CHAPTER 1
PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR ACTION

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PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR ACTION

The Department of the Army has determined there is a continuing military need for the use of Alaska lands now withdrawn from public use under the Military Lands Withdrawal Act (Public Law 99-606) and is requesting to renew the withdrawals through new legislation. U.S. Army Alaska proposes to renew its use of the Fort Wainwright Yukon Training Area (formerly known as the Fort Wainwright Maneuver Area), Fort Greely West Training Area (formerly known as the Fort Greely Maneuver Area), and Fort Greely East Training Area (formerly known as the Fort Greely Air Drop Zone); each is greater than 5,000 acres. The Engle Act (Public Law 85-337), enacted February 28, 1958, allows the Department of Defense to apply for withdrawal of public land for defense purposes; for a withdrawal involving more than 5,000 acres, the Act requires Congressional approval.

The Military Lands Withdrawal Act requires the Army to publish, by November 6, 1998, a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the continued or renewed withdrawal of these lands.

1.1 MILITARY LANDS WITHDRAWAL ACT

The Military Lands Withdrawal Act, enacted by Congress on November 6, 1986, identified the Fort Greely Maneuver Area (now known as the Fort Greely West Training Area) and Fort Greely Air Drop Zone (now known as the Fort Greely East Training Area), and Fort Wainwright Yukon Maneuver Area (now known as the Fort Wainwright Yukon Training Area), as lands withdrawn from public use until November 6, 2001. Subject to valid existing rights, these lands are withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws (including the mining laws and the mineral leasing and the geothermal leasing laws), under "An Act to Provide for the Admission of the State of Alaska into the Union" approved July 7, 1958 (Public Law 85-508), and under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (Public Law 92-203).

The Act specifies that these lands are reserved for use by the Secretary of the Army for military maneuvering, training, equipment development and testing, as well as other defense-related purposes. The Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of the Army manage the lands subject to conditions and restrictions necessary to permit the military use of these lands. The Secretary of the Army can close any road, trail, or portion of the lands to public use if necessary for public safety, military operations, or national security. The Secretary of the

Interior can issue a lease, easement, right-of-way, or authorization for nonmilitary use of these lands with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Army. Hunting, fishing, and trapping on these lands is permitted in accordance with the provisions of Military Reservations and Facilities: Hunting, Fishing, and Trapping (Section 2671 of Title 10, United States Code).

1.1.1 Description of Fort Wainwright Yukon Training Area

Fort Jonathan Wainwright lies approximately 120 miles south of the Arctic Circle near the City of Fairbanks in interior Alaska. The installation consists of the Main Post, the Tanana Flats Training Area, and the Fort Wainwright Yukon Training Area, covering 915,098 acres (Figure 1.a). Fort Wainwright is the fourth largest Army training area in the United States (USARAK Public Affairs Office).

The Fort Wainwright Yukon Training Area is a rectangular-shaped 390 square-mile parcel covering approximately 247,952 acres. It is located 16 miles east-southeast of Fairbanks and immediately east and adjacent to Eielson Air Force Base. The Training Area lies east of the Tanana River between the Chena and Salcha Rivers, and northeast of the Richardson Highway.

Appendix 1.A contains the legal boundary description of the Fort Wainwright Yukon Training Area.

1.1.2 Description of Fort Greely West and East Training Areas

Fort Greely is approximately 105 miles southeast of Fairbanks near the City of Delta Junction in interior Alaska. The installation covers approximately 662,000 acres. Fort Greely contains the Main Post, West and East Training Areas, and three outlying training sites: Gerstle River Test Site, Black Rapids Training Area, and Whistler Creek Rock Climbing Area (Figure 1.a).

The West Training Area is a 894 square-mile parcel bounded by the Richardson Highway to the east and the Little Delta River to the west. It covers approximately 571,995 acres with the Delta River flowing north through the eastern portion. The East Training Area is a separate 81 square-mile parcel stretching east of the Richardson Highway to Granite Creek. It covers approximately 51,590 acres.

The two training areas are separated at the north by the Main Post withdrawal, and at the south by a transportation corridor withdrawal utilized by the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline and the Richardson Highway.

Appendix 1.A contains the legal boundary descriptions for the Fort Greely West and East Training Areas.

1.2 NEED FOR ACTION

The U.S. Army Alaska Mission states "*Provide trained and equipped forces to deploy rapidly in support of worldwide joint military operations, crisis response, and peacetime engagements; maintain quality of life and force projection platform; and serve as the Army Component Command to Alaskan Command (ALCOM).*"

The goals of Army training are to produce a force trained to mobilize, deploy, fight, and win anywhere in the world. Army training conditions must match or closely resemble all possible environments throughout the world, including Arctic and Subarctic conditions.

Northern regions make up roughly 45% of North America and 65% of the Eurasian land mass. A theater of military operations in a northern region presents unique tactical challenges. Low temperatures, frozen ground, snow, ice, and long periods of darkness during the winter hinder all military operations. Winter warfare skills must be learned by instruction and intensive training to survive these challenges. During the summer, extensive overland movement is difficult because permafrost prevents drainage and extensive swampy areas result (Richmond 1991).

Many military operations will be affected by the environment under which they are conducted. The effect of the Arctic and Subarctic environment on material and personnel must be understood for survival (Richmond 1991). Historically, one fatal error that recurs with regularity is unpreparedness for winter warfare. The need for special Arctic warfare skills continues to be essential in the face of changes in warfare technology (Swinzoe 1993).

The trend in warfare has moved toward a highly mobile air and ground force supported by massive firepower capable of attacking over much wider and deeper areas. The increased range, speed, and firepower inherent in combat units equipped with modern weapon systems have increased the need for maneuver acreage. Heavier and faster vehicles, longer combat engagement distances, and increased use of combined arms exercises have made it essential to retain existing training lands and maintain them for realistic training situations under all environmental conditions.

Battlefield conditions must be reflected in military training to adequately prepare units for combat. Military units need as much space to fire and maneuver in training as they would in combat (DA 1991). Testing and training requirements of existing and developing sophisticated weapon systems require large tracts of

land. The Alaska Army withdrawal renewal lands together total approximately 871,537 acres.

Fort Wainwright and Fort Greely Training Areas are mass areas suitable for artillery and mortar indirect fire weapons, aerial gunnery, small arms, platoon to brigade exercises, road marches, and bivouacs. These Army lands also offer the military unique training opportunities for glacier training, mountaineering, river rafting, technical climbing, and ice bridge construction.

Fort Greely is suitable for testing weapon systems requiring large amounts of surface and airspace, or where visibility is important. The vast extent of the West Training Area provides the necessary Impact Area and Buffer Zone to permit testing of long and medium range weapon systems, artillery, and rockets.

Fort Greely provides a natural year-round mountainous and cold regions testing environment that cannot be duplicated by a manmade cold test chamber. Sophisticated equipment has recreated segments of the Arctic environment in climatic chambers. However, the synergistic effects of temperature, wind, and snow cannot be artificially duplicated. Arctic testing of Army equipment assures it is suitable for operations and maintenance by the typical soldier under the severe conditions that exist in the natural environment during winter warfare. Frequently, equipment that has passed cold chamber testing has failed during field testing on the Alaska Army lands. Reliable military equipment in all combat situations are essential for successful missions.

Air drops of personnel and equipment including large resupply missions are essential to modern day warfare. The Fort Greely Training Areas are superior to other tested sites in terrain, wind currents, accessibility, and ability to retrieve equipment and supplies. They also have desirable ground cover, snow conditions, and weather.

The Donnelly Drop Zone in the Fort Greely East Training Area is comparatively snowdrift free due to little or no vegetation. The Granite Mountains and Donnelly Dome shield the Donnelly Drop Zone from severe wind conditions that could interfere with airborne operations. Unfavorable winds are encountered only 22% of the time (Department of the Army Letter dated January 21, 1974).

The Northern Warfare Training Center is responsible for training military forces for action in Arctic and Subarctic regions. The Center trains individuals and units in Arctic and mountaineering skills. The Center conducts high-altitude search and rescue missions, tests and evaluates mountaineering techniques and equipment, and trains and equips the military mountaineering team of the U.S. Army

Mountain Team. Instruction in winter skills include snowshoe movement, all-terrain skiing, route selection, risk management, and shelter construction. Summer skills instruction include technical climbing, fixed rope installations, glacier travel, stream crossing, route selection, and risk management.

Fort Wainwright Yukon Training Area is the closest year-round accessible training area for the units stationed at Fort Wainwright. In addition, Fort Wainwright's Stuart Creek Impact Area is the only Impact Area in Alaska that allows continued year-round use that is not restricted by fire indicies. Except for major exercises, the majority of military training is conducted in the Fort Wainwright Yukon Training Area.

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is a major user of Fort Wainwright and Fort Greely. As U.S. Air Forces-Alaska, the 11th Air Force plans, conducts, and coordinates air operations in accordance with tasks assigned by the Commander, Pacific Air Forces (PACAF). Key to the effectiveness of training is the ability to conduct air-to-air and air-to-ground operations in the same airspace. The Department of Defense has identified the Stuart Creek and Oklahoma/Delta Creek Impact Areas as the primary sites for military aircraft air-to-ground training. The Air Force conducts air-to-ground training in the restricted airspace (R2202 and R2205) over the Training Areas. Restricted area R2205 over the eastern portion of the Fort Wainwright Yukon Training Area is the primary tactical air-to-ground weapons range for the Air Force in Alaska. With the recent addition of Military Operations Areas around R2202, tactical operations are conducted in and around Fort Greely (Figure 1.b) (USAF 1992, USAF 1995).

The military has invested approximately $100 million in range and infrastructure improvements. The USAF currently has an estimated $50 million of electronic and target equipment on Army withdrawn lands in Alaska supporting Air Force and joint training. For successful accomplishment of the mission of "maintaining a level of readiness necessary for successful completion of military operations", 11th Air Force units use, on a daily basis, the special use airspace in Alaska to hone their warfighting ability. Air assets of the Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps take advantage of PACAF's COPE THUNDER exercise program, staging out of Eielson Air Force Base near Fairbanks and Elmendorf Air Force Base near Anchorage. Air assets of all services also participate in the NORTHERN EDGE exercise program, sharpening tactical level skills in a joint training environment. A single range cannot handle multiple flights of fighter aircraft simultaneously, therefore both the Fort Wainwright Yukon Training Area and the Fort Greely West Training Area are needed to fulfill the aircraft training operations of the 11th Air Force (USAF 1992).

Alaska stands out as one of the very few places left where all conditions to conduct large-scale joint operations can be satisfied. The U.S. Alaskan Command (ALCOM) mission of "command, control, and coordinate joint and combined operations as a subordinate unified command in Alaska ..." requires the opportunities offered by the combined and synergistic effect of Alaska's Military Operations Areas, Restricted Areas, and withdrawn lands. As the Department of Defense's premier large-scale joint and combined training opportunity, the NORTHERN EDGE exercise program provides participating units with virtually all the features desired for full scale Joint Task Force training exercises and rehearsals. The ability to concurrently employ air and ground conventional weapons in combination with large scale maneuver makes Alaska a prime choice for joint training operations.

Realistic training situations must exist to ensure the combat readiness of our armed forces in all environments. The Arctic and Subarctic military training and testing conducted in Alaska cannot be duplicated at any other Army installation. Large investments made by the United States in military training and testing facilities on Fort Wainwright and Fort Greely would be lost without the withdrawal renewal. More importantly, the combat readiness of not only the forces in Alaska but all armed forces will be compromised without effective Arctic and Subarctic training and testing. This in turn, threatens the military's national defense capabilities and its ability to protect U.S. forces and interests worldwide.

1.3 PROPOSED ACTION

The Department of the Army has determined there is a continuing military need for the use of the Fort Wainwright Yukon Training Area and the Fort Greely West and East Training Areas. The Military Lands Withdrawal Act requires the completion of a Draft Environmental Impact Statement in order to renew the withdrawals through new legislation; therefore, U.S. Army Alaska is preparing the Draft and Final Legislative Environmental Impact Statements as part of this process (see Figure 1.a).

1.4 DECISION TO BE MADE

The Engle Act of 1958 requires that withdrawals of public land greater than 5,000 acres for defense purposes must be approved by Congress. The Alaska Army lands withdrawal renewals are each greater than 5,000 acres and total approximately 871,537 acres.

Since Congress has the final authority for renewing the military's use of the withdrawal lands, the Army will not issue a Record of Decision following completion and publication of the Final Legislative Environmental Impact Statement. Instead, the Department of Defense and Department of the Interior will prepare draft legislation and submit it to Congress. The draft legislation will contain the agencies' recommendations based on the impact analysis in this Legislative Environmental Impact Statement. Congress can deny the withdrawal renewal by not passing legislation or approve the renewal by passing legislation. Congress will determine which mitigation measures are implemented as part of the withdrawal by incorporating those into the legislation.

Completion and publication of the Final Legislative Environmental Impact Statement is scheduled for the spring of 1999. Submission of draft legislation to Congress is scheduled for the fall of 1999. The existing withdrawals authorizing the military's use of the Fort Wainwright Yukon Training Area and Fort Greely West and East Training Areas expire November 6, 2001.

1.5 COOPERATING AGENCIES

The Bureau of Land Management, Northern Field Office, Fairbanks, Alaska and the 11th Air Force, Pacific Air Forces are cooperating agencies in the preparation of this Legislative Environmental Impact Statement and have actively participated in its development and review.

The Fort Wainwright Yukon Training Area and Fort Greely West and East Training Areas are withdrawn from public use for military purposes. The Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of the Army manage the lands subject to conditions and restrictions necessary to permit the military use of these lands. The Army is required to prepare and submit withdrawal applications to the Bureau of Land Management, and the agencies will work together to draft the proposed legislation to be submitted to Congress.

1.6 INTERAGENCY COORDINATION

The State of Alaska was notified by the Army of its intent to renew the Alaska Army land withdrawals for military purposes. The Army has worked closely with various departments of the State to define potential impacts of the Proposed Action and No Action Alternatives.

Pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, U.S. Army Alaska consulted with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine potential impacts of the Proposed Action on threatened, endangered, and proposed species found on the withdrawal lands (see Chapter 3.14, 4.14 and Appendix 3.14).

The Alaska State Historic Preservation Office has been contacted regarding potential impacts of the Proposed Action on cultural resources and possible compliance requirements per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (see Chapter 3.18, 4.18 and Appendix 3.18.B).

Since 1980, native and non-native subsistence uses on Federal public lands in Alaska have been regulated by Title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) (Public Law 96-487). Title VIII addresses the rights of customary and traditional subsistence users by giving "rural" Alaskans, those who actually depend upon subsistence uses, preference in the take of fish and wildlife on Federal lands (Public Law 96-487, Sec. 801, Sec. 802). At the last renewal of these withdrawn lands (1986), the Bureau of Land Management determined the military withdrawals did not significantly impact subsistence use (see Appendix 3.20).

The Army has also solicited input and consulted with Native Alaskan tribes in accordance with the requirements of Executive Order 13007 and Department of Defense interpretive guidance.

1.7 SCOPING

The Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 require an early and open process to inform the public of a proposed action and identify significant issues related to the action. U.S. Army Alaska invited and encouraged agency and public participation in the scoping process for this Legislative Environmental Impact Statement.

Public and agency preliminary scoping meetings were held to discuss the withdrawal renewal process and accept comments on the military's continued use of the withdrawal lands. The public meetings were announced in local and regional newspapers, and flyers were posted throughout the communities of Anchorage, Fairbanks, Delta Junction, Salcha, and North Pole. Public meetings were held at the following locations:

June 24, 1997	Delta Junction Community Center	Delta Junction
June 25, 1997	Noel Wien Library	Fairbanks

June 26, 1997	Z.J. Loussac Library	Anchorage

Letters were sent to local, State, and Federal agencies, and local, State, and Federal governmental authorities inviting their participation in either the public or agency meetings. Agency meetings were held:

June 25, 1997	Fort Wainwright	Fairbanks
June 26, 1997	Fort Richardson	Anchorage

The Notice of Intent to prepare a Legislative Environmental Impact Statement was published in the *Federal Register* on October 15, 1997. Scoping meetings were announced in local and regional newspapers twice a week throughout the month prior to the scheduled meetings. An open house and meeting were held at each of these locations:

December 2, 1997	Fort Greely	Delta Junction
December 3, 1997	Carlson Center	Fairbanks
December 4, 1997	Russian Jack Chalet	Anchorage

The scoping comment period extended from publication of the Notice of Intent through February 4, 1998. During this period, verbal and written comments were accepted. All comments received have been compiled into a Scoping Summary, which is part of the Planning Record and is included in this Final LEIS following the Appendices.

1.8 ISSUES

Concerns and comments presented during the scoping process by agencies and the public helped to identify potential issues. Potential issues were determined to be significant if they fell within the scope of the proposed action, they suggested different actions or mitigation, and they influenced the decision on the proposed action. Impact analysis was completed for each significant issue to determine the environmental consequences of the Preferred and No Action Alternatives. The significant issues analyzed in this Legislative Environmental Impact Statement are:

Access: Conflicts of public use of the withdrawal lands and overlaying airspace for recreational activities. This issue will not be resolved in this LEIS.

Air Quality: Impacts on air quality due to military use, particularly vehicle emissions and ice fog.

Contamination: Impacts of ordnance contamination on land and water resources from military training and testing.

Noise: Impacts of noise levels due to military use.

Submerged Lands: Impacts on water quality of submerged lands (property below the mean high level water mark) due to military use, and jurisdiction of submerged lands on the withdrawal properties, particularly the Delta River. The jurisdiction of submerged lands on the withdrawal properties will not be resolved in this LEIS.

Wildlife: Impacts on wildlife and their habitat due to military use, particularly moose, caribou, and bison.

Table 1.a provides a cross reference for locating the significant issues within the impact analysis of this document.

Table 1.a Significant Issues Analysis.

ISSUES	AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT	ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES
Access	Chapters 3.16 and 3.17	Chapters 4.16 and 4.17
Air Quality	Chapter 3.2.1	Chapter 4.2.1
Contamination	Chapter 3.6, 3.8.2	Chapter 4.6, 4.8.2
Noise	Chapter 3.22	Chapter 4.12, 4.14, 4.22
Submerged Lands	Chapter 3.1.1, 3.8.2	Chapter 4.1, 4.8.2
Wildlife	Chapter 3.12, 3.13, 3.14	Chapter 4.12, 4.13, 4.14

Issues identified by the public or agencies, but determined not to be significant, are included in the analysis of the LEIS. These include timber management (Chapter 3.11 and Chapter 4.11) and mineral resource exploration (Chapter 3.5 and Chapter 4.5). Effects, including temporal impacts, of military training and testing on a Subarctic environment were included in the analysis of the significant issues and resources found on the withdrawal renewal lands.

1.9 ISSUES OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF THIS LEGISLATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

U.S. Army Alaska reviewed all of the concerns and comments presented during the scoping process to identify potential issues. All issues, concerns, and comments received during the scoping process are included in the Scoping Summary. Issues falling outside the scope of the proposed action to renew the land withdrawals were eliminated from further review. The Scoping Summary identifies all issues eliminated from analysis with an explanation for their elimination. The Scoping Summary follows the Appendices in this LEIS.

1.10 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

1.10.1 Withdrawal Renewal Requirements

To renew the public land withdrawals for military purposes, the Army must fulfill withdrawal requirements of certain laws and regulations. Each of these laws and regulations contain specific requirements that must be completed. Table 1.b contains a matrix of the requirements with their source location.

The Engle Act of 1958 (43 U.S. Code 155 et seq.) states that all withdrawals of public land of more than 5,000 acres for defense purposes must be approved by Congress. Congress must pass legislation to renew the Alaska Army lands withdrawal.

The Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1986 (MLWA) (100 Stat. 3457 et seq.) identified the Fort Greely West and East Training Areas and the Fort Wainwright Yukon Training Area as lands withdrawn from public use for military purposes until November 6, 2001. The Act requires the Army publish a Draft Legislative Environmental Impact Statement by November 6, 1998, to renew its use of these lands.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) (43 U.S. Code 1701 et seq.) establishes public land policy to provide for the management, protection, development, and enhancement of public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The Secretary of the Interior, through the Bureau of Land Management, has the responsibility to coordinate the withdrawal process of public lands under this Act.

Land Withdrawal Regulation (43 CFR Part 2300) (BLM Regulations (Regs)) of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, establishes the

Bureau's procedures to process applications that make, modify, or extend Federal land withdrawals.

Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) (Sections 801 and 802) establishes the rights of customary and traditional subsistence users by giving rural Alaskans, those who actually depend upon subsistence uses, preference in the take of fish and wildlife on Federal lands.

Table 1.b Withdrawal Renewal Requirements Matrix (x=indicates a requirement of the law or regulation).

REQUIREMENT	ENGLE ACT	FLPMA	BLM REGS	MLWA	ANILCA	DOCUMENT	LOCATION
Name and address of applicant, and using agency if other than applicant	x	-	x	-	-	LEIS and Application	Chapter 1, 2.1.3
Preparer's qualifications of all information, studies, analyses, and reports	-	-	x	-	-	LEIS and Application	Chapter 5
Delegation of authority of official acting on behalf of the department or agency	-	-	x	-	-	Application	Application
Location of withdrawal area, detailed boundary description including excepted areas	x	-	x	-	-	LEIS and Application	Appendix 1.A
Gross land and water acreage within withdrawal exterior boundaries and net land and water acreage of application	x	-	x	-	-	Application	Application
Duration of withdrawal	x	x	x	-	-	LEIS and Application	Chapter 2.1.3

Table 1.b Withdrawal Renewal Requirements Matrix (x=indicates a requirement of the law or regulation).

REQUIREMENT	ENGLE ACT	FLPMA	BLM REGS	MLWA	ANILCA	DOCUMENT	LOCATION
Description of use of the lands if withdrawal allowed, and analysis of how the lands and its natural resources would be used to implement purpose	x	x	x	-	-	LEIS and Application	Chapter 1, 2.1.3, and 3
Lands subject to withdrawal application under administration by agency other than dept. of the interior must include written consent from other dept. Head	-	-	x	-	-	Application	Application
Identify present users of withdrawal land and affect on them; and analyze existing and potential resource uses which conflict with proposed use; economic analysis of continuation, alteration, or termination of existing uses	-	x	-	x	-	LEIS and Application	Chapter 1, 2, 3, 4 and Application
Type of withdrawal action requested - making, extension or modification	-	-	x	-	-	LEIS and Application	Chapter 1

Table 1.b Withdrawal Renewal Requirements Matrix (x=indicates a requirement of the law or regulation).

REQUIREMENT	ENGLE ACT	FLPMA	BLM REGS	MLWA	ANILCA	DOCUMENT	LOCATION
Identify existing withdrawals if application overlaps or adds lands; identify by project name, date of order, number and type of order, or copy of order; total area and legal description of overlapped area; and total acreage added to existing withdrawal if allowed	-	-	x	-	-	Application	Application
Location of withdrawal records for review	-	x	x	-	-	Application	Application
Identify suitable alternate sites and cost of obtaining them, and projected costs of obtaining and developing each alternate site for uses the withdrawal would displace	-	x	x	-	-	Application	Application
Statement whether water is needed to fulfill purpose of withdrawal action	x	-	x	-	-	Application	Application
Identify wetlands and floodplains on withdrawal lands, and effects on them, and how they would affect the withdrawal purpose	-	-	x	-	-	LEIS	Chapter 3.8.1, 3.8.2, 3.10, 4.8, 4.10

Table 1.b Withdrawal Renewal Requirements Matrix (x=indicates a requirement of the law or regulation).

REQUIREMENT	ENGLE ACT	FLPMA	BLM REGS	MLWA	ANILCA	DOCUMENT	LOCATION
Effects on public land laws and federal regulations relating to conservation, utilization, and development of mineral resources, timber, and other material sources, grazing resources, fish and wildlife resources, water resources, and scenic, wilderness and other values	x	-	x	-	-	LEIS	Chapter 2, 3, and 4
Type of temporary land use which may be permitted or allowed by blm during segregation period	-	-	x	-	-	LEIS and Application	Chapter 2.1.3 and Application
Extent withdrawal lands are withheld from settlement, sale, location or entry under public land laws and mining laws; and time and extent of temporary segregation	-	x	x	-	-	LEIS and Application	Chapter 2.1.3
Identify permanent or temporary contamination from proposed use on any or all of requested withdrawal, reservation, or restriction area	x	-	-	-	-	LEIS	Chapter 2.1.3

Table 1.b Withdrawal Renewal Requirements Matrix (x=indicates a requirement of the law or regulation).

REQUIREMENT	ENGLE ACT	FLPMA	BLM REGS	MLWA	ANILCA	DOCUMENT	LOCATION
Economic impact analysis of proposed withdrawal use on individuals, local communities, state and local government interests, regional economy, and nation	-	x	x	-	-	LEIS	Chapter 3.19, 4.19
Explain why right-of-way or cooperative agreement will not provide for proposed use	-	x	-	-	-	Application	Application
Mineral resources report	-	x	x	-	-	LEIS	Chapter 3.5, 4.5
Environmental impact statement	-	-	x	x	-	LEIS	LEIS
Prepare resource management plan and implementation program regarding use and management of public lands and their resources	-	-	x	x	-	Application	Application
Inventory of natural resource uses and values on site and adjacent lands; affects on them by withdrawal, particularly degradation of the environment; and economic impact of change in use on individuals, communities, and the nation	-	x	-	-	-	LEIS	Chapter 3 and 4
Threatened and endangered species biological assessment	-	-	x	-	-	LEIS	Chapter 3.14, 4.14

Table 1.b Withdrawal Renewal Requirements Matrix (x=indicates a requirement of the law or regulation).

REQUIREMENT	ENGLE ACT	FLPMA	BLM REGS	MLWA	ANILCA	DOCUMENT	LOCATION
Identify roadless areas with wilderness characteristics	-	-	x	-	-	Application	Application
Statement of consultation with federal, state, regional, and local agencies, groups, and individuals on the proposed action	-	x	x	-	-	LEIS	Chapter 1.5, 7, and 8
Public involvement in environmental review process	-	x	x	-	-	LEIS	Chapter 1.7, Scoping Summary
Cultural resources report in accordance with 36 cfr part 800, and prepare 810 report	-	-	x	-	x	LEIS	Chapter 3.18, 3.20, 4.18, 4.20
Draft legislation prepared by authorized officer and applicant, include recommendations of secretary of the interior	x	-	x	x	-	Draft Legislation	Draft Legislation

1.10.2 Legislative Environmental Impact Statement

The Army has completed this Legislative Environmental Impact Statement to fulfill the requirement of the Military Lands Withdrawal Act to renew the Alaska Army lands withdrawal. The Engle Act requires the Alaska Army lands withdrawal renewal be authorized by Congress through legislation because each withdrawal area covers more than 5,000 acres. Congress requires the Army to submit a detailed statement to consider the withdrawal renewal legislation. The Department of Defense directed the Army to complete a Legislative Environmental Impact Statement.

Utilizing existing data, this document evaluates the potential environmental impacts of implementing either of the alternatives for the withdrawal renewal.

The Army prepared this Legislative Environmental Impact Statement in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (Public Law 91-190, 42 U.S.C. 4321-4347, as amended), the Council on Environmental Quality *Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA* (40 CFR 1500-1508), and the Department of the Army Regulation AR200-2, *Environmental Effects of Army Actions*, 1988.

1.10.3 Federal, State, and Local Laws and Regulations

Federal, State, and local laws and regulations may apply to the proposed action in addition to the NEPA and the withdrawal renewal requirements. All permits, licenses, and other entitlements that must be obtained prior to implementing the proposed action must be listed in this Final Legislative Environmental Impact Statement (40 CFR 1502.25(b)). They are included within the individual resource sections in Chapters 3 and 4 of this document.

1.10.4 Organizational Structure of this LEIS

This document was prepared in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations. The chapters are organized by presenting separate information first for Fort Wainwright Yukon Training Area, then followed by Fort Greely West and East Training Areas for each topic. Tables and figures presented in each chapter are numbered by first identifying their corresponding chapter, and when applicable, section, and are presented in alphabetical order. For example, Figure 3.2.a identifies the first map (a) in Chapter 3, section 2. Figures and large tables are located at the end of each chapter in which they are first referenced. Appendices are numbered by their corresponding chapter number and when applicable, section number, and located in Volume II.

Chapter 1 Purpose of and Need for Action explains why the Army is considering the withdrawal renewal action.

Chapter 2 Alternatives Including the Proposed Action describes the proposed action and alternatives, and summarizes the environmental consequences of the alternatives.

Chapter 3 Affected Environment describes the relevant environmental resources of the withdrawal lands.

Chapter 4 Environmental Consequences determines the impacts of each alternative on the relevant environmental resources. Cumulative impacts are discussed within the individual resource sections.

Chapter 5 List of Preparers and Contributors identifies the individuals, with their qualifications, who prepared this document and indicates the sections they completed or contributed towards their completion.

Chapter 6 Bibliography documents all sources referenced in this document.

Chapter 7 Agencies and Individuals Contacted identifies local, State, and Federal agencies and individuals who were contacted by the preparers of this document for consultation of their expertise.

Chapter 8 Distribution List identifies all agencies, organizations, and individuals to whom copies of this statement were sent.

Chapter 9 Comments and Responses contains the Army's responses to comments received on the Draft Legislative Environmental Impact Statement.

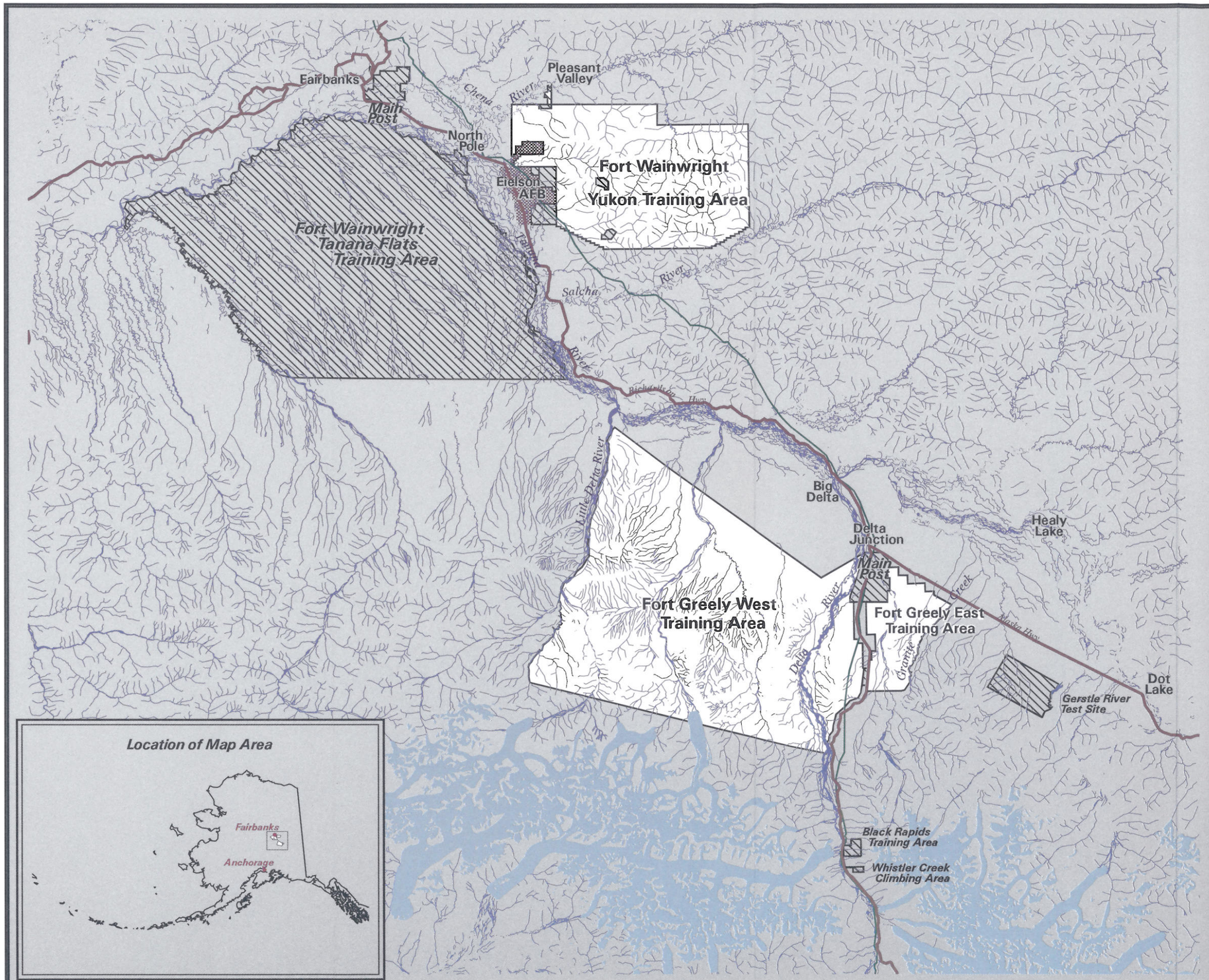
Appendices contain material prepared for this Legislative Environmental Impact Statement which is either relevant to the decision to be made or is the basis for the analysis completed in this document.

Scoping Summary contains all concerns and comments received during the scoping process.

Figure 1.a

General Locations

Withdrawal Lands



Legend

- *PL99-606 Withdrawal Boundary*
- *Other Military Withdrawal Boundaries*
- *Adjacent Military Installations*
- *Trans-Alaska Pipeline*
- *Road*
- *Stream*
- *Glacier*

SCALE 1 : 750,000

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 Kilometers

5 0 5 10 15 20 Miles

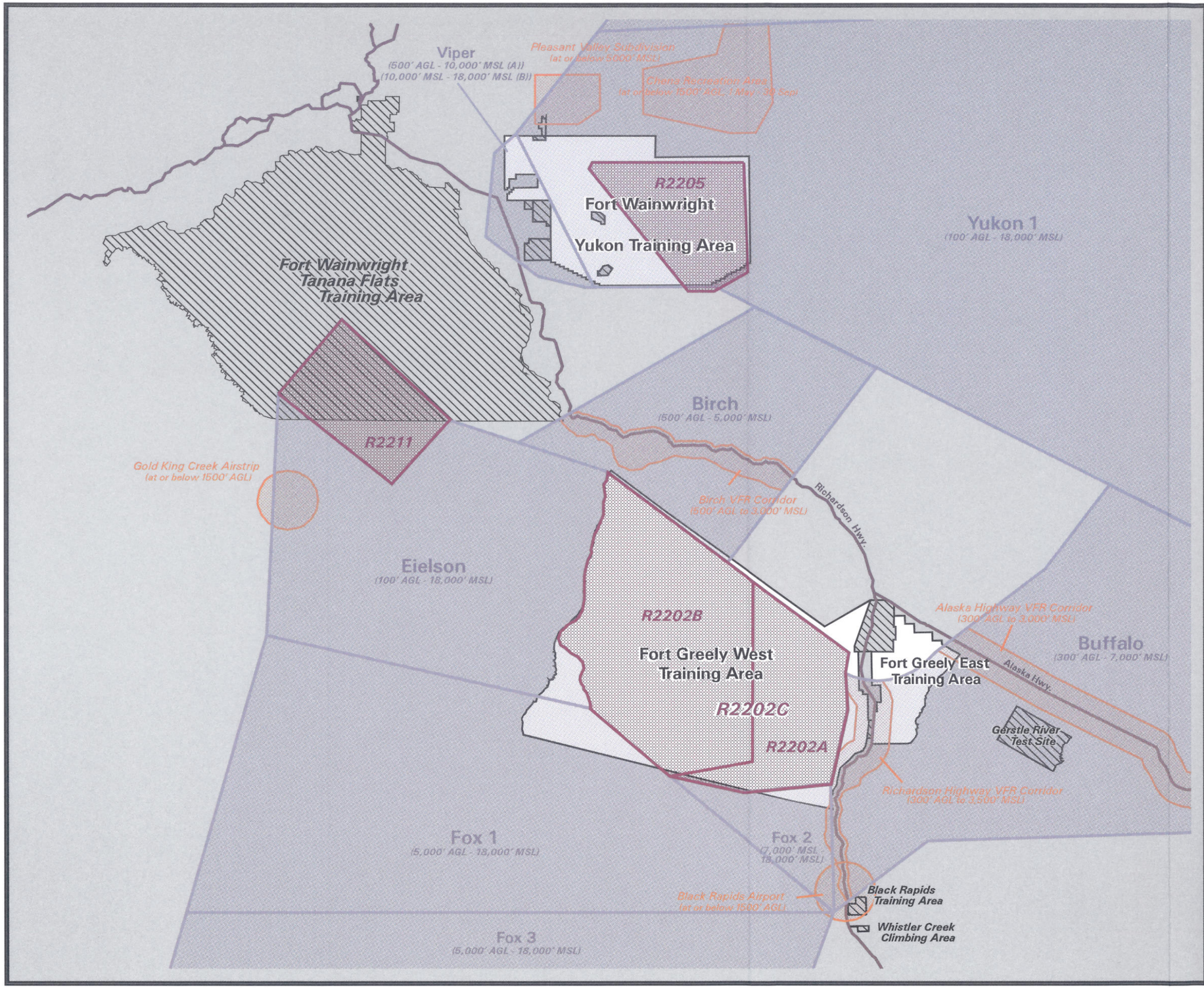
N

Sources:

U.S. Army Alaska
U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Quadrangles

Figure 1.b

Special Use Airspace Withdrawal Lands



Legend

- *PL99-606 Withdrawal Boundary*
- *Other Military Withdrawal Boundaries*
- *Military Operations Area (MOA)*
- *Restricted Airspace*
- *MOA Exclusion Areas*
- *Road*

Special Use Airspace Limits Are In Parentheses

SCALE 1 : 720,000

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 Kilometers

5 0 5 10 15 20 Miles

N

Sources:

US Army Alaska
US Air Force, 11th Air Force