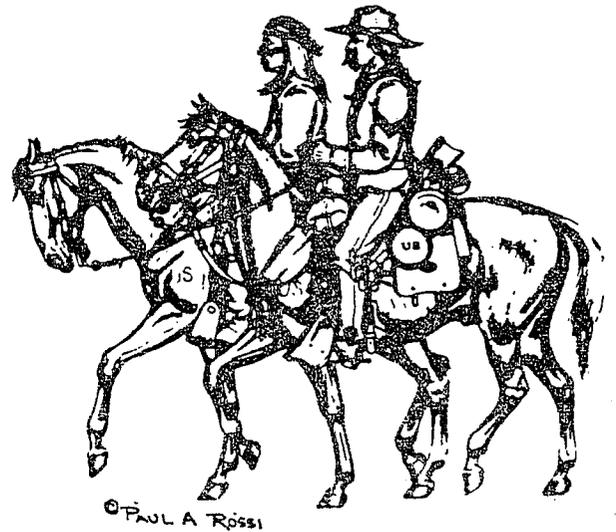
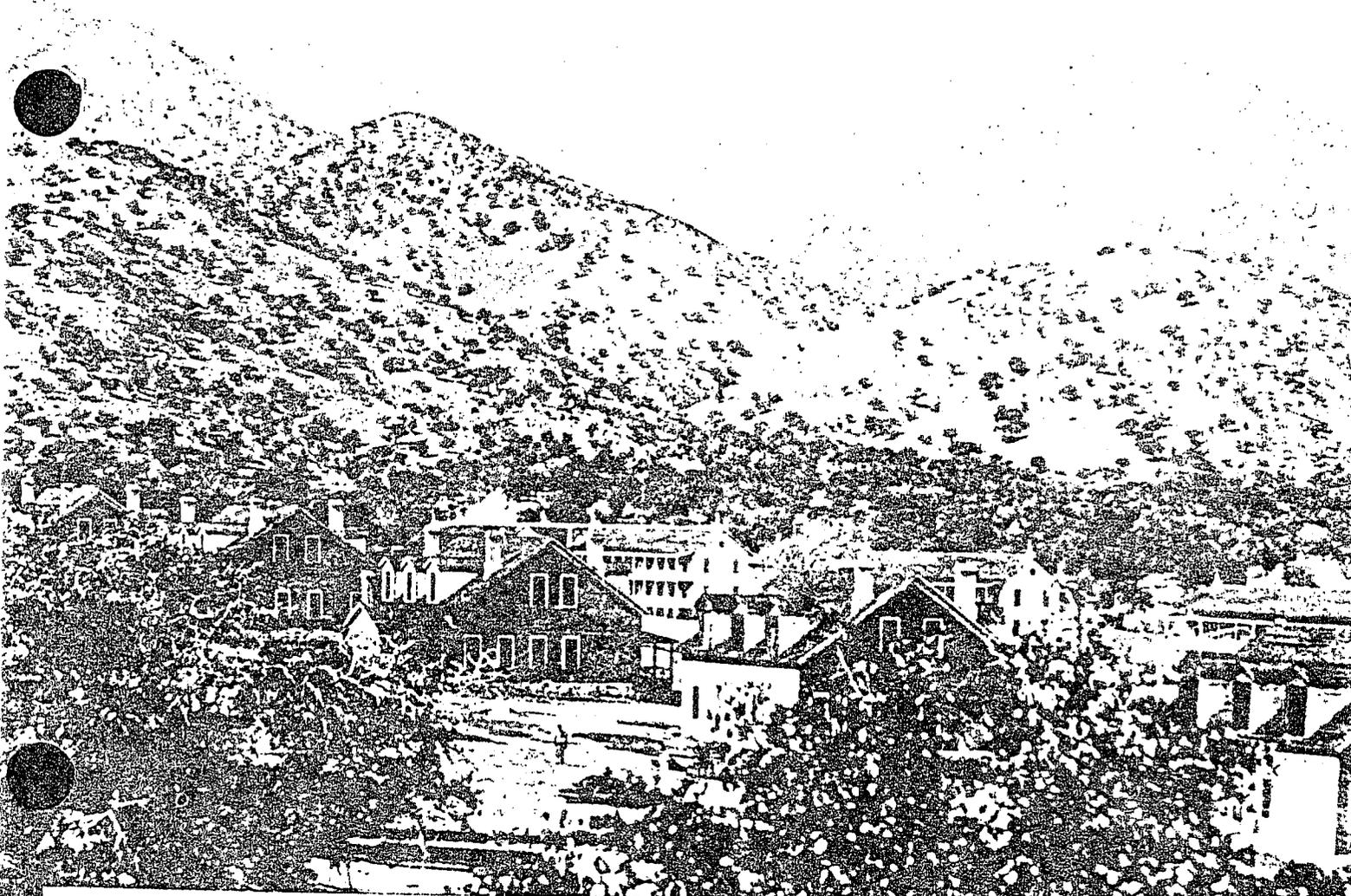


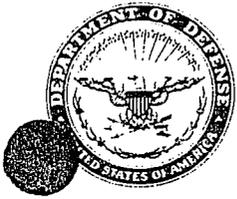
● 1984
HISTORICAL
REVIEW



HEADQUARTERS, FORT HUACHUCA
FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZONA



HEADQUARTERS, FORT HUACHUCA



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS FORT HUACHUCA
FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZONA 85613

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

ASH-PTS-PM

21 February 1985

The Year in Review, FY 84

Despite its tranquil setting in the mouth of Huachuca Canyon, a landscape frozen in sepia tones and turn-of-the-century elegance, Headquarters, Fort Huachuca (HQFH), is alive with change and an integral part of an ever-modernizing Army. It supports over eighty active Army tenants with facilities, services and quality-of-life improvements for the 11,400 people garrisoned or working at this 73,000-acre installation. With this important job, it is necessary to keep abreast of all of the latest developments in technology and management.

Improvement was visible everywhere at Fort Huachuca during fiscal year 1984. Many of the changes could be seen by traveling across the sprawling post. Over 12 million dollars in new construction was begun. Other innovations could be observed by scanning an organization chart where much streamlining in the headquarters structure has been taking place.

Progress has been made in adding new facilities that will not only house tenant organizations with their growing missions, but will make life better for the people who live and work here. A \$3.1 million contract was let to repair and renovate twelve historic buildings on post in just one phase of a project to preserve those former nineteenth century barracks which are a part of the fort's national historic landmark site, known as Old Post. A second phase, calling for \$2.3 million in renovation, is also underway. A \$2.1 million Child Care Center was also started.

Construction was begun on a three-building complex for the US Army Intelligence Center and School here. Two buildings will be in use by the end of this calendar year and the third by the Spring of 1985. The first, known as the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System Ground Station Training Facility, will be 7,000 square feet and cost \$392,324. The second, known as the Training Material Support Facility Warehouse, will be 7,200 square feet and cost over \$443,000. The final building will house the 8,200-square-foot Strategic Interrogation Debriefing facility and cost \$657,724.

Other improvements to buildings and grounds include a new \$1.8 million electrical distribution and lighting system, a \$247,000 water distribution system in the Pershing Plaza housing area, \$336,000 worth of electrical repairs to family housing, \$891,501 in plumbing work in the Miles Manor family housing area, and a \$164,305 renovation of Fort Huachuca's East Gate.

At last report, the expansion of Libby Army Airfield was approximately one-quarter completed. Some \$5 million have been expended on the \$19.4 million project to add a new 12,000-foot main runway, with 1,000-foot overruns, to accommodate Air National Guard low-approach training. As a result of the new runway, the North Gate was permanently closed to through traffic on 2 April.

In keeping with the Army's policy to rely on the private sector for goods and services whenever cost effective and consistent with mission requirements, the Industrial Operations Directorate was converted during the year to a contractor-operated activity under the commercial activities program. After Congressional approval, Pan Am World Services, Inc., was awarded the contract to take over supply, transportation, maintenance, laundry and dry cleaning functions formerly done by Fort Huachuca's Industrial Operations Directorate. The contract amounts to \$2.1 million for an initial six-month performance period. The entire length of the contract, which includes four years of options, is for \$17 million. There were only twelve separations from federal service, out of the 251 personnel actions that occurred as a result of the conversion. The starting date of the contract was 19 May.

In late May Department of the Army announced that the US Army Communications Command and the Computer Systems Command, with auxiliary elements, would be integrated into a newly designed major Army command called the US Army Information Systems Command. This consolidation and name change meant a change in the office symbols for HQFH.

Within HQFH there were several organizational changes which are expected to result in more efficient operations. The first occurred on 24 January when a new Directorate of Reserve Component Support was dedicated. This HQFH staff directorate will support the 46 Army Reserve units, 38 Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) units, and approximately 1,400 individual reservists who train at Fort Huachuca annually.

On 1 June the Human Affairs Division of the Personnel and Community Activities Directorate was disbanded. The former Organizational Effectiveness (OE) Branch was structurally realigned at the directorate level, reporting directly to the Commander, HQFH. The realignment was accomplished in accordance with a changed DA philosophical view of OE's purpose and functions.

In response to DA instructions, the HQFH Internal Review (IR) element became a separate office reporting to the HQFH Deputy Commander effective 1 July 1984. Prior to that date, the IR element had been a branch of the Automation Policy and Internal Review Division, Resource Management Directorate, HQFH. The move was undertaken to insure the independence of all Army IR elements in compliance with Comptroller General standards.

The post's training mission was in evidence throughout the year with both active and reserve units participating on Fort Huachuca's ranges. A highlight occurred on 31 May when HOMEWARD BOUND, a two-week military intelligence exercise kicked off. Several hundred men and women parachuted onto Yuma Range here. Among those jumping were Maj. Gen. Sidney T. Weinstein, commander of the US Army Intelligence Center and School, and Lt. Col. O'Connell, commander of the

313th Military Intelligence Battalion, 82d Airborne Division, a Combat Electronic Warfare and Intelligence (CEWI) unit from Fort Bragg, N.C.

And the headquarters was not without its share of recognition and outstanding achievers. Fort Huachuca won the Secretary of Defense Natural Resources Conservation Award for 1983. The award is given annually to the Army, Navy or Air Force installation that conducted the most outstanding conservation program during the preceding three calendar years.

Albert Boeckmann, a monitoring and control systems mechanic with the Facilities Engineering Directorate's (FED) electrical branch, was selected the FED Federal Employee of the Year for Fort Huachuca. Boeckmann, an electrician whose duties include the care and maintenance of intrusion monitoring systems, energy monitoring controls and emergency power and generating systems, was the first to receive the award since its inception in September. In April the Post NCO of the Year was announced. She is Sgt. Jo Ellen Barnes, a tactical microwave systems repairman with the Digital Communication Systems Test Company, US Army Electronic Proving Ground. Fort Huachuca's Military Policeman of the Year was Spec. 4 James R. Youngblood. The Post Soldier of the Year was Spec. 4 Robert A. Sandell, a refrigeration specialist with the 526th Signal Company, 86th Signal Battalion, 11th Signal Brigade.

Having looked at some of the events in a memorable year (these and other important programs can be found in greater detail throughout this Annual Historical Review), I would like to turn now to the importance of history to the military establishment here at Fort Huachuca. The volume in front of you is the only comprehensive, concise and continuing record of significant developments within the headquarters and constitutes our institutional memory. The Annual Historical Review not only serves as the primary source for official histories published by the US Army Center of Military History in Washington, D. C., but can be used to advantage within our own command as a convenient reference guide for current and future operations, as a briefing document, and as a valuable tool for orienting new personnel to the command's missions, recent activities, accomplishments, and problems. It is for these reasons that I recommend all incoming key personnel read the latest edition.

Finally, taking justifiable pride in the progress made during the year, I must give credit where it is due--to the members of the HQFH team, whose professional support and continuing contributions have enabled us to serve this vibrant Army community efficiently and caringly. In a year in which we have made important strides, it is also necessary to rededicate ourselves to the challenges of the future and leave a legacy of steady improvements for our successors to build upon.

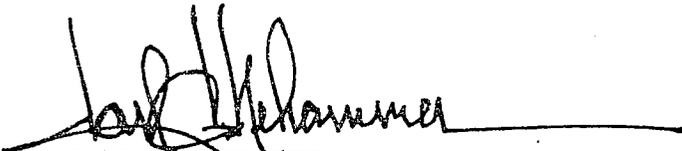

KARL F. NEHAMMER
Colonel, Armor
Commanding

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Year in Review by Colonel Karl F. Nehammer	i
Chapter I: Fort Huachuca-A Brief History	1
Chapter II: Headquarters, Fort Huachuca	9
Mission	9
Commander and Staff	9
Policies	11
Office Symbol Change	13
Chapter III: Staff Judge Advocate	15
Mission	15
Claims	15
Legal Assistance	15
Administrative Law	15
Criminal Law	15
Chapter IV: Inspector General	17
Mission	17
Activities	17
Chapter V: Public Affairs	19
Mission	19
Administration	19
Public Information	20
Command Information	20
Community Relations	20
Chapter VI: Housing Services	23
Mission	23
Unaccompanied Personnel Housing	23
Family Housing	24
Housing Referral	25
Furnishings	25
Chapter VII: Provost Marshal	27
Mission	27
Activities	27
Chapter VIII: Troop Command	29
Mission	29
Honor Guard	29
B Trp, 4th Cav (Memorial)	29
Food Services	29
Training	30
Personnel	30
Mule Mountain Marathon	30
36th Army Band	30
Chapter IX: Post Chaplain	33
Mission	33
Activities	33
Chapter X: Resource Management	37
Mission	37
Finance and Accounting	37
Commercial Activities	38
Management	40
Chapter XI: Personnel and Community Activities	41
Mission	41
Personnel Services	41

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONT'D)

Chapter XI: Personnel and Community Activities (cont'd)	
Installation Club Management	43
Adjutant Activities	44
Morale Support Activities	45
Library Activities	48
Chapter XII: Equal Employment Opportunity Office	49
Mission	49
Affirmative Action	49
EEO Complaints Program	49
Federal Women's Program	49
Hispanic Employment Program	50
Chapter XIII: Plans, Training and Security	51
Mission	51
General	51
Supply	52
Training	52
Security	53
Plans and Operations	54
Aviation	57
Training and Audiovisual Support Center (TASC)	57
Chapter XIV: Facilities Engineering	59
Mission	59
Proposed Reorganization	59
Engineer Resource Management	59
Engineering Plans and Services	59
Environmental Activities	60
Chapter XV: Industrial Operations	63
Mission	63
Transportation	63
Maintenance	64
Supply and Services	65
Chapter XVI: Civilian Personnel	67
Mission	67
Reduction-in-Force for Industrial Operations Directorate	67
Civilian of the Month/Year Program	67
Corporate Fitness Training	67
Medical Determinations Related to Employment	68
Chapter XVII: Reserve Component Support	69
Establishment of the Directorate of Reserve Component Support	69
Reserve Component Symposium	69
US Army Reserve Filler Personnel Project	69
Pre-Camp Conferences	69
Arizona National Guard Commanders Conference	69
Funding Project	69
Medical Field Training Exercise Project	70
Personnel Supported During FY 84	70
Chapter XVIII: Organizational Effectiveness	71
Second Annual Senior Executive Seminar	71
Performance Management, Army	71

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONT'D)

Chapter XVIII: Organizational Effectiveness (cont'd)
Executive Planning Council 71
Organizational Effectiveness Staff Office (OESO) 71
Chapter XIX: Internal Review and Audit Compliance 73
Mission 73
Organizational Realignment of the HQFH Internal Review Element 73
Internal Review Program Accomplishments 73

Appendices:

1. Chronology
2. FY 83 Distinguished Visitors
3. Population Reports
4. FY 84 Impact Statement
5. Station List
6. Headquarters Fort Huachuca, Staff Directory, June 1984 .

CHAPTER I: FORT HUACHUCA--A BRIEF HISTORY

The Story Begins

During the mid-1870's, the fear of Indian uprisings once again swept like wildfire through southeast Arizona as bands of renegade Chiricahua Apaches left their reservation with increasing frequency. In an effort to regain control over the Indians and to quell the fear spreading through the area, the United States government ordered them moved to the San Carlos Reservation in the east-central part of Arizona. However, many of the Chiricahuas viewed the government's order as a betrayal of the treaty which gave them their own reservation in southeast Arizona. This reservation included the historic homelands of the Chiricahua Apaches in what is now Cochise County, Arizona; and the Indians rebelled against the effort to remove them from the lands of their ancestors. During the ill-fated attempt to relocate them in June 1876, only 300 to 325 of the Chiricahuas were successfully moved to San Carlos. Of the remainder of the tribe, approximately 135 under the leadership of Geronimo, fled to the Ojo Caliente Reservation in New Mexico and another estimated 400 fled to the remote, mountainous sanctuary of the Sierra Madres in Sonora, Mexico.

Colonel August V. Kautz, Commander of the Department of Arizona, recognized that, by relocating the Chiricahuas to San Carlos, the government had concentrated a large number of discontented and potentially hostile Indians on the reservation. Kautz feared that these Indians might escape from the reservation at any time and attempt to join the even greater number of rebellious Chiricahuas who were hiding in the Sierra Madres and who were capable of conducting raids into southeast Arizona whenever they desired. To counter this potential threat, Kautz ordered Captain Samuel M. Whitside to establish an outpost from which the Army could detect and intercept bands of renegade Indians which attempted to traverse the San Pedro Valley on their way to or from their sanctuary in the Sierra Madres.

In February 1877 Captain Whitside left Camp Lowell near Tucson in command of two troops of the Sixth U.S. Cavalry, B Troop from Camp Lowell and M Troop from Camp Grant. From Tucson the command traveled southeast through the Whetstone Mountains, across the old Spanish Land Grant of San Ignacio del Babocomari, south along the western edge of the San Pedro Valley, and onto the eastern slopes of the Huachuca Mountains. There, the 106-year story of Fort Huachuca began when Whitside established Camp Huachuca in the northernmost canyon of the Huachuca range on 3 March 1877.

Shortly after Camp Huachuca was established, Whitside developed a network of observation posts at strategic locations throughout the region and initiated a system of patrols within a forty-mile radius

of the camp. These actions denied the Apaches control of the San Pedro Valley and provided a degree of relative safety for the settlers in the area.

During the next five years, the strategic importance of Camp Huachuca grew in response to an influx of settlers into the area surrounding the post, and the Army enlarged the camp's contingent of soldiers to provide security for the increased population. On 9 February 1882 the Army changed the status of the installation from temporary to permanent, provided funding for building, and redesignated the post Fort Huachuca. Construction of durable facilities began in earnest when the post's status changed, and calloused hands replaced aching posteriors as seasoned horsemen turned their attention from incessant patrolling to carpentry and masonry. Structures of wood, adobe, and stone replaced the cantonment area of canvas, and the tranquil landscape, which previously knew only the campfires and footfalls of temporary occupants, took on the appearance of an industrious and permanent settlement.

There was a subtle message here for the hostile Apaches. It told them that the white man was here to stay and continued defiance could only be futile. Not all of the Indians accepted this idea. Thus began one of the most dramatic and exciting chapters in the story of Fort Huachuca.

On the Trail of Geronimo

The story of the Army's efforts to capture and confine Geronimo and his renegade bands of Chiricahua Apaches was the last chapter in the story of the Apache Indian Wars, and the tale was linked directly to the history of Fort Huachuca.

The conflict between the U.S. government and Geronimo began in earnest in April 1877 when John P. Clum, the San Carlos Indian Agent, was ordered to relocate the Mimbreno Apache Indians from the Ojo Caliente Reservation in New Mexico to the the San Carlos Reservation in Arizona. At Ojo Caliente, Clum discovered a large number of Chiricahua Apaches who had escaped from the Chiricahua Reservation during a government attempt to relocate them in 1876. Clum arrested the Chiricahuas, placed their leader, Geronimo, in irons, and returned to San Carlos with 110 Chiricahuas and 343 Mimbrenos in custody. Upon his arrival at San Carlos, Clum incarcerated Geronimo in the reservation's guardhouse. Geronimo remained in the guardhouse until released by H.L. Hart, who became the Indian Agent after Clum resigned in July 1877. Although released from the guardhouse and freed to roam San Carlos, Geronimo believed that as long as

he was confined to the reservation he was still a prisoner. Existence as a prisoner under any guise was intolerable to the intractable Geronimo who set out to change this situation.

In 1878 Geronimo and a small band of his followers escaped. However, their freedom was short-lived and the Indians surrendered and returned to the reservation. In 1881 Geronimo and his followers bolted again. This second escape generated a howl of protest from the residents of Arizona, who demanded that Colonel Orlando B. Willcox, then Commander of the Department of Arizona, be replaced because of his inability to confine the Apache Indians to the reservation.

In September 1882 General George Crook replaced Willcox. Crook had previously commanded the Department of Arizona and had orchestrated the pacification of the hostile Apaches of central Arizona between 1871 and 1875. Crook reassumed the position he once held, took to the field in pursuit of the renegades, and led his forces into the Indians' sanctuary in the Sierra Madres. There the chieftains Chihuahua, Nana, Loco, Nachez, Kayetennae, and Geronimo came into Crook's camp, met with him, and agreed to surrender and return to the San Carlos Reservation. Shortly thereafter, the Mimbreno Apaches and many of the Chiricahuas returned to the reservation, but Geronimo's band delayed their return until the early Spring of 1884.

By 1885, with many of the Apaches' war leaders dead or content to live on the reservation, Geronimo became the undisputed leader of the rebellious bands of Chiricahua and Mimbreno Apaches at San Carlos. Following a tizwin (Apache home-brewed corn liquor) spree, Geronimo and a band of 32 warriors and approximately 100 women and children fled the reservation on 17 May 1885. Crook immediately ordered elements of the Fourth U.S. Cavalry at Fort Huachuca, as well as troops from other posts in southern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico, into the field to watch the Mexican border and to guard the trails, water holes, and mountain passes which the renegade band might attempt to use. In spite of Crook's efforts, the Indians eluded the American forces and escaped into Mexico. Once again, Crook crossed the Mexican border in pursuit of the Apaches.

For ten months Crook's forces pursued Geronimo and his followers, and everyone involved in the chase faced continuous adversities and hardships. Finally, on 25 March 1886, Geronimo and Crook met and conferred at Canon de los Embudos, twenty-five miles south of the Mexican border. There, Geronimo surrendered to Crook and agreed to return to the San Carlos Reservation. However, this did not occur. On the 27th of March, a white trader entered Geronimo's camp and provided the Indians with mescal, whiskey, and tales of horrible punishments which awaited them at San Carlos. Geronimo

and thirty-nine others fled from their encampment just prior to dawn the next morning and fled back into the Sierra Madres.

Although Geronimo and a small band of Chiricahuas escaped, Crook's campaign succeeded in returning the majority of the renegade Apaches to the reservation. However, by this time Geronimo was symbolic of all Apache resistance, and his escape from within Crook's grasp was neither understood nor accepted. Additionally, Crook interpreted Geronimo's betrayal a second time as a personal and professional humiliation from which he could not recover, and Crook requested that he be relieved of his command.

On 11 April 1886 General Nelson A. Miles replaced Crook. Miles had the mission to catch Geronimo and finish the job Crook had begun. To this end, Miles established Fort Huachuca as the headquarters for the campaign. From there Miles established a system of heliograph stations across southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico and ordered 5,500 soldiers and Apache Scouts into the field to locate and capture Geronimo and his band of renegades.

The vanguard of Miles' forces was commanded by Captain Henry W. Lawton and included 35 cavalrymen from B Troop, Fourth U.S. Cavalry, 20 infantrymen from the Eighth Infantry Regiment, and 20 Indian Scouts. Lawton's command of hand-picked, hardened Regulars formed on the Fort Huachuca parade ground on 5 May 1886, and, with the regimental band playing "The Girl I Left Behind Me," the command departed the post on what became one of the most grueling pursuits of the Apache campaigns.

Geronimo's eventual surrender was attributable to many factors, the most important of which may have been the ability of Lieutenant Charles B. Gatewood to convince the unpredictable war chief to surrender. Gatewood met with Geronimo on the banks of the Bavispe River near the Torres Mountains in Sonora, Mexico. There, during three days of discussion, Gatewood induced Geronimo to surrender to General Miles.

Geronimo surrendered on 4 September 1886 and brought an end to the bloody and unparalleled Apache Indian Wars.

Twilight for the Horse Cavalry

When the Apache campaigns ended, the U.S. Army entered a new era, and Fort Huachuca settled into the routine of garrison life. The dawn of the twentieth century brought with it a change in the color and style of the Army's uniforms, and advance in the weapons of war, a change in tactics, and a role of diminished importance for the horse cavalry. However, events in Mexico provided one last opportunity for the Cavalry and Fort Huachuca to play a role in a major campaign.

The Mexican Revolution of 1910, resulted in several years of warfare between the various factions of Mexican revolutionaries which attempted to seize power. When the war raged near the international boundary, U.S. forces began patrolling along the Mexican border in an effort to prevent the fighting from spilling over into the United States.

In spite of the Army's efforts, the war in Mexico crossed the border on 9 March 1916, when forces under the command of Pancho Villa raided the town of Columbus, New Mexico. In response to this violation of its territorial integrity, the United States launched a punitive expedition into Mexico to capture Villa. Brigadier General John J. Pershing commanded the expeditionary force, which included elements of the Tenth U.S. Cavalry stationed at Fort Huachuca.

With the cry of "Villa, dead or alive!" the force rode into Mexico. However, impeded by the same terrain and climate which had made the Geronimo Campaign so arduous three decades before, and hampered by political considerations, Pershing's force was unable to come close to its quarry. On 5 February 1917 Pershing's forces crossed the border into the United States and ended its unsuccessful campaign.

Two months after Pershing's forces returned from Mexico, the United States entered World War I. During the war, Fort Huachuca became a sentinel on the border, and its forces guarded and patrolled the international boundary from Nogales, Arizona, to El Paso, Texas. When not on guard or patrol duty, Fort Huachuca's soldiers trained for the war in Europe and waited for the call to join the conflict, a call which never came.

After World War I and throughout the 1920's, only memories of past glories and mounted sports remained for Fort Huachuca's tenant, the horse soldiers of the Tenth U.S. Cavalry. This unit had a long and rich heritage, and its members held horsemanship in high esteem. When the unit was not involved in official training, the cavalymen sharpened their riding skills by participating in equestrian contests and polo matches.

In 1931, the Tenth U.S. Cavalry was reassigned to other posts and the era of the horse cavalry ended at Fort Huachuca. There, the U.S. Cavalry played out its final act, patrolling a tense border and training for a role it would never be asked to play.

Training for Global Conflict

When German forces stormed through Europe's Low Countries in 1940, the Army Staff developed a construction program to provide for the training and housing of 1,200,000 personnel at training centers throughout the United States. Construction at Fort Huachuca began

under this program in late 1940, and the historic cavalry post became an infantry training center. In 1941 the first division-sized, black unit to see combat in World War II, the 93rd Infantry Division, began training at Fort Huachuca. From then through 1944, the post's ranges, barracks, offices, and clubs became the home for over 25,000 personnel.

In December of 1942, the first Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) detachments sent to the field arrived at Fort Huachuca. The 180 women of the 32nd and 33rd WAAC Companies assumed duties in the post headquarters and provided support for the 93rd Division during its training.

In 1943 the 92nd Division replaced the 93rd on Fort Huachuca's training grounds, and within the next year these two units found themselves fighting in Europe and the Pacific, respectively.

Fort Huachuca ceased to be a major training center after the end of World War II. In September, 1947, the post was deactivated and its control turned over to the Arizona Fish and Game Department. The fort, which existed as an active military post since 1877 and which contributed so much to the history of the Southwest, became a buffalo preserve.

Korea and the Electronic Era

Following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, Fort Huachuca reassumed its role as a major training installation, but this time for personnel of the United States Air Force. On 20 April 1951 the Air Force reopened the post to train its Aviation Engineers in airfield construction. As part of their training, the 417th and 419th Aviation Brigades and the 45th, 304th, 923rd, and 934th Engineer Aviation Groups built Libby Army Airfield which is still in operation. Upon cessation of the fighting in Korea, the Army again deactivated the post in June 1953. This closure, however, was to be short-lived as the post reopened in 1954 under the operational control of the Army's Chief Signal Officer.

A new era dawned at Fort Huachuca on 1 February 1954 when the post became the home of the U.S. Army Electronic Proving Ground (USAEPG). World War II demonstrated the importance of electronic devices in modern warfare and the Army needed a site at which its communications and electronics systems could be developed and tested. Fort Huachuca, far from sources of electromagnetic interference, became that site when the 1st and 505th Signal Groups arrived at the post in May and July 1954.

Fort Huachuca's role in the electronic era increased when the Strategic Communications Command (STRATCOM) established its headquarters there on 15 April 1967. In 1974 STRATCOM was redesignated the US Army Communications Command (USACC) and in 1984 was renamed

US Army Information Systems Command (USAISC). As either STRATCOM, USACC, or USAISC the command became the senior unit on post and the host to a variety of tenant activities.

In 1971 the post's mission and population increased when the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School (USAICS) moved to Fort Huachuca from Fort Holabird, Maryland.

On November 20, 1974, the site upon which Captain Whitside established Camp Huachuca so long ago was designated a National Historical Site and National Historic Landmark. This "Old Post" area has remained essentially as it was decades ago. The parade ground upon which soldiers of the Apache Indian Wars stood has been surrounded by buildings which have retained the exterior appearance they had when completed between 1880 and 1905. The appearance of the landmark area has evoked images of a well organized frontier post and turn-of-the century elegance for the generations of military and civilian personnel who have served at Fort Huachuca.

In its 106-year history, Fort Huachuca has grown from a temporary and remote outpost garrisoned by approximately 100 men into a major military installation employing some 11,000 civilian and military personnel.

HISTORIAN'S NOTE: The main source for this story of Fort Huachuca was Fort Huachuca: The History of a Frontier Post, by Cornelius C. Smith, Jr. This publication deals with the history of Fort Huachuca in a more comprehensive and detailed manner than possible in this annual report. Copies of Smith's book may be obtained from the Huachuca Museum Society's Gift Shop, by writing to the following address:

The Huachuca Museum Society Gift Shop
P.O. Box 766
Fort Huachuca, Arizona 85613

CHAPTER XIV: FACILITIES ENGINEERING*

1. Mission. The Directorate serves as principal advisor to and assists the Headquarters, Fort Huachuca, command and staff on all matters pertaining to Facilities Engineering. It directs and provides operational control of all Fort Huachuca Facilities Engineering activities, including but not limited to engineering design, construction inspection, master planning, real estate management, operation of utility plants and systems, operation of construction equipment, material production, operation of forestry, game, fish and wildlife programs, maintenance and repair of real property (buildings, grounds, surfaced areas, utility plants and systems), organization maintenance of engineer Maintenance and Service (M&S) equipment, fire prevention and protection, custodial services, entomology, packing and crating, refuse collection and disposal, supply and storage of engineering materials, and acts as Contracting Officer Representative (COR) on Commercial Activities contracts. The directorate coordinates and manages the Installation Energy Conservation Program; maintains utilization data and prepares reports to higher headquarters; and coordinates requirements for off-post facilities within the State of Arizona, including reserve centers.

2. Proposed Reorganization. As a result of a commercial activities study of the Facilities Engineering Directorate (see also page 39), the directorate reorganized on 6 August with the intention of gaining experience with the organization most likely to be approved by the Commander, HQFH, as the most efficient. The Utilities and Buildings and Grounds divisions were combined. Two branch chiefs were designated rather than the five that existed previously. Large shops were established by combining similar functions so that six foreman positions are used rather than nine. A new Environmental Division was formed that gathers all environmental functions under one roof. The division includes: Environmental Engineer, Game Management, and Forestry.

3. Engineer Resource Management.

a. The Department of the Army approved the disposal of 100 units (50 buildings) of World War II housing in Apache Flats Housing Area in June 1983. (See also page 24.) The first group of sixteen buildings was sold by the Los Angeles District Corps of Engineers in August 1984. The first three buildings were removed in September 1984; the remaining buildings are programmed for removal during FY 85.

b. The City of Sierra Vista requested road and drainage easements on Fort Huachuca to facilitate the realignment and extension of Garden Avenue in the vicinity of the Main Gate. This request is under review with the final decision to be made in FY 85.

4. Engineering Plans and Services.

a. Construction Activity. Active contracts at year-end totaled 50 and are valued at 2.3 million dollars. Forty-six projects were completed at a

*Compiled from ASH-FE input, 1984.

cost of 5.5 million dollars.

b. Design Activity. During the fiscal year 107 projects valued at 12.4 million dollars were designed. Twenty projects are in design. Approximately fifty-five percent of the design work was accomplished through contracted Architect-Engineer services.

c. Major Projects. Eleven projects were awarded in FY 84 and totaled 10.5 million dollars. (See also Appendix 1, Chronology, under 15 October.) Most substantial of these projects are the repair and rehabilitation of the main substation and power distribution system in the 50000 building number area; repair and renovation of historic buildings along Augur Avenue, and wall/roof insulation of selected family housing buildings.

5. Environmental Activities.

a. During FY 84 HQFH was selected as the 1983 winner of the Secretary of Defense Natural Resources Conservation Award. As the winner for the



Randy Breland, wildlife biologist at Fort Huachuca, has ear-tagged and fitted one large female black bear with a radio collar. Signals from the collar will provide little known information on the Huachuca Mountain bear population.

Secretary of the Army, the post competed with winners from the Secretaries of the Navy and Air Force and won the Secretary of Defense Natural Resources Award. The Natural Resources Award is presented for the most significant accomplishments in natural resources management on military installations for the prior three years. Fort Huachuca had several major program actions which were reported, such as work with endangered species, implementation of a warm water fisheries, reintroduction of Gould's Turkey, commercial timber sales, new trails developed, landscaping and water conservation.

b. An experiment is underway by the Game Management Section to reintroduce the Mexican Wild Turkey to the Huachuca Mountains. This species disappeared from this area more than fifty years ago. In cooperation with the Mexican Government, several birds were trapped in the mountains of northern Mexico, quarantined and released here.

c. The Forestry Section has been cooperating in various botanical research activities. The University of Arizona is conducting tree ring studies in the Huachuca and Whetstone Mountains. The Northern Arizona University is conducting a study of the various pine species on the Upper Sonoran Plateau. A possible commercial value is being investigated. The Arizona Botanical Society is conducting a study of the plants in Garden Canyon.

d. The Environment Engineer has been cooperating with the Defense Property Disposal Office in the disposal of transformers and capacitors containing Poly Chlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs). Approximately forty such items have been disposed of by contract.

POST POPULATION
Fort Huachuca, Arizona

As of 31 Jan 84

USACC ACTIVITY	OFFICERS ASSIGNED	WARRANTS ASSIGNED	ENLISTED ASSIGNED	TOTAL MIL ASSIGNED	CIVILIAN ASSIGNED	TOTAL ASSIGNED	1983
1. * HQ USACC	64	7	50	121	668	789	791
2. USACEEIA	47	12	552	611	574	1185	1145
3. * USA CSA	4	0	6	10	21	31	31
4. * HQ Ft Huachuca	72	22	628	722	1254	**1976	1965
5. 11th Sig Bde	66	19	1444	1529	2	1531	1501
6. * USA ATCA	9	4	15	28	37	65	62
7. * USA COMISA	0	0	2	2	168	170	169
8. * USACC AGCY	0	0	80	80	58	138	135
9. USACC AMCA	1	0	0	1	87	88	87
10.* USA RCCO	1	0	8	9	54	63	58
1. USAICS (Stf&Fac)	251	33	733	1017	330	1347	1318
USAICS (STU)	585	29	805	1419	0	***1419	1003
USAINSBD	20	4	67	91	23	114	114
Foreign Ex Off	2	0	0	2	0	2	2
2. MEDDAC	73	3	172	248	194	442	448
Med Hold Det	0	0	9	9	0	9	6
3. DENTAC	18	0	21	39	31	70	69
4. * USA CSLA	2	5	17	24	231	255	251
5. USA EPG	51	4	477	532	208	740	744
6. Project Mgr (MSCS)	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
7. USA CMSY Fld Ofc	0	0	1	1	85	86	86
8. TRI-TAC (JTE)	(16) 29	(1) 1	(8) 119	174	(52) 8	****234	233
9. * ASL MET Tm	0	0	0	0	5	5	5
10. USATMDE Spt Gp (ICRC)	0	0	25	25	19	44	43
11. 77th EOD	1	0	8	9	0	9	10
12. ISA CID Fld Ofc	0	3	7	10	2	12	10
13. DARCOM-LAO-O	0	0	0	0	16	16	17
14.* USA Sp Scty Ofc	0	0	7	7	0	7	9
15. Army Audit Agency	0	0	0	0	13	13	13
16. Foreign Liaison (FRG/ROK)	2	0	2	4	0	4	3
17. USA INSCOM	2	1	6	9	0	9	9
18. LA C of E	0	0	0	0	6	6	6
19. Def Invest Svcs	0	1	0	1	3	4	4
20. DEF PDO	0	0	0	0	5	5	5
21. Act Army Reserve	4	1	15	20	0	20	18
22. USARNG (AZ)	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
SUB TOTAL	1320	150	5286	6756	4149	10905	10400
OTHER SUPPORTED PERSONNEL/ACTIVITIES							
Act Dy Depn On Post (Off.998) (EM 3935)						4933	4977
Credit Union 26 Bank 18 Post Ofc 8 School 145 Red Crpss 2						199	179
Contract Pers. 462 AAFES/CONC 167 AMSA#18 22 Summer Hires 0						651	648
Ret. Mil & Dep W/in 60 mi. Rad						6929	6990
Act Dy Depn Off Post (Off 2385) (EM 2688)						5073	5346
GRAND TOTAL						28690	28490

*ATCH HQFH for (Admin/UCMJ) (Includes 11 from 11th Sig Bde)

**Includes NAF Pers274 + 3AF Civ in the Weather Det.

***Includes 24 MC and 2 AF Pers.

****Includes 117 AF Mil and 2 Civ in AFTEC and 18 MC Mil and 2 Civ in MCTSE

****Includes 1 Army Mil and 4 AF Mil and 3 Civ in OTEA

POST POPULATION
Fort Huachuca, Arizona

As of 12 Jun 84

USACC ACTIVITY	OFFICERS ASSIGNED	WARRANTS ASSIGNED	ENLISTED ASSIGNED	TOTAL MIL ASSIGNED	CIVILIAN ASSIGNED	TOTAL ASSIGNED	LAST TIME
1. * HQ USAISC	63	8	53	124	635	759	755
2. USACEEIA	40	10	597	647	610	1257	971
3. * USA CSA	4	0	5	9	20	29	28
4. * HQ Ft Huachuca	71	19	604	694	1031	**2006	1877
5. 11th Sig Bde	55	15	1383	1453	4	1457	1464
6. * USA ATCA	8	3	13	24	38	62	65
7. * USA COMISA	0	0	1	1	201	202	202
8. * USAISC AGCY	0	0	96	96	58	154	147
9. USAISC AMCA	1	0	0	1	83	84	84
10.* USA RCCO	1	0	9	10	57	67	69
1. USAICS (Stf&Fac)	249	34	968	1251	338	1589	1386
USAICS (STU)	489	36	678	1230	0	1230	1056
USAINSD	20	3	72	95	22	117	123
Foreign Ex Off	2	0	0	2	0	2	2
2. MEDDAC	71	2	167	240	198	438	431
Med Hold Det	1	0	8	9	0	9	9
3. DENTAC	15	0	21	36	29	65	66
4. * USA CSLA	3	4	20	27	230	257	257
5. USA EPG	51	5	469	525	215	740	744
Project Mgr (MSCS)	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
USA CMSY Fld Ofc	0	0	1	1	86	87	87
J.T. E	33	3	113	149	57	206	208
6. * ASL MET Tm	0	0	0	0	5	5	5
7. USATMDE Spt Gp (ICRC)	0	0	24	24	19	43	43
8. 77th EOD	1	0	7	8	0	8	8
9. ISA CID Fld Ofc	0	2	6	8	2	10	10
10. DARCOM-LAO-O	0	0	0	0	18	18	19
11.* USA Sp Scty Ofc	2	0	6	8	0	8	8
12. Army Audit Agency	0	0	0	0	0	13	13
13. German/Korean Liaison	2	0	2	4	0	4	4
14. USA INSCOM	1	1	2	4	0	4	4
15. LA C of E	0	0	0	0	6	6	6
16. Def Invest Svcs	0	1	0	1	3	4	4
17. DEF PDO	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
18. Act Army Reserve	5	1	13	13	0	13	29
19. USARNG (AZ)	0	0	2	2	0	2	-2
SUB TOTAL	1188	147	5346	6696	3968	10963	9906
OTHER SUPPORTED PERSONNEL/ACTIVITIES							
20. t Dy Depn On Post	(Off. 970)	(EM 3825)		4795	4795
21. edit Union 26	Bank 18	Post Ofc 8	School 117			169	169
22. ntract Pers. 673	AAFES/CONC 166	AMSA#18 23	Summer Hires 101			963	919
23. t. Mil & Dep W/in 60 mi. Rad						6932	6930
24. t Dy Depn Off Post	(Off 1433)	(EM 1790)		3223	3203
GRAND TOTAL						27045	25922
*ATCH HQFH for (Admin/UCMJ)							
**Includes NAF Pers 278 +3 AF Civ in the Weather Det.							