and taxiways. Approximately 222 acres of trees will be removed to comply with BASH requirements (Figure 2).

The Area of Potential Effect is the approximately 380 acres within the outer limits of the BASH area. Approximately 222 acres of that area is wooded, and those trees will be removed.

Air photographs from 1965 (Figure 3) and 1974 (Figure 4) indicate that the majority of the proposed BASH tree removal area has been previously disturbed by post-World War II construction and land alterations (most often tree removal and quarry areas). Much of the proposed BASH area was cleared of trees and modified during the commencement of the construction of the Bryant Army Airfield in the late 1950s.

Page 2
NGAK BASH

There are several buildings on the AHRS within the proposed BASH area. The recordation of the AHRS numbers for these resources (based on Blythe 1998) are in several instances incorrect (Table). The NGAK is currently working to rectify all AHRS and buildings on BAAF.

Building Name	Correct Building #	Current AHRS # (ANC-)	Accurate description of building is under AHRS # (ANC-)	Correct Year Built
Hangar #1	47430	1091	1091	1958
Hangar #2	47433	1092	1094	1962
Hangar #3	na	1094	There is no Hangar #3	na
Hangar #4	47431	None	1092	1996
Flight Operation Tower	48000	1095	1095	1961
Flight Operation Center	47420	1093	1093	1991
Hangar #6	4742	None	None	1976

The Flight Operation Tower has been determined to be not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under standard criteria (Gomez 2010; SHPO concurrence letter 2010). The other Bryant Airfield buildings listed above have been determined to not be eligible under Consideration Criterion G (Blythe 1998; SHPO concurrence letter 1999). The NGAK is consulting with the Native Village of Eklutna regarding this undertaking.

The majority of the trees slated for removal for BASH compliance have grown up since the construction of the BAAF in the late 1950s and early 1960s. These are in areas where trees were previously removed and the land altered for construction of the BAAF complex. The few areas within the BASH project area that are not in recent regrowth forest are in areas that have also not been disturbed by earlier historical developments associated with Army and/or Army National Guard use, which is a fair indication that there are no historical features in those areas.

The soils in the area are generally sandy silt loam typical to the loess covered outwash plains in this area. The project area is over 200 yards from permanently running water (McVeigh Creek to the east), and over one mile from any notable elevation change. There is a low probability that any subsurface remains of historical or prehistoric cultural resources are present in this area. Indeed, early 20th century homesteads in the region were focused to the east along McVeigh Creek over 0.25 miles away, and further away to the northwest in the Eagle River delta (Hollinger, Kristy 2001 *Homesteads on Fort Richardson, Alaska*. Prepared by CEMML, for U.S. Army Alaska).

Page 3
NGAK

It is opinion of NGAK that the proposed removal of 222 acres of trees, most of which are relatively recent regrowth forest, for the BASH program will have no effect on historic properties. The NGAK requests your concurrence in this determination. As always, procedures outlined in the NGAK Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan will be invoked should any potential cultural resources be encountered during the implementation of this undertaking.

Sincerely,

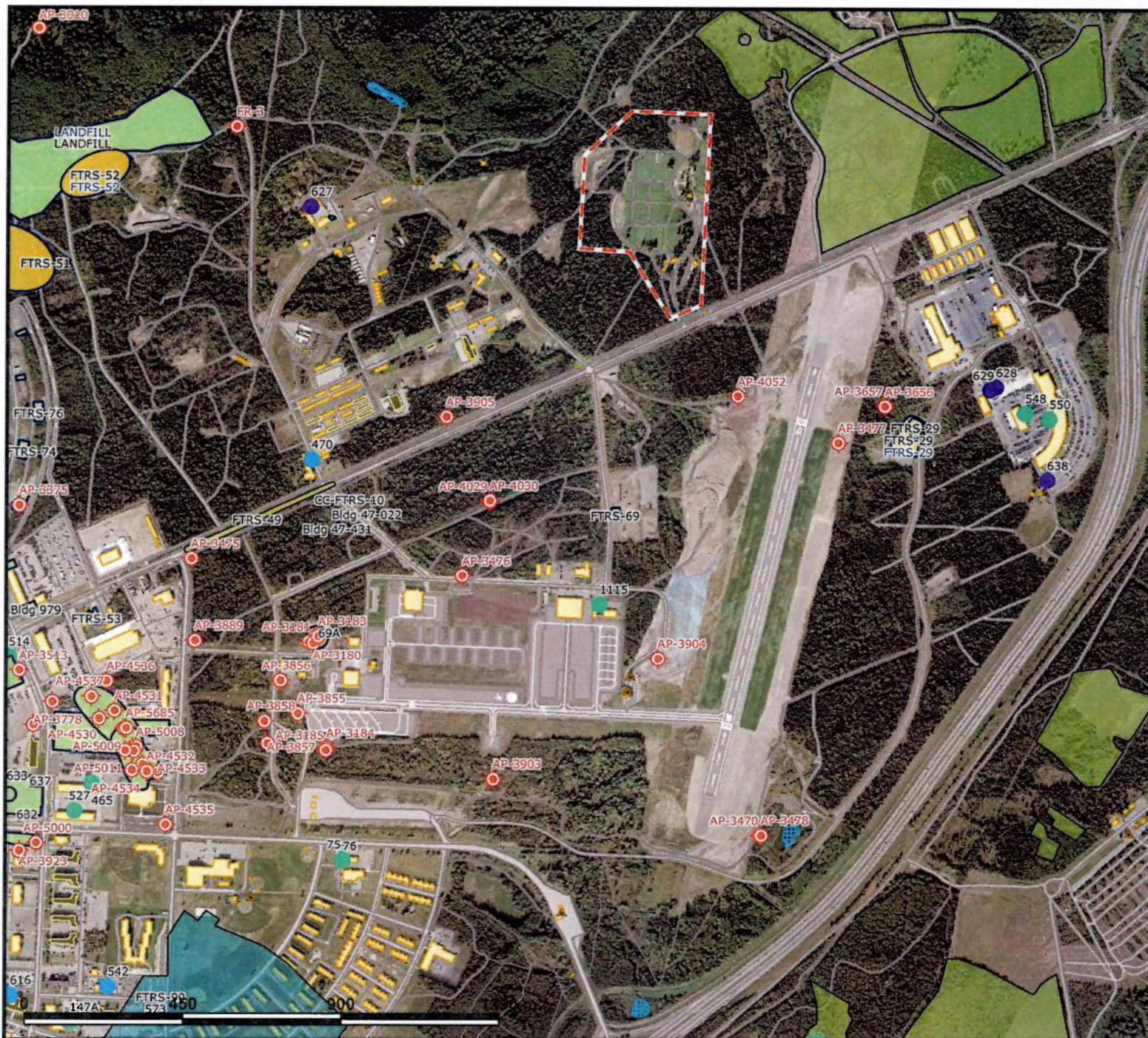
Thomas R. Wolforth
Cultural Resource Manager



Figure 1. Project Location (USGS Quadrangles Anchorage 7-A, 7-B, 8-A, 8-B).

100 FL

ELMENDORF GEOBASE



- ALL ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING POINTS
- RESTORATION MONITORING WELLS
- BIOVENT WELLS
- SEEP LOCATIONS
- PIEZOMETERS
- RESTORATION SITES - CERCLA
- RESTORATION SITES - STATE
- RESTORATION SITES - OTHER
- MUNITIONS WASTE SITES
- LANDFILLS
- RESTORATION LAND USE CONTROLS
- ABOVE GROUND FUEL TANKS
- UNDERGROUND FUEL TANKS
- UNKNOWN TYPE TANK LOCATIONS
- COMPLIANCE MONITORING WELLS - PROGRAM
- COMPLIANCE MONITORING WELLS - NON-PROGRAM
- COMPLIANCE SITES - OPEN
- COMPLIANCE SITES - CONDITIONAL-CLOSED
- COMPLIANCE SITES - CLOSED
- COMPLIANCE LAND USE CONTROLS
- WATER SYSTEM WELLS
- WATER SYSTEM SEPTIC TANKS
- WATER SYSTEM LEACH FIELDS
- HISTORIC AREAS
- MOOSE MITIGATION HABITAT
- WETLANDS
- INSTALLATION AREA
- BUILDINGS
- AIRFIELD MARKING LINES
- ROAD AREAS
- ROAD CENTERLINES
- AIRFIELD AREA
- RUNNING TRACK
- WATERBODIES
- STREAMS
- GOLF COURSE AREA
- JBER 2009 30CM
- LAND



Scale: 1:15,297

PACAF 2006.

DISCLAIMER: This map is for general reference only. Information on this map are not guaranteed to be accurate or current. Maps produced by this internet mapping site are for ELMENDORF OFFICIAL USE ONLY. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.



THE STATE
of **ALASKA**
GOVERNOR SEAN PARNELL

Department of Military and
Veterans Affairs

Office of Facilities Management

P.O. Box 5800
JBER, AK 99505-0800
Main: 907.428.6003
Fax: 907.428.6767

Native Village of Eklutna
Land and Environment Department
26339 Eklutna Village Road
Chugiak, AK 99567

September 10, 2012

Re: Invitation to consult on the proposed removal of trees around the flight path at the Bryant Army Airfield on Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, Alaska

Dear Land and Environment Manager:

The Alaska Army National Guard (NGAK) proposes to remove trees around the runway, taxiway, and support buildings at the Bryant Army Airfield (BAAF), on Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER), Alaska. This activity is designed to meet compliance with safety issues associated with the 673rd Wing Instruction 91-212 Bird Aircraft Strike Hazard (BASH). Removal of the trees will create a safer air traffic zone by removing avian habitat, and thus reduce potentially lethal accidents resulting from plane-bird impacts. This action constitutes an undertaking pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The details of this federal undertaking are provided in the enclosed letter to the Alaska State Historic Preservation Office.

At this time the NGAK is initiating consultation with you regarding issues associated with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act process. In particular, the NGAK is seeking information that you may have on the presence of any cultural resources that may exist in the project area. Please consider using the checklist below, and sending those, and any additional comments in the enclosed stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Thank you very much for your support throughout the course of this project. Please feel free to contact me with your questions or concerns. The Alaska Army National Guard is always available to engage with the Native Village of Eklutna on a government to government basis on this or any other National Guard issue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "T. Wolforth".

Thomas R. Wolforth
Cultural Resource Manager

Encl. Letter to SHPO
Stamped, self-addressed envelope

The Native Village of Eklutna:

- ☐ Has determined that the undertaking outlined above will not harm any cultural or historical place or thing.
- ☐ Is not aware of any cultural or historical place or thing that could be harmed by the undertaking outlined above.
- ☐ Our council will meet on [date] _____ to consider this, and we will respond after that.
- ☐ Declines to comment on this undertaking.
- ☐ Has these concerns [please explain] :

Signed by: [name and title] _____ date: _____