

Date: February 16, 2022

Subject: Deep Underground Military Bases

The purpose of this report is to help you understand that there are many many resources of the country which are hidden or secret which are part of the US Government and military. While many of the places pointed out in this report may in fact be well known for existing much of the true functioning of most of these bases is shrouded in mystery. Because of the large amount of information to be presented it is divided into categories as follows:

## 1 TYPE OF DUMB

### 1.1 PRIMARY USE IS CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT WITH LEADERS DIVIDED AMONG MULTIPLE SITES. THE PRIMARY SITES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1.1.1 GREEN BRIAR (DECOMMISSIONED BUT INCLUDED FOR HISTORICAL REASONS)

1.1.2 MOUNT WEATHER

1.1.3 RAVEN ROCK

1.1.4 BUNKERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE

### 1.2 DUAL FUNCTION BASES:

1.2.1 CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN

1.2.2 UNDER DENVER AIRPORT

### 1.3 SPECIAL BASES

1.3.1 Denver Federal Center

1.3.2 WRIGHT PATTERSON

### 1.4 MILITARY AND FALLEN ANGEL BASES

1.4.1 DULCE

1.4.2 AREA 51

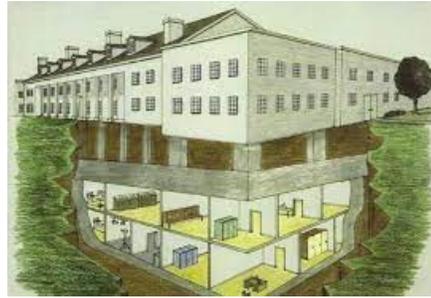
1.4.3 S4

# CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT BASES

- 1 First on the list is a place called Greenbrier Bunker: (decommissioned in 1992)
  - 1.1 Construction: In 1955, Dwight D. Eisenhower instructed the Department of Defense to draft emergency plans for Congress in case of a nuclear strike. Even if Washington, DC was destroyed, American officials needed a procedure to maintain the continuity of government. As part of these efforts, the Army Corps of Engineers was charged with scouting the location of a nuclear bunker for the members of Congress. They ultimately selected the Greenbrier, a luxury resort in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. Greenbrier was chosen because of its location—relatively close and accessible to Washington, but far enough away to be safe from an atomic bomb—and because of its prior relationship with the United States government. During World War II, Greenbrier had served as an internment facility for Japanese, Italian, and German diplomats and then as a military hospital, where Eisenhower himself was at one time a patient. Although it returned to its original function as a hotel after the war, government officials occasionally held conferences at Greenbrier. Construction on the bunker began in 1957. Government officials tried to hide the secret project by announcing the construction of Greenbrier’s “West Virginia Wing.” Construction workers and locals were suspicious, however, particularly about the sheer volume of concrete that was poured for the project. As construction worker Randy Wickline recalled, “Nobody came out and said it was a bomb shelter, but...they weren’t building it to keep the rain off them. I mean a fool would have known.” Truman Wright, the manager of the Greenbrier resort from 1951-1974, likewise remembered a contractor asking, “This is an exhibit hall? We’ve got 110 urinals we just installed. What in the hell are you going to exhibit?” The \$14 million project was completed on October 16, 1962, just before the start of the Cuban Missile Crisis. Originally codenamed Project X, the bunker was also known as Project Caspar and, during the 1980s, as Project Greek Island.
  - 1.2 Inside the Bunker: The Greenbrier bunker is buried 720 feet underground. It would not survive a direct nuclear strike, but is capable of weathering a blast 15-30 miles away and protecting its occupants from fallout. The two-level facility is 112,544 square feet, roughly the size of two football fields on top of one another. Although most of the bunker was a closely guarded secret, its largest halls—intended for sessions of Congress—were actually part of the Greenbrier hotel and would have been sealed off only in the event of an attack. The largest, Exhibit Hall, was designed to host joint sessions of Congress. A Greenbrier brochure from the 1960s advertised the hall to guests: “The floor is finished with a beautiful plastic terrazzo designed to support unlimited weight.” Just off of Exhibit Hall are two smaller auditoriums: the 440-seat Governor’s Hall, intended for the House of Representatives, and the 130-seat Mountaineer Room, which would have hosted members of the Senate. A hidden passage, marked by a door which reads, “Danger: High Voltage Keep Out,” leads to the rest of the bunker. In the event of an attack, congressmen would have first been ushered to the decontamination room, where they would have stripped, showered, and put on uncontaminated clothes. The dormitories consist of 18 rooms, each built to house 60 people in metal bunk beds. There is also a kitchen and a 400-seat cafeteria, which was at one point decorated with fake windows featuring scenic views. The upper level contains storage space and offices for congressional leaders.
  - 1.3 What it looks like:



The hotel above the bunker



Showing the bunker under the hotel



The blast door entrance from the hotel



The entry way to the bunker



The meeting area for the house of representatives



The hallway which was also lined with emergency supplies

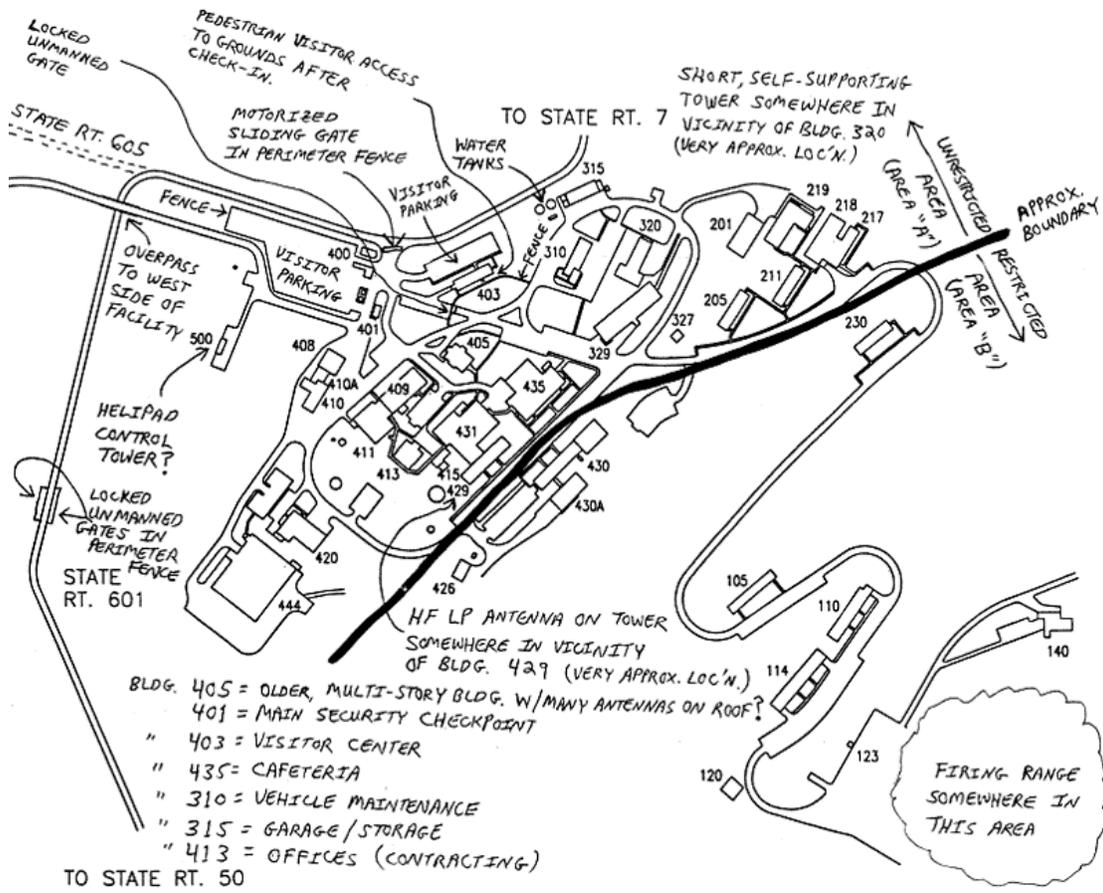
2 Mount Weather: The Mount Weather Special Facility is an unacknowledged Continuity of Government (COG) facility operated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The 200,000 square foot facility also houses FEMA's National Emergency Coordinating Center. Located on a 434 acre mountain site on the borders of Loudon and Clarke counties, the above ground support facilities, with 240 employees, include about a dozen buildings providing communications links to the White House Situation Room.

2.1 This is a secondary bunker for government officials as well as the nuclear coordination bunker in time of war. Completed in 1958, the underground bunker includes a hospital, crematorium, dining and recreation areas, sleeping quarters, reservoirs of drinking and cooling water, an emergency power plant, and a radio and television studio which is part of the Emergency Broadcasting System. A series of side-tunnels accommodate a total of 20 office buildings, some of which are three stories tall. The East Tunnel includes a computer complex for directing emergency simulations and operations through the Contingency Impact Analysis System (CIAS) and the Resource Interruption Monitoring System (RIMS). An on-site 90,000 gallon/day sewage treatment plant and two 250,000 gallon above-ground storage tanks are intended to support a population of 200 for up to 30 days. Although the facility is designed to accommodate several thousand people (with sleeping cots for 2,000), only the President, the Cabinet, and Supreme Court are provided private sleeping quarters. For Continuity of Government purposes, senior officials are divided into Alpha, Bravo and Charlie teams -- one remains in Washington, another relocates to Mount Weather, and the third disperses to other relocation sites. The only full-scale activation of the facility came on 9 November 1965, at the time of the great Northeastern power blackout.

2.2 Images of the facility:



An overhead photo of the complex



A sketch of the facility layout.

### 3 Raven Rock:

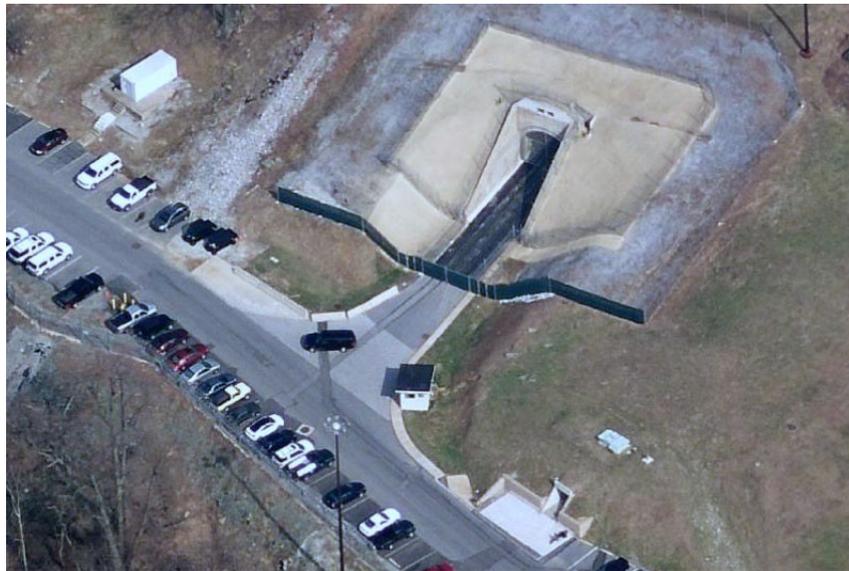
3.1 The Raven Rock Mountain Complex is known by many names:

- 3.1.1 Site R
- 3.1.2 AJCC: Alternate Joint Communications Center
- 3.1.3 ANMCC: Alternate National Military Command Center
- 3.1.4 NMCC-R: National Military Command Center - Raven Rock
- 3.1.5 USAG-RR: U.S. Army Garrison - Raven Rock
- 3.1.6 the Underground Pentagon
- 3.1.7 the Little Pentagon
- 3.1.8 the Backup Pentagon
- 3.1.9 the Rock
- 3.1.10 and for old-timers: Harry's Hole

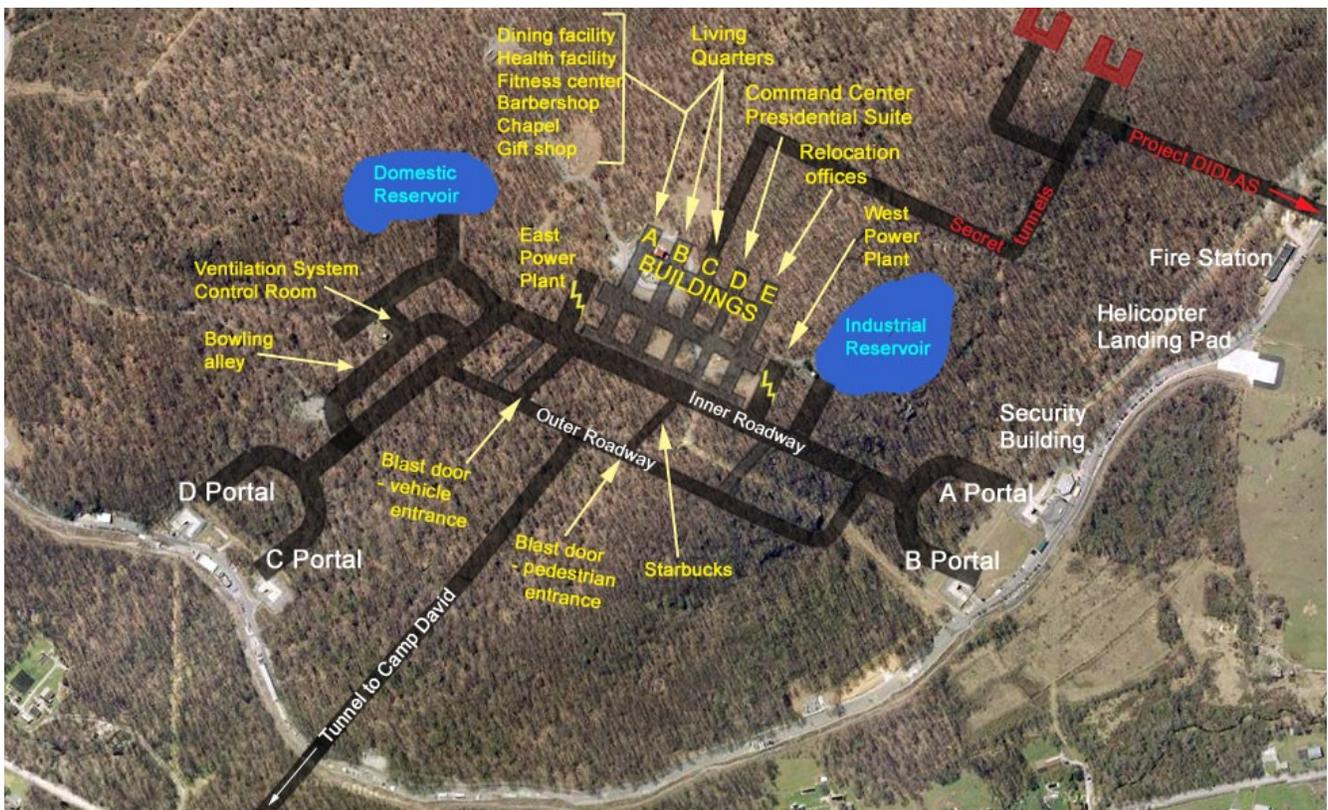
3.2 In 1950, President Harry S. Truman approved the construction of a deep underground facility that could be used as a relocation site for the Pentagon in times of national emergency. One half million cubic yards of superhard greenstone granite rock was secretly blasted out and hauled away in ten months. Five separate 3-story buildings were built deep inside the Raven Rock mountain located on the Pennsylvania-Maryland border. The buildings look like ordinary office buildings set inside a hollowed-out cavern deep inside the mountain. The underground complex has roads and parking areas big enough to accommodate trucks and buses. Site R is completely self-sufficient with two power plants to generate electricity; multiple underground water reservoirs; and a sophisticated ventilation system. The facility can operate for at least 30 days in a "buttoned-up" position and can accommodate 3,000 persons in an emergency. In addition to the basic life support requirements of power, water, and air, the underground metropolis also contains a medical and dental clinic, fire department, post office, dining facility, snack bar, dormitories, chapel, barbershop, fitness center, bowling alley, and even a Starbucks.

3.3 Images of Raven Rock





One of 5 entrances



The diagram of raven rock facility

#### 4 BUNKERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE

4.1 The PEOC was built in the early 1940s during World War II for President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Douglas Brinkley, CNN's presidential historian, called the bunker an "absolute necessity" at the time. "The Germans were building rockets," he said, adding that the White House was a "bull's-eye." President Harry Truman, Roosevelt's successor, expanded the bunker during his reconstruction of the White House, turning it into the bomb shelter it is today. "The PEOC is designed to be a command center during emergencies, with televisions, phones, and communications facilities," former first lady Laura Bush wrote in her 2010 memoir.



White House staff in the bunker on 9/11

#### 4.2 It's not the White House's only bunker:

4.2.1 The 9/11 attacks prompted national security officials to call for a more advanced bunker. The national security personnel originally planned to evacuate White House staff and the presidential family to a remote location in the event of a nuclear attack. But 9/11, he said, made them realize escaping Washington while the country was under attack would be difficult. Roads would be too packed for vehicle travel, and a helicopter escape would be "very risky."

4.2.2 Soldiers of the White House Military Office staff the bunkers every 12 or 24 hours. Just how deep these bunkers go is also a mystery. "As the Union of Concerned Scientists points out, the highest yield nuclear warhead in the US arsenal can blast up to 1,000 feet deep," "The presidential bunker must be at least that far below the surface." However, the newest bunker, which is supposed to act as a command center and living quarters, is five stories underground with food and a self-contained air supply. It's also sealed off to prevent radiation from seeping in during a nuclear attack, he said. But there are also underground tunnels, that allow the president, his family, and his staff to escape the White House entirely.



Under this lawn going at least 1000 feet below the lawn is the top of a five story bunker for war time operations.

# DUAL FUNCTION BASES

The bases included in this section have both active Military functions as well as Continuity Of Government functions.

## 1 CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN

### 1.1 Complex

1.1.1 The Cheyenne Mountain Complex is a Space Force installation and defensive bunker located in unincorporated El Paso County, Colorado, next to the city of Colorado Springs,[2] at the Cheyenne Mountain Space Force Station,[a] which hosts the activities of several tenant units. Also located in Colorado Springs is Peterson Space Force Base, where the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) and United States Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) headquarters are located. The bunker's Command Center was upgraded during 2003 and 2004 for \$13 million. Formerly the center for the United States Space Command and NORAD, the Complex monitored the air space of Canada and the United States for missiles, space systems, and foreign aircraft through its worldwide early-warning system. Since 2008, NORAD and the United States Space Command have been based at Peterson Space Force Base and the complex, re-designated as an air force station, is used for crew training and as a back-up command center if required. The military complex has included, in the past, many units of NORAD, U.S. Space Command, Aerospace Defense Command (ADCOM), Air Force Systems Command, Air Weather Service, and Federal Emergency Management (FEMA). The complex's communication center is also used by the nearby U.S. Civil Defense Warning Center. The Facility also operates as a Continuity Of Government facility.

### 1.2 Blast doors

1.2.1 The bunker is built to deflect a 30 megaton nuclear explosion as close as 2 kilometers (1.2 mi).[citation needed] Within a mountain tunnel are sets of 25-ton blast doors and another for the civil engineering department. The doors were built so that they can always be opened when needed. Should a nuclear blast hit the building, they are designed to withstand a blast wave. There is a network of blast valves with unique filters to capture airborne chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear contaminants.

### 1.3 Main chambers

1.3.1 The complex was built under 2,000 feet (610 m) of granite on 2 hectares (5 acres).[12] Fifteen three-story buildings are protected from movement, e.g. earthquake or explosion, by a system of giant springs that the buildings sit on and flexible pipe connectors to limit the operational effect of movement. A total of more than 1,000 springs are designed to prevent any of the 15 buildings from shifting more than 1 inch (25 mm).[13] The complex is the only high-altitude Department of Defense facility certified to be able to sustain an electromagnetic pulse (EMP). There is a large quantity of cots for most of the personnel, including suites for high-ranking officers within the bunker. Amenities include a medical facility, store, cafeteria,[13] and fitness centers inside and outside the mountain.

1.4 Images



Entrance looking in



Blast door



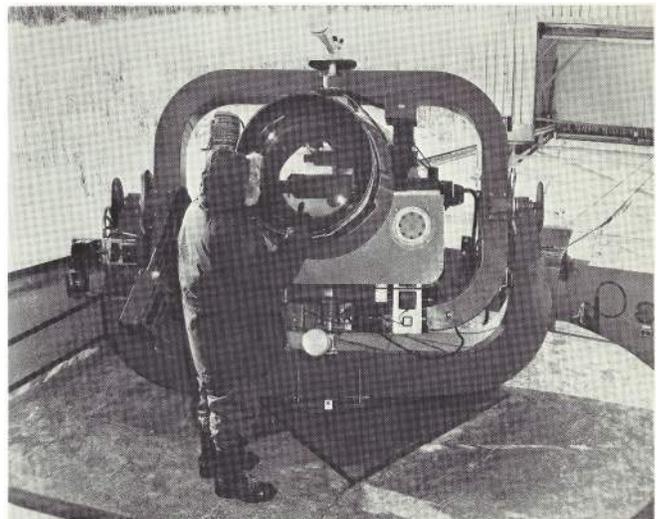
The springs and shock absorbers to protect the buildings and electronics



At work inside the mountain



Another group of people working inside the mountain



Special camera for tracking things in space

## 2 Under Denver Airport

- 2.1 There is no doubt that there is a big facility under the Denver airport because when building the airport much more dirt was taken off the land than would be required to build the airport. Also much more steel and concrete was used to build it as well. Also there were massive multi billion dollar cost over runs while building the airport.
- 2.2 Also airport management make a joke out of all the suspicions which is brilliant diversionary marketing.
- 2.3 What we do know is that it is at least 1000 foot deep bunker with an area which covers the entire airport including the runways.
- 2.4 Although there are no publicly available drawings or pictures we know it has 7 levels and is both a Continuity Of Government facility as well as a primary military communications facility as well as a CIA and NSA alternate headquarters.
- 2.5 The area of the bunker for each level is 33,531 acres (52.4 sq mi; 135.7 km<sup>2</sup>) and there are 7 levels making it one of the largest facilities of its type.

### 3 Denver Federal Center

3.1 The Denver Federal Center, in Lakewood, Colorado, is part of the General Services Administration and is home to about 6,200 employees of agencies of the federal government of the United States. The Center encompasses an area of about 670 acres (2.7 km<sup>2</sup>) and has 90 buildings with over 4,000,000 square feet (400,000 m<sup>2</sup>) of office, warehouse, lab and special use space. There are 28 different Federal agencies on-site, making it the largest concentration of Federal agencies outside of Washington, D.C.

3.2 Building 710 is an underground bunker complex designed to withstand a nuclear blast. The building was constructed by Army Corps of Engineers and completed in 1969 and has a total space of 36,000 square feet (3,300 m<sup>2</sup>). It was intended as a base for federal operations during a nuclear attack and was designed to house 300 people for up to 30 days in the event of a nuclear war. On August 2, 2000 the structure was added to the National Register of Historic Places. It was chosen for its connection to Cold War history and its architectural significance. Today Building 710 houses the Region VIII Office of the Federal Emergency Management Agency



This is the entrance to the underground bunker

#### 4 WRIGHT PATTERSON

- 4.1 Wright-Patterson Air Force Base is located less than one mile from the city of Fairborn, Ohio. The City of Dayton is within 5 miles of the installation. The base is one of the largest and most important bases in the U.S. Air Force. The past, present and future at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base are all linked with the Wright Brothers' legacy. The Wright Brothers called Dayton, Ohio, home and Daytonians have long since called their city the "Birthplace of Aviation."
- 4.2 While the Airforce denies that "hanger 18" has never existed they admit to the fact that there is building 18.
- 4.3 It is also known to be an underground portion of the base which no one talks about and as a result very little is known other than it covers most of the area of Wright Patterson and has 7 levels. Work on the underground base began during world war 2 and has continued since then to grow. The base area is 25.92 sq km (6400 acres).
- 4.4 It is known that since Wright Patterson is the home of US Air Force reverse engineering group on the surface level, that it would be appropriate for Write Patterson to be the home for studies in crashed "UFO's" ( fallen angel craft). These efforts date back to the Roswell New Mexico event.

4.5



This is an overhead view of Wright Patterson

4.6 Due to the nature of both the Military and the fallen angels, information is hard to get but here are some key facts gleaned from documents:

4.6.1 Underground area: 5 square miles

4.6.2 Levels: 7

4.6.3 Primary underground base functions by level:

4.6.3.1 Offices and work area

4.6.3.2 Human living area

4.6.3.3 Design and reverse engineering

4.6.3.4 Construction area

4.6.3.5 Genetics area

4.6.3.6 Hybrid living area

4.6.3.7 fallen angel area

# US UNDERGROUND BASES

There are literally hundreds of Deep Underground Military Bases in the USA most of them so secret that they do not show up on any map except a fully classified map of the underground roadway and tunnel map. In the transportation section of this document there is a map that shows you how extensive the network is. Some of the common facilities you may know about but did you know that these also expanded underground as they increased in their need for space and security.

- 1 Los Alamos National Laboratory
- 2 Sandia National Laboratory
- 3 Livermore National Laboratory
- 4 Berkley National Laboratory
- 5 Brookhaven National Laboratory
- 6 Oak Ridge National Laboratory
- 7 Argonne National Laboratory
- 8 There are hundreds of underground facilities in the USA which we will never see in any map.

## FALLEN ANGEL BASES

In this section we describe underground military bases which are controlled by fallen angels even if some of them have humans working there.

### 1 DULCE

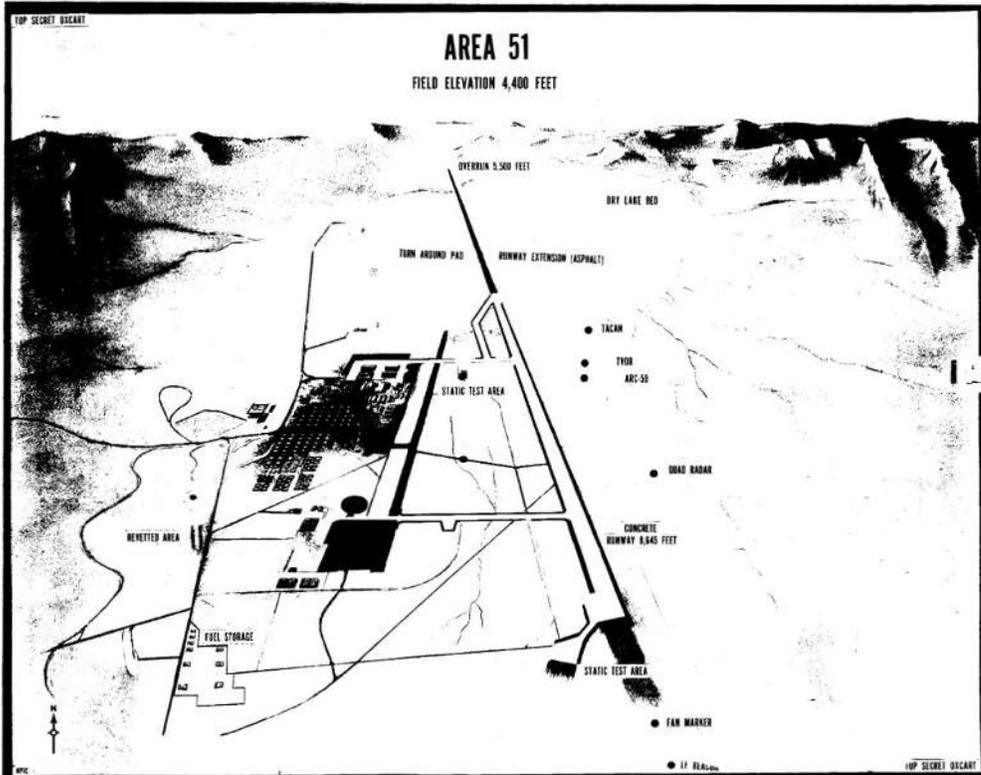
- 1.1 This underground “secret base” has been around longer than most of the people who talk about it realize, and it is frankly much bigger than people realize. The location of the base is on the Archuleta Mesa near the town of Dulce New Mexico from which it gets its name. The base started long before it was known as Dulce base, it has been an operational “alien” base since the 1800’s. During World War 2 it became a joint USA military base and “alien” base. First lets explore the size and functionality of the base today.
- 1.2 Occupants of the Base:
  - 1.2.1 Humans: restricted to specific levels.
  - 1.2.2 “Aliens”: It is actually “Greys” who are the “aliens”. Most people call them “aliens” because they do not understand fallen angels and their offspring (hybrids) known as the greys.
  - 1.2.3 The name “greys” comes from the pale grey color of the skin and the grey sort of bug eyes they have.
  - 1.2.4 There are three known basic sizes the greys grow to be:
    - 1.2.4.1 Three to four feet tall.
    - 1.2.4.2 Five to six feet tall.
    - 1.2.4.3 Seven to 12 feet tall
- 1.3 Location: Archuleta Mesa on the New Mexico Colorado border under the Apache reservation with the permission of the Apache Tribe.
- 1.4 Size:
  - 1.4.1 It is circular with a radius of 6 miles (having been very much enlarged from the original natural cave formation it began with.
  - 1.4.2 It is 66 levels deep at this time having increased from the 7 levels built during and after World War 2.
  - 1.4.3 It has entrances for the flying crafts to land and hanger
  - 1.4.4 It has 264 60 foot stargates and about 2600 10 foot size stargates
  - 1.4.5 It has water purification systems and waste water treatment systems
  - 1.4.6 It has power generation
  - 1.4.7 Basic layout of the base:
    - 1.4.7.1 Levels 1 to 5 are offices and meeting rooms.
    - 1.4.7.2 Levels 6 to 15 are Hanger for craft and storage areas
    - 1.4.7.3 Levels 16 to 30 are human living areas
    - 1.4.7.4 Levels 31 to 45 are research labs
    - 1.4.7.5 Levels 46 to 60 are “alien” living areas
    - 1.4.7.6 Levels 61 to 66 are power and water and air management systems

## 2 J1 (SNAKE PIT)

- 2.1 This underground “secret base” has been around longer than most of the people who talk about it realize, and it is frankly much bigger than people realize. The location of the base is about 150 miles east of Las Vegas. The base started long before it was known as J1 base, it has been an operational “alien” base since the 1800’s. During World War 2 it became a joint USA military base and “alien” base. First lets explore the size and functionality of the base today.
- 2.2 Occupants of the Base:
  - 2.2.1 Humans: restricted to specific levels.
  - 2.2.2 “Aliens”: It is actually “Giants” who are the “aliens”. Most people call them “aliens” because they do not understand fallen angels and their offspring (hybrids) known as the Giants.
  - 2.2.3 There are three known basic sizes the Giants grow to be:
    - 2.2.3.1 Six to Eight feet tall.
    - 2.2.3.2 Eight to 15 feet tall.
    - 2.2.3.3 fifteen to thirty feet tall
- 2.3 Location: About 150 miles north of Las Vegas.
- 2.4 Size:
  - 2.4.1 It is circular with a radius of 6 miles (having been very much enlarged from the original natural cave formation it began with.
  - 2.4.2 It is 66 levels deep at this time having increased from the 7 levels built during and after World War 2.
  - 2.4.3 It has entrances for the flying crafts to land and hanger
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    - 2.4.7.4 Levels 31 to 45 are research labs
    - 2.4.7.5 Levels 46 to 60 are “alien” living areas
    - 2.4.7.6 Levels 61 to 66 are power and water and air management systems
- 2.5 The primary function of the J1 base is to do intense genetic research and create new hybrids to serve the fallen angels.
- 2.6 Every month there are 12,000 people kidnapped and used for various experiments many of the people die but the fallen angels continue with the experiments in the J1 genetics labs.

### 3 AREA 51

- 3.1 Area 51 is a very interesting place in that above ground it is one of the most secretive military bases the USA has. Below ground it is even more secret.
- 3.2 Important history information of things done in complete secrecy:
  - 3.2.1 The U-2 Spy plane was tested there
  - 3.2.2 YF-12 and SR 71 planes tested there
  - 3.2.3 F117 tested and now homed at area 51
  - 3.2.4 ASP tested there
  - 3.2.5 Waverider tested there
  - 3.2.6 SR 72 testing there
- 3.3 Underground Area 51 is a large base which combines human and fallen angel technology and development. The current size is not precisely known because the tunneling machines are running around the clock enlarging the underground portion of the base as rapidly as possible. We have a hint from the size in that it covers a large section of Nellis Airforce base and parts of the Nevada test site.
- 3.4 There is plenty of noise about UFO's and so on but one thing which is known is that it is the USA home for engineering and building the TR style craft originally engineered by the fallen angels, and added to by human engineers.
- 3.5 Images





F117 tested and home base at area 51

# UNDERGROUND TRANSPORTATION NETWORK

In this section we present the underground transportation system used by the military and elite in the USA.

- 1 The tunnels for the trains and the roadway are made with a standard high performance drilling machine which can bore about 5 to 7 miles per hour depending on the precise makeup of the rocks being drilled.
- 2 The standard tunnels are 40 feet in diameter which allows for two lanes or 2 trains one each direction.
- 3 The main line tunnels are 5000 to 6000 feet deep and the feeders come from the surface at designated points, and there are people and equipment elevators to get to the train stations below the entry points.
- 4 The Trains run at a top speed of 1,500 miles per hours floating on a magnetic cushion.
- 5 The trucks are allowed to run at speeds up to 100 miles per hour on the main roadways.
- 6 Image of the drilling machine



Photo of United States Air Force tunnel boring machine at Little Skull Mountain, Nevada, USA, December 1982.

7 The map is shockingly extensive and covers most of the USA at this point because multiple machines have been drilling for the past 50 years, and improving drilling performance each year.

8



The red dots are entry points interestingly enough at large walmart locations around the country.

## **Epilog**

I hope this has been useful information to open your eyes and know what is happening around you and under your feet.