

**LIST**

**OF**

**FILES**

JOINT ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE, 2011-2012 (SCOMM 170)

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2/14/12 Briefings: Alaska Command and Alaska Army National  
Guard

2/08/11  
Overview:  
Update on  
Alaska's  
Military

<TARGET><BILL></BILL><SUBJECT>2-08-11 Overview Update on  
Alaska's Military</SUBJECT><COMM>JASC27</COMM></TARGET>



**America's finest fighting team,  
engaged in crises worldwide  
while securing America's future  
in the Last Frontier**

# **Alaska Joint Armed Services Committee Briefing**

**Lt Gen Dana T. Atkins  
Feb. 8, 2011**



# Overview

## 2010 Highlights

- CINC Installation Excellence Award
- Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson FOC

## Ongoing Development

- Total Force Initiatives
- JBER Housing Privatization
- MDA/Clear AS Construction
- Tanana River Bridge
- C-17 and F-22 Mishaps

## Exercises and Training

- Arctic Edge 2010
- Arctic Care 2010/2011
- Red Flag Alaska 2011
- Northern Edge 2011
- JPARC EIS
- Arctic Center of Excellence

## Deployments and Family Support

- Army Deployments
- Air Force Deployments
- Theater Security Package
- Taking Care of Those at Home



# CINC IEA

## Commander in Chief's Installation Excellence Award

- Elmendorf Air Force Base was honored with the President's Air Force Installation Excellence Award in 2010
- Criteria:
  - Best job completing the mission with available resources
  - Best initiatives to enhance quality of life for Airmen
- \$1 million prize used to:
  - Repair golf course bridge
  - Expand bike path
  - Install running track and restrooms in Hanger 5
  - Provide wireless network access in dorm common areas for a year





# JBER FOC

## Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson Reached Full Operational Capability



- One of 12 joint military bases mandated by Congress in 2005 BRAC legislation
  - USAF designated lead Service
- 673<sup>rd</sup> Air Base Wing
  - Full Operational Capability: Oct. 1, 2010
  - Transferred \$5B in assets, 60,000 acres of real property, and 1,100 Army Soldiers and civilians to the Air Force
  - Currently 5,500 people in 4 groups and 16 wing staff agencies



# JBER FOC

## Successes

- On-time transition
- Added 180+ civilian positions = \$15M into local economy
- Expansion of Air Force computer network to Ft. Richardson side
- Worked together seamlessly during recent inspection



## Challenges

- Resource gap due to operating under continuing resolution
- Slow operation of Air Force civilian personnel system



# Ongoing Development

- Total Force Initiatives
- JBER Housing Privatization
- MDA/Clear AS Construction
- Tanana River Bridge Funding
- C-17 and F-22 Mishap Reports





# Total Force Initiatives

- **176th Wing of the Alaska Air National Guard moving from Kulis ANGB to JBER on Feb. 12**
- **Two new units will begin operations: the 537th Airlift Squadron and the 537th Aircraft Maintenance Unit**
  - **537th AS commander scheduled to arrive in April 2011**
    - **Estimated Initial Operating Capability date is Sep 2011, with four complete crews expected by that date**
    - **Full manning is considered to be 12 line crews**
  - **537<sup>th</sup> AMU began limited operations in January**

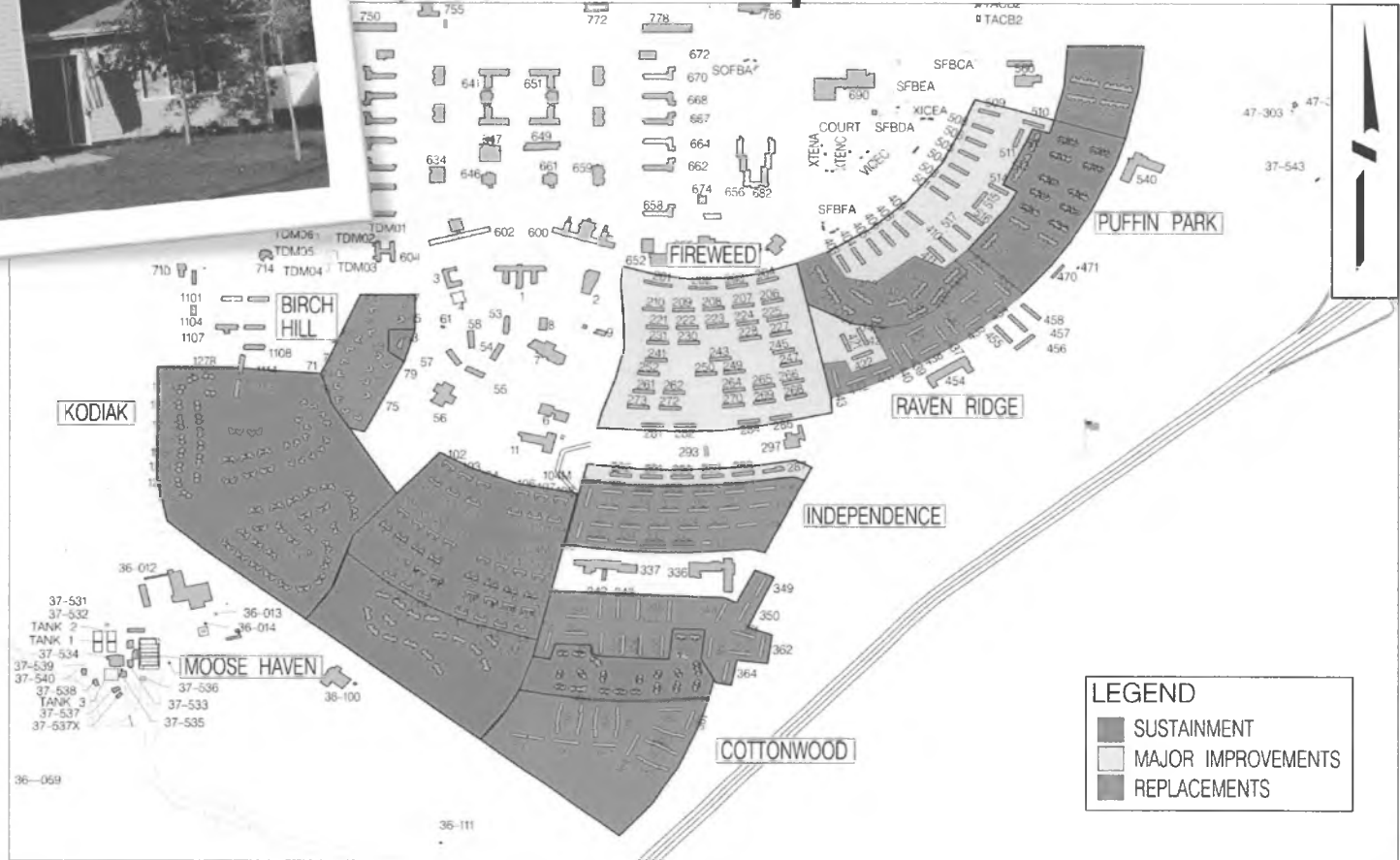




# Privatizing JBER Housing



- Providing 1,242 quality homes for military families on Richardson side of JBER
- Project closing Feb. 28
- \$350 clean/sweep





# Ongoing Work At Fort Greely

## Missile Defense Complex

- **Fielded a total of 30 operational Ground-Based Interceptors (GBIs)**
  - 26 – Fort Greely
  - 4 – Vandenberg AFB
- **Continue a GBI fleet refurbishment and upgrade program to sustain GBI life to 2032**
- **Communications Infrastructure upgrade improves reliability**
- **Power Plant**
  - Stable and reliable power system
  - Operational in June 2011

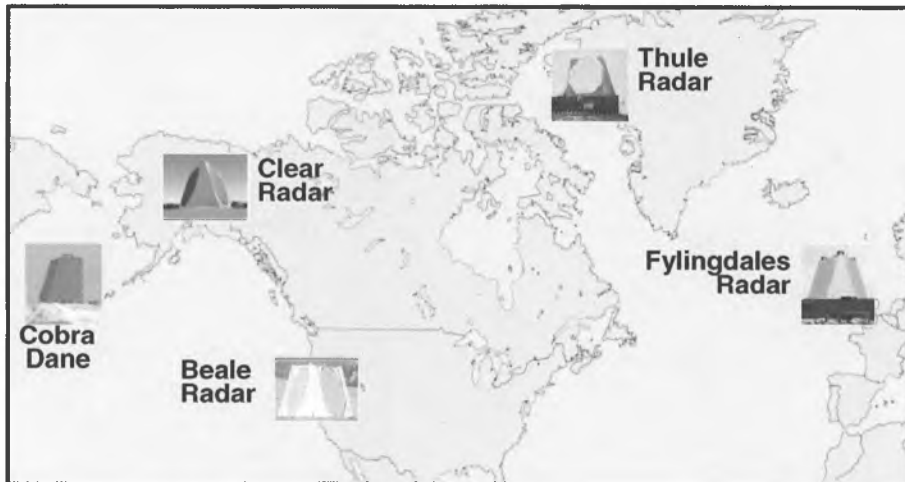


- **Missile Field 2 Construction**
  - Complete major construction by end of CY 2011
- **Provides 8 additional silos as a hedge to changes in threat assessments**



# Clear Early Warning Radar

- Upgrade follows MDA upgrades of Beale, Fylingdales, and Thule EWRs which transfer to USAF in FY10-12
- \$280M upgrade by MDA and USAF
- Upgrade the radar to provide BMDS intercept-quality data
- Modify facilities to accommodate MDA and AFSPC upgrades

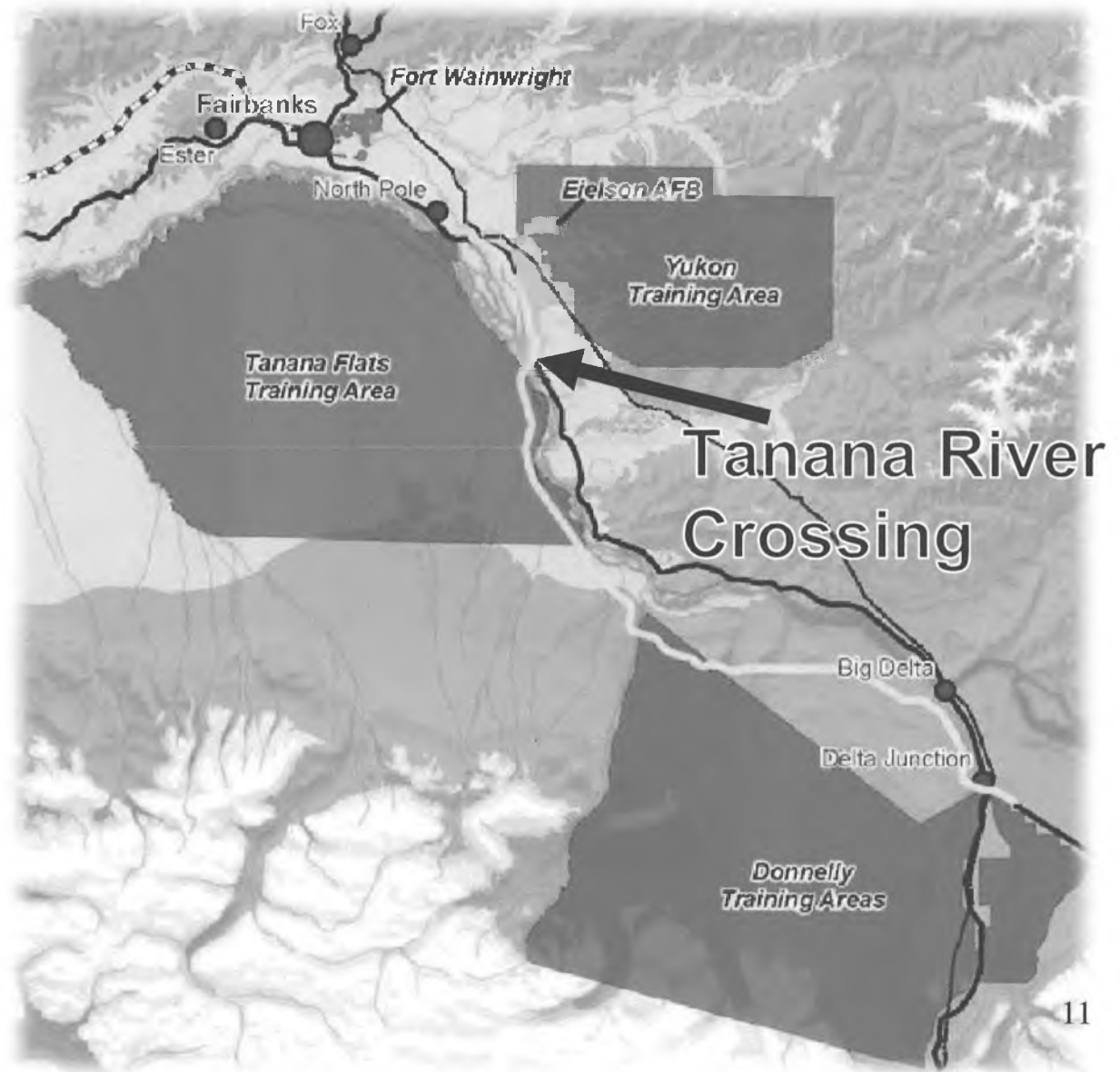


- Adds communications equipment
- Power generation and backup fuel for AFSPC and MDA missions
- Security fence upgrades for MDA and AFSPC requirements
- Work complete in 2015



# Tanana River Bridge

- Project allows Soldiers access to Tanana Flats training area
- Total funds available for project = \$144.2M
- Estimated 90% cost for project = \$186M-\$207M
- Alaska Railroad Corporation Board has several proposed courses of action
- Likely solution will be combination of project changes and state funding
- 404 permitting





# C-17 Mishap Report

## C-17 Accident Investigation Report

- C-17 Globemaster III crashed on base, all four crew members died
  - Maj. Aaron Malone
  - Maj. Michael Freyholtz
  - Capt. Jeffrey Hill
  - SMSgt. Thomas Cicardo
- Accident Investigation Board report and video released Dec. 10, 2010
- Mishap happened on July 28 about 6:30 p.m.
- C-17 practicing for air show received stall warning soon after takeoff
- Crew members failed to respond according to established recovery procedures





# F-22 Mishap Report

## F-22 Crash Recovery Operations

- F-22 Raptor on night training mission crashed Nov. 16 near Cantwell
- Capt. Jeff Haney died in the crash
- Air Force and Army recovery team worked at site until December
- Recovery effort suspended due to deep snow and low temps
  - In January, Accident Investigation Board suspended investigation until the recovery operation can be finished in better weather
  - Thank you for your support during these difficult times





# Exercises and Training

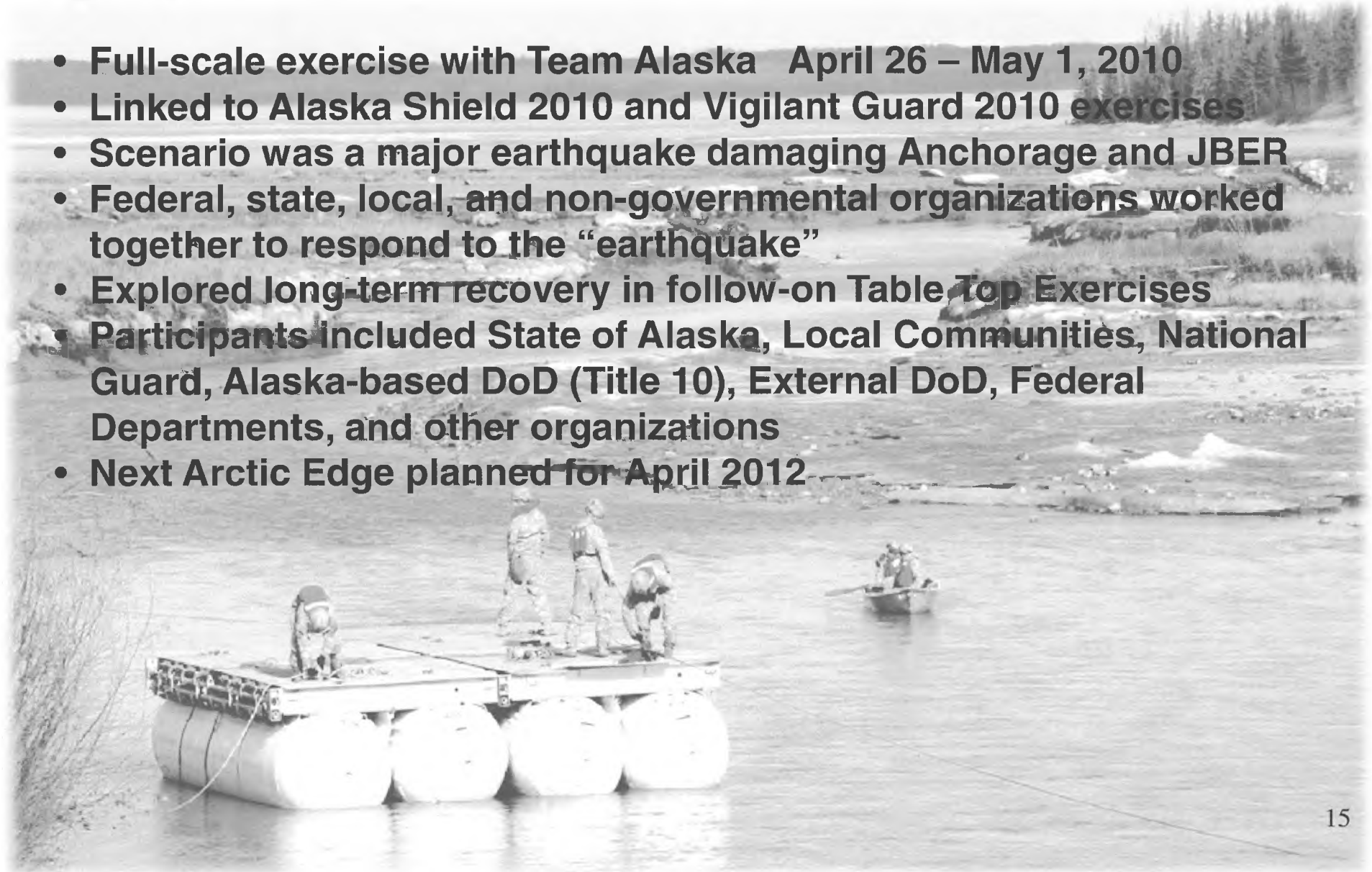
- Arctic Edge 2010
- Arctic Care 2010/2011
- Red Flag Alaska 2011
- Northern Edge 2011
- JPARC EIS
- Arctic Center of Excellence





# Arctic Edge 2010

- Full-scale exercise with Team Alaska April 26 – May 1, 2010
- Linked to Alaska Shield 2010 and Vigilant Guard 2010 exercises
- Scenario was a major earthquake damaging Anchorage and JBER
- Federal, state, local, and non-governmental organizations worked together to respond to the “earthquake”
- Explored long-term recovery in follow-on Table Top Exercises
- Participants included State of Alaska, Local Communities, National Guard, Alaska-based DoD (Title 10), External DoD, Federal Departments, and other organizations
- Next Arctic Edge planned for April 2012





# Arctic Care 2010/2011

- **Innovative Readiness Training Program**
- **Military health care providers partner with U.S. Public Health Service and Alaska Native Health Corps**
- **Services include medical, dental, optometry, optical fabrication, health promotion, veterinary, vaccinations**
- **Arctic Care 2010 (April)**
  - **Partnered with Maniilaq Health Organization in Kotzebue**
  - **Provided services to 12 villages including Kotzebue**
- **Arctic Care 2011 in April**
  - **Will provide services in the Tanana Chiefs Region of Alaska**
- **DV Visits April 22-23**





# Red Flag Alaska 2011

- April 14-29: Coalition FLAG
  - Includes Netherlands and UK
- June 6-17: U.S. only
  - 29 participating units; 154 aircraft

- July 7-22: Coalition FLAG
  - Includes Singapore, Thailand, Australia, and Japan
- August 11-26: Coalition Warfighter FLAG
  - Includes Australia, UK, and Canada
- October 6-21: Coalition FLAG
  - Includes Sweden and Portugal
- Distant Frontier





# Executive Observer Program

- **COMPACAF-hosted Theater Security Cooperation (TSC) event: General Officers invited to observe RED FLAG ALASKA**
  - Officers will be invited from Romania, Mexico, The Philippines, Bangladesh, and Chile this year
- **Builds Relationships with Multinational Air Power Leaders**
  - Enhances security cooperation
- **5-day “Mini Conference” around RED FLAG middle weekend**
  - July 14-18
  - Exercise participants will include Japan, Australia, Singapore, and Thailand
- **COMPACAF’s largest annual TSC event**
- **2011 will be 9th annual EOP**





# Northern Edge 2011

- U.S. Pacific Command exercise
- Prepares joint U.S. forces to respond to crises in the Asia-Pacific region
- Provides opportunity to practice interoperable tactics, techniques, and procedures

More than 9,000 total force Army, Navy, Marine, Air Force, Coast Guard, and Special Operations units expected to participate



# JPARC EIS

## Joint Pacific Alaska Range Complex Modernization and Enhancement Environmental Impact Survey

The proposed JPARC enhancements and expansions would:

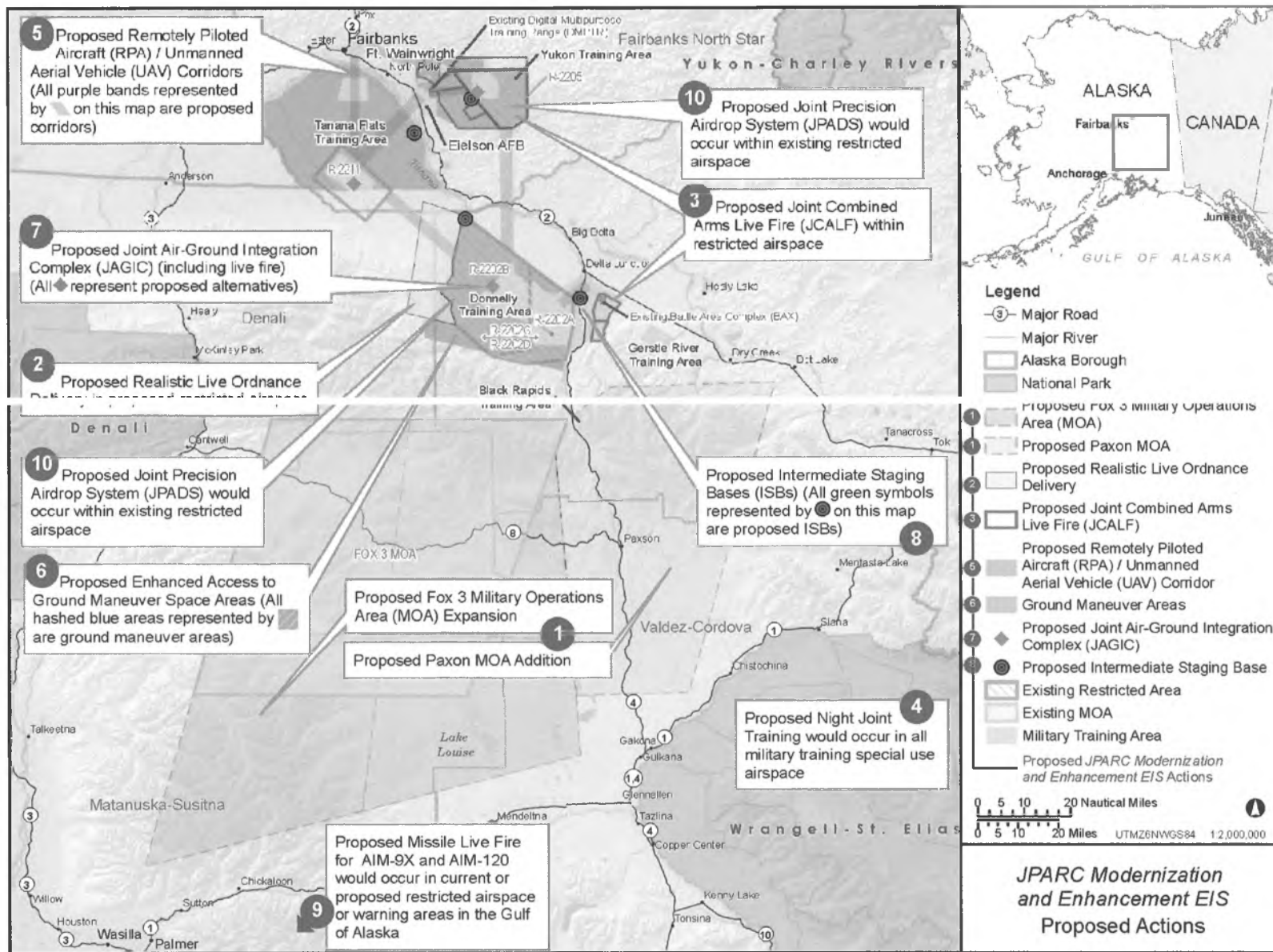
- Enable realistic joint training and testing to support emerging technologies
- Respond to recent battlefield experiences
- Enable the services to train with tactics and new weapons systems

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act, the JPARC Modernization and Enhancement EIS will analyze potential environmental consequences associated with expanding and/or establishing:

- Military Operations Areas
- Restricted airspace
- Airspace corridors
- Ground maneuver training areas
- Training complexes
- The EIS will address action alternatives, as well as No Action Alternatives
- The EIS is in the initial scoping stage
  - Identifying relevant issues, interested parties, and potential new alternatives so they can be considered



# JPARC Proposals

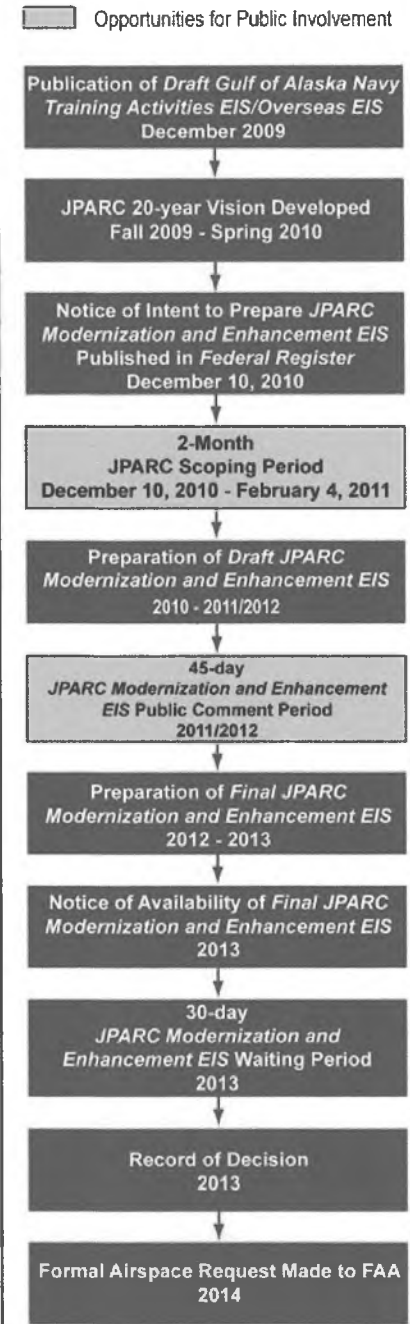




# JPARC EIS Timeline



## The EIS Timeline





# JPARC Comments

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## **Mat-Su Frontiersman (Jan. 15)**

*“The largest military land grab is happening in Alaska right now. Joint Pacific Alaska Range Complex wants 42,000 square miles, Lake Louise, Summit Lake, Tangle Lakes and most of the Denali Highway ... We are talking about bombs falling in Summit Lake, and Lake Louise becoming part of a military reservation.”*

## **Fairbanks Daily News-Miner (Jan. 17)**

*“The air force already has the largest air space training range in the free world. Enough is enough; it's bad enough that we hear jet noise when we are sitting outside trying to enjoy the Alaskan wilderness.”*

## **Anchorage Daily News (Jan. 29)**

*“It wants to stage war games, in some places at just 500 feet, while we (try to) live, hunt, fish, hike, picnic, fly, photograph and otherwise attempt to enjoy our rural and wild places. Never mind that other countries manage to train pilots in simulators, or that the military has already appropriated huge swaths of our air space. They want more!”*

- In April 2008, we received 88 noise complaints during a Red Flag Alaska exercise at Eielson Air Force Base.



# ARCTIC COE

- **Arctic Operational Center of Excellence is a concept for an organization to spearhead U.S. Arctic policy and activities**
- **Arctic COE proposal: JTF-AK as capstone operational-level Arctic DOD organization**
  - **Arctic subject matter expertise**
  - **Training and exercise execution**
  - **Capability identification and testing**
  - **Arctic Information Fusion Center**
  - **Partnership with military Services, other agencies, and commercial industry**
- **JTF-AK continues to build Arctic interest and understanding**



# Alaska Military Deployments

- Army Deployments
- Air Force Deployments
- Theater Security Package
- Taking Care of Those at Home





# 2011 Deployment Forecast

## U.S. Army Alaska Units

- **Deployments:**
  - **Spring: 1-25<sup>th</sup> SBCT**
    - 4,000+ (OEF)
  - **March: 164<sup>th</sup> MP Co**
    - 140+ PAX (OEF)
  - **June: 716<sup>th</sup> EOD**
    - 40+ PAX (OEF)
  - **June: 486<sup>th</sup> Trans Det**
    - 40+ PAX (Kuwait)
- **Redeployments:**
  - **Feb/March: 23<sup>rd</sup> Eng Co**
    - Initial deploying PAX – 100+ (OEF)
  - **May/June: 17<sup>th</sup> CSSB HQ**
    - Initial deploying PAX – 75+ (OEF)
  - **June/July: 109<sup>th</sup> Trans Co**
    - Initial deploying PAX – 150+ (OEF)





# 2011 Deployment Forecast

## 11th Air Force Units

- **Aviation Deployments:**
  - **Jan: 525th Fighter Squadron**
    - Theater Support Package
  - **Feb: 90th Fighter Squadron**
    - Six F-22s to RED FLAG at Nellis AFB
  - **June: 90th Fighter Squadron**
    - Theater Support Package
- **AEF Deployments (potential):**
  - **Jan to June: 409 PAX**
  - **June to Dec: 502 PAX**
- **18th Aggressor Squadron Mobile Training Team (MTT)**
  - **Jan: Theater Support Package (Kadena)**
  - **Feb: Andersen AFB, Guam, supporting COPE NORTH**
  - **Nov: Hickam AFB to train Hawaii Air National Guard F-22s**



# Taking Care of Those at Home

## Education

- Partnership with the University of Alaska Anchorage (UAA) VA Liaison Office has facilitated the transfer of GI Bill benefits to hundreds of spouses and children
- Over \$30K in Spouse Tuition Assistance projected to be paid out for school year 2011; every spouse that has applied has received a monetary award
- Over \$190K in federal Tuition Assistance (TA) paid out for AK Guard and Reserve members attending college

## Employment

- Career Focus Résumé Class
- Total Force Job Fair scheduled for April 29th, 2011
- Brown Bag USAJOBS Résumé Workshops
- Special Spouse Employment opportunities

## Family Support Initiatives

- Heart Link – for new military spouses
- Preparation and Relationship Enhancement Program
- Hearts Apart – for family members of the deployed
- Operation Read With Me – Deployed members recorded reading books for their children
- Key Spouse Program – Promotes individual, family and unit readiness
- Fisher House – 12-suite house scheduled to be complete later this year





# Taking Care of Those at Home

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## Suicide Awareness

- Total of 14 military suicide attempts in Alaska the past two years
  - **Air Force:** 3 suicides **Army:** 2 suicides/1 suspected
  - Impacts Active Duty ... AFRC ... and Dependents
- Jan 2011: Military member from JBER died by gunshot wound

## Wounded Warrior Program

- 89 Soldiers assigned to the Warrior Transition Unit at Fort Richardson
- 35 Soldiers assigned to the WTU at Fort Wainwright

## Preventive services available to Soldiers/Airmen/Family Members

- Stress management courses
- Suicide prevention training for all service members
- Seasonal Adjustment Disorder treatment
- Front Line Supervisor Training monthly

## Biggest Challenges

- The primary factor in most attempted and completed suicides over the past two years has been related to family and workplace stress
- The key contributor is stressed relationships



# DoD Fiscal Environment

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**DoD Efficiencies announcement outlining cost-cutting measures to save \$100 billion over the next five years:**



## **Alaskan Command**

- Not impacted by the DoD announcement



## **Eleventh Air Force**

- Three numbered Air Forces were identified for consolidation, but Eleventh Air Force will not be effected.
- 611th Air and Space Operations Center – The announcement proposes consolidating four air operations centers; however, Alaska will not be effected.



## **Joint Task Force-Alaska**

- Currently undergoing U.S. Northern Command Mission Analysis



# Thank You for Your Support

- U.S. Army in Alaska video
- Questions?





## What is the Joint Pacific Alaska Range Complex (JPARC)?

At present, the JPARC consists of all land, air, and sea training areas used by the Army, Navy, and Air Force in Alaska. The military currently uses the JPARC to conduct testing, training, and to support joint exercises and mission rehearsals. The Army and Air Force, through Alaskan Command, are proposing to modernize and enhance the JPARC to enable realistic joint training for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Army and Air Force are preparing an environmental impact statement (EIS) to analyze potential environmental consequences associated with the JPARC enhancements. The *Environmental Impact Statement for the Modernization and Enhancement of Ranges, Airspace, and Training Areas in the Joint Pacific Alaska Range Complex in Alaska (JPARC Modernization and Enhancement EIS)* will evaluate the elements of these proposals that are reasonably foreseeable.

*The JPARC modernizations and enhancements would provide adequate resources to enable the Services to train realistically and jointly for military personnel to succeed in their mutually supportive combat roles when exposed to situations faced in actual combat.*

## The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

NEPA is our national mandate for making informed decisions while considering environmental impacts. When federal agencies propose projects having the potential to significantly impact the environment, NEPA requires the following process be undertaken as part of the planning process before final decisions are made:

- Evaluation and consideration of potential environmental consequences for proposals that may significantly impact the environment
- Consideration of public and government agency comment

Where the potential for significant environmental impacts exists, this evaluation is presented in an EIS, which:

- Identifies and describes the affected environment
- Evaluates the potential environmental consequences from a range of reasonable alternatives
- Identifies environmental permits and specific mitigation measures to avoid, minimize, or reduce environmental impacts if required

## Notice of Intent and Scoping

The EIS process begins with publication of a Notice of Intent (NOI), stating the intent of the Army and Air Force to prepare an EIS. The NOI is published in the *Federal Register*, and provides basic information on the proposed action in preparation for the scoping process. The NOI provides a brief description of the proposed action and possible alternatives. It also describes the proposed scoping process, including any meetings and how the public can get involved.

Scoping is an early and open process for (1) actively bringing the public into the decision-making process, (2) determining the scope of issues to be addressed, and (3) identifying the major issues related to a proposed action. Scoping begins before any significant analysis is completed. Public participation is an integral part of scoping. The purpose of soliciting public comments is to identify interested parties and relevant issues so they can be considered in the EIS. Please take this opportunity to learn about the proposal, identify community-specific issues, and make sure you are included on our mailing list.

## How to Submit Public Comments

Submit comments electronically at [www.jpisceis.com](http://www.jpisceis.com) or by mail before **February 4, 2011** to: ALCOM Public Affairs, 9480 Pease Avenue, Suite 120, JBER, AK 99506, Phone: (907) 552-2341; FAX: (907) 552-5411

## Purpose and Need

The U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) continues to face exceptional challenges to meet increasingly urgent national security needs. The overall purpose of the proposed actions in the *JPARC Modernization and Enhancement EIS* is to enhance and modernize the capabilities of the JPARC to meet the needs of the military units within the State of Alaska more effectively. These proposed modernizations and enhancements to the JPARC are required because of:

- Significant advances in warfighting technology
- Advances in combat tactics and lessons learned from combat
- The need for realistic, yet efficient training
- Requirements for the military to train to operate jointly



Currently, Alaska's military assets include air, land, and sea areas to replicate realistic conditions for training and testing of combat systems. However, expanded weapons and sensor capabilities, expanded mobility, and improved communications have all driven the need for larger training areas and safety zones. To address this need, the Army and Air Force undertook a rigorous screening and evaluation process to identify actions and projects in the *JPARC Modernization and Enhancement EIS* shown at right.



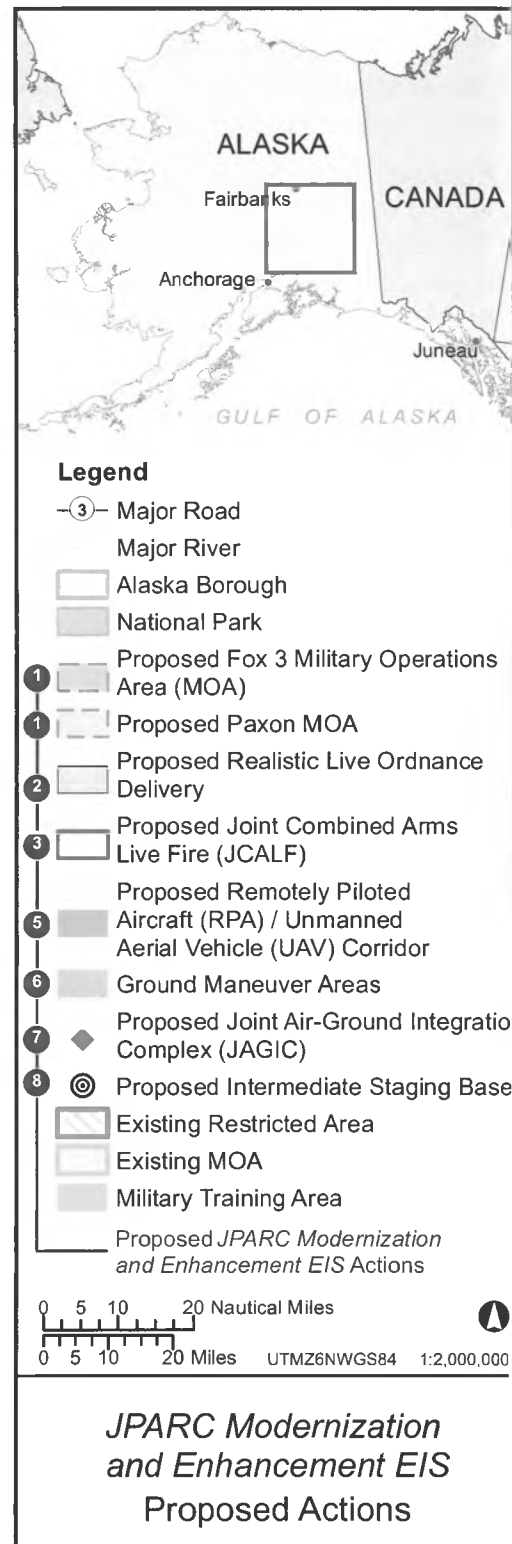
Generally, the proposals involve expanding and/or establishing new Military Operations Areas, restricted airspace, airspace corridors, expanding access to training areas,

and developing new ranges and facilities to provide adequate resources to conduct training and testing under realistic and varied conditions.

NEPA requires the EIS to identify and evaluate alternatives for each proposed action. The EIS process is meant to evaluate the potential impacts of each proposed action on the environment and select the alternative that is reasonable and practicable as may be required.

Each of the proposed actions and alternatives in *JPARC Modernization and Enhancement EIS*, including taking no action, are described on the following pages.

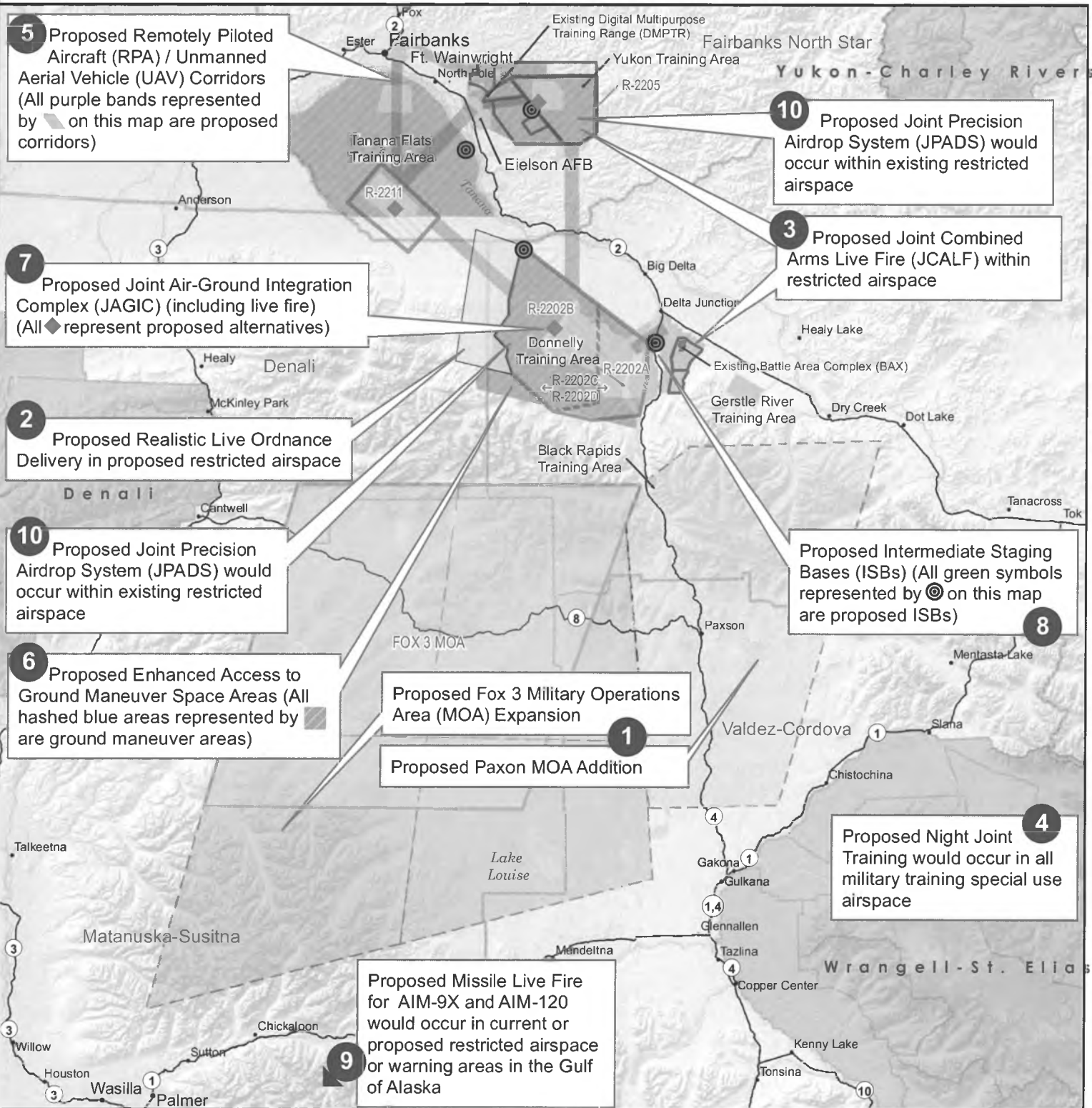
***Developing the JPARC would build on a firm foundation of extensive training, decades of testing, and range infrastructure already in place in Alaska. Future investments would come from the individual Services—Army, Navy, and Air Force—that would jointly benefit from these capabilities.***



# Environmental Resource Areas

The anticipated environmental resource areas to be studied in the draft EIS include the following:

- ▶ **Airspace Operations**  
Airspace, Noise, Air Quality, and Safety (Ground and Air)
- ▶ **Natural Resources**  
Geology, Soils, Water, and Biological Resources
- ▶ **Cultural Resources**  
Cultural, Alaska Native, and Subsistence Resources
- ▶ **Human Resources**  
Land Use, Recreation and Visual Resources, Socioeconomics, Environmental Justice, and Risks to Children
- ▶ **Community Infrastructure**  
Public Services, Hazardous Materials and Waste, and Transportation



# 1 Proposed Fox 3 Military Operations Area (MOA) Expansion and New Paxon MOA

**Proposed Action:** The Army and Air Force propose to expand the Fox 3 MOA into new proposed Fox 3, 4, 5 and 6 MOAs and to establish a new, adjacent Paxon MOA to provide the vertical and horizontal airspace structure needed to better accommodate low-altitude threat and multiple-axis mission activities during the JPARC training exercises.

**Key Components:** Expand the boundaries of the existing Fox 3 MOA, currently extending from 5,000 feet above ground level (AGL) up to, but not including, flight level (FL) 180 (18,000 feet above mean sea level [MSL]), to the south and east and subdivide it into four sectors (proposed Fox 3, 4, 5, and 6 MOAs) with the newly expanded sectors extending from 500 feet AGL up to, but not including, FL180. Establish a new Paxon MOA, extending from 500 feet AGL up to, but not including, FL180, to adjoin the proposed expanded Fox 3 MOA to the east.

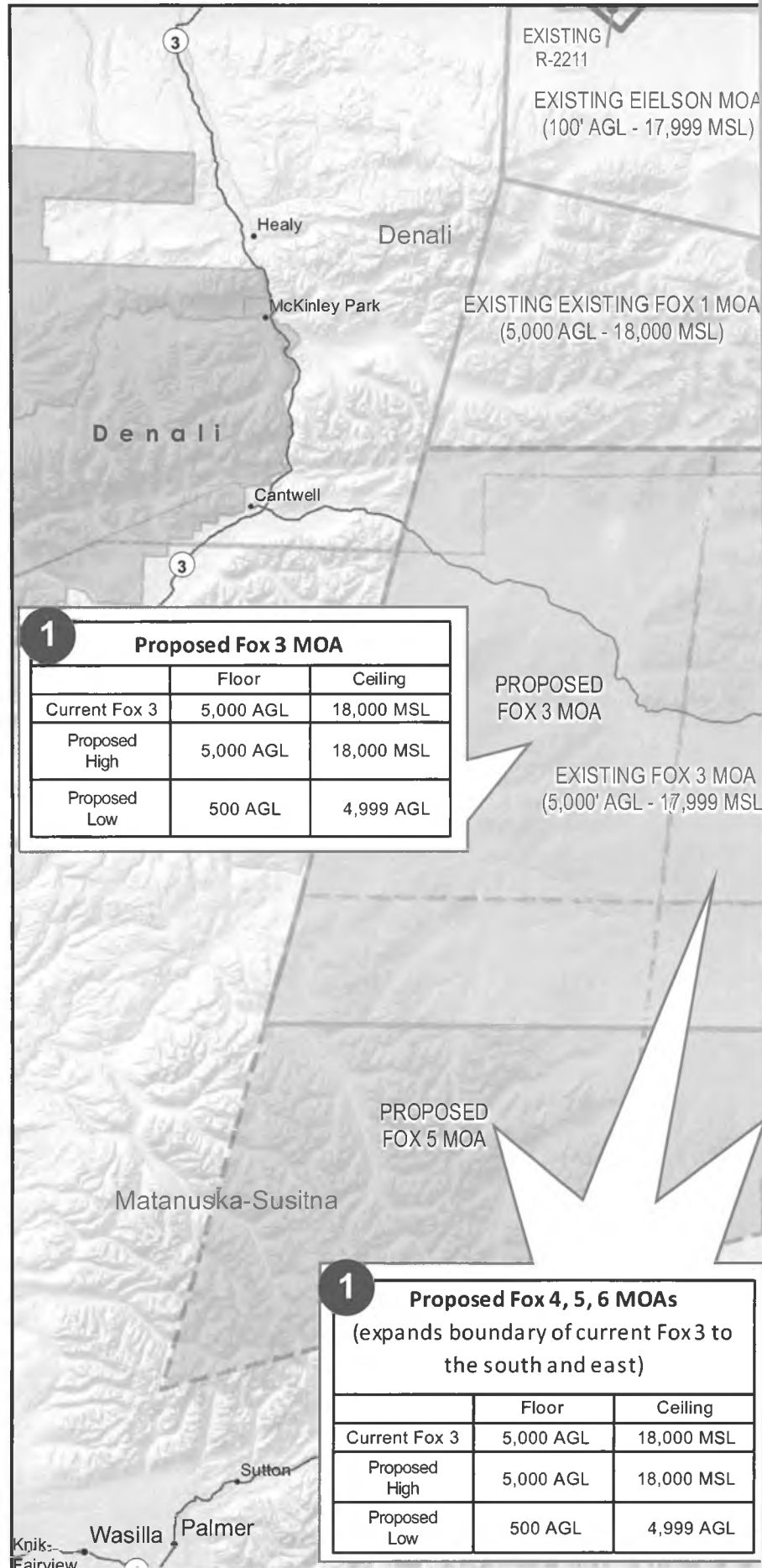
**Alternative A** - Includes the proposed expanded Fox 3 MOA (proposed Fox 3, 4, 5, and 6 MOAs) and the proposed new Paxon MOA with both the high- and low-altitude MOAs.

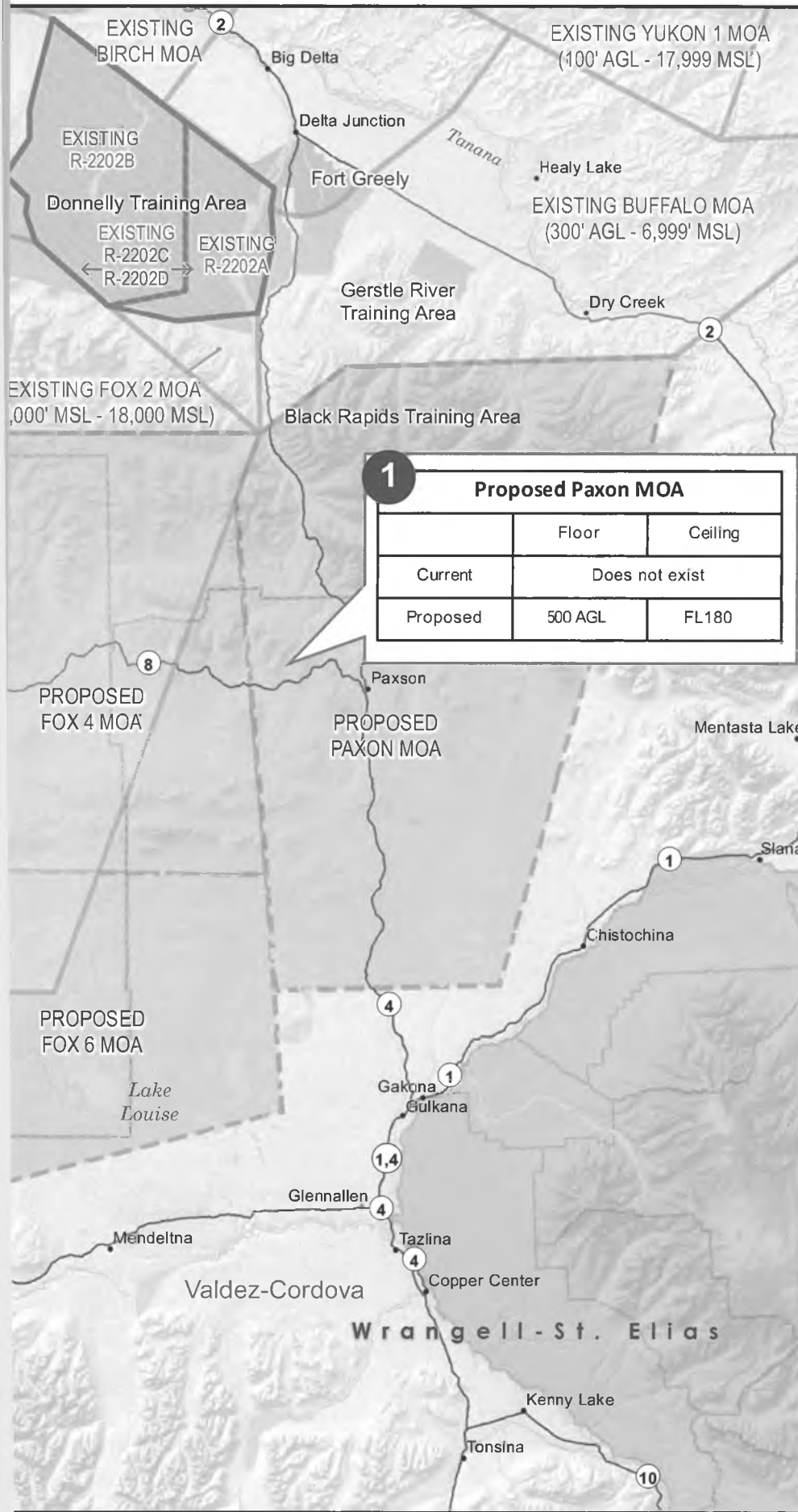
**Alternative B** - Includes only the Fox 3 MOA expansion (proposed Fox 3, 4, 5, and 6 MOAs, as in Alternative A) but would not include the proposed new Paxon MOA.

**Alternative C** - Includes the Fox 3 MOA expansion (proposed Fox 3, 4, 5, and 6 MOAs) without the low-altitude MOA.

**Alternative D** - Proposes keeping the Fox 3 MOA boundaries the same as they currently exist, but separating the MOA into four subdivided sectors and high- and low- altitude strata. The low-altitude MOA stratum would extend from 500 feet AGL up to, but not including, 5,000 feet AGL. The high-altitude MOA stratum would match what currently exists.

**No Action** - No changes to current Fox 3 MOA and no proposed addition of Paxon MOA. This would not satisfy the requirement for multiple-axis, low-altitude threat training that is needed to effectively train with fifth-generation fighter aircraft. This alternative would continue to require distant travel, which would negate opportunities for potential energy savings.





**1 Proposed Paxon MOA**

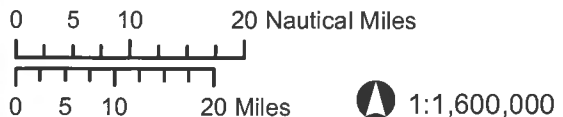
	Floor	Ceiling
Current	Does not exist	
Proposed	500 AGL	FL180

**Legend**

- ③ Major Road
- Major River
- Lake / Pond
- Alaska Borough
- National Park
- Proposed Alternative A: Expanded Fox 3 and New Paxon Military Operations Area (MOA)
- Existing MOA
- Restricted Area
- Military Training Area

**Airspace Structure Note**

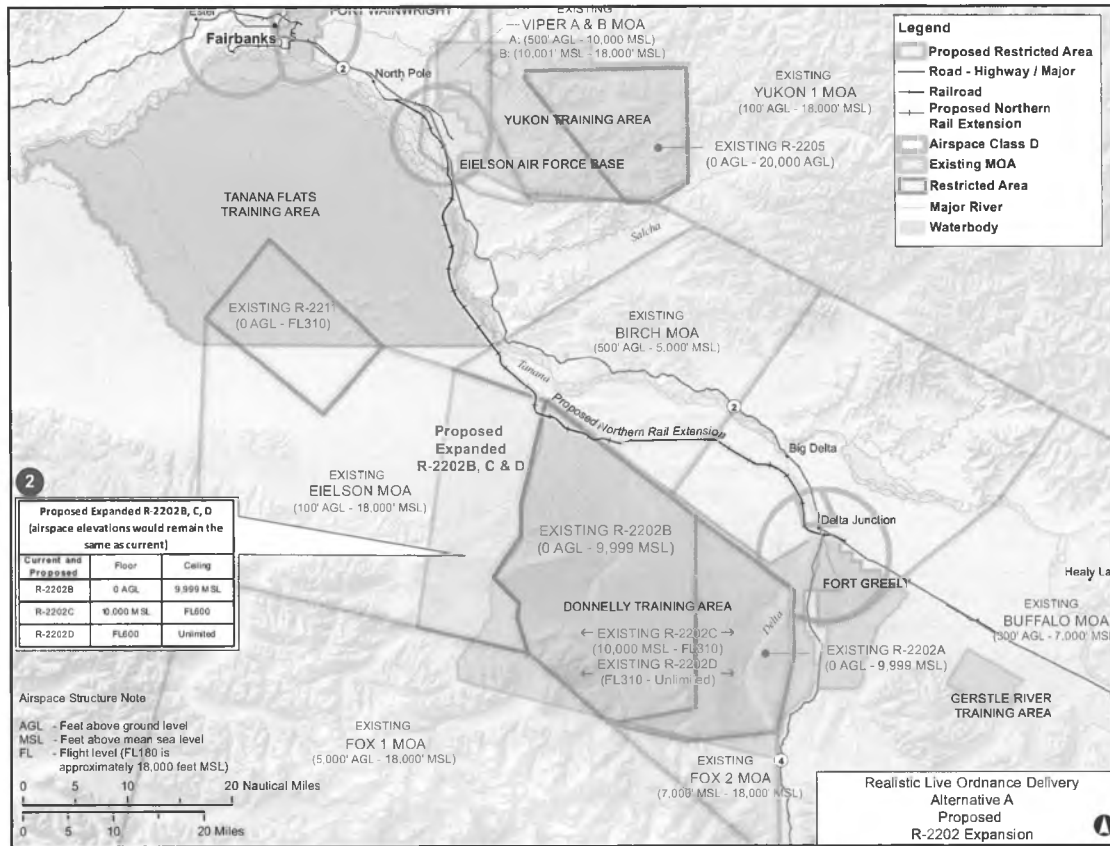
AGL - Feet above ground level  
 MSL - Feet above mean sea level  
 FL - Flight level (FL180 is approximately 18,000 feet MSL)



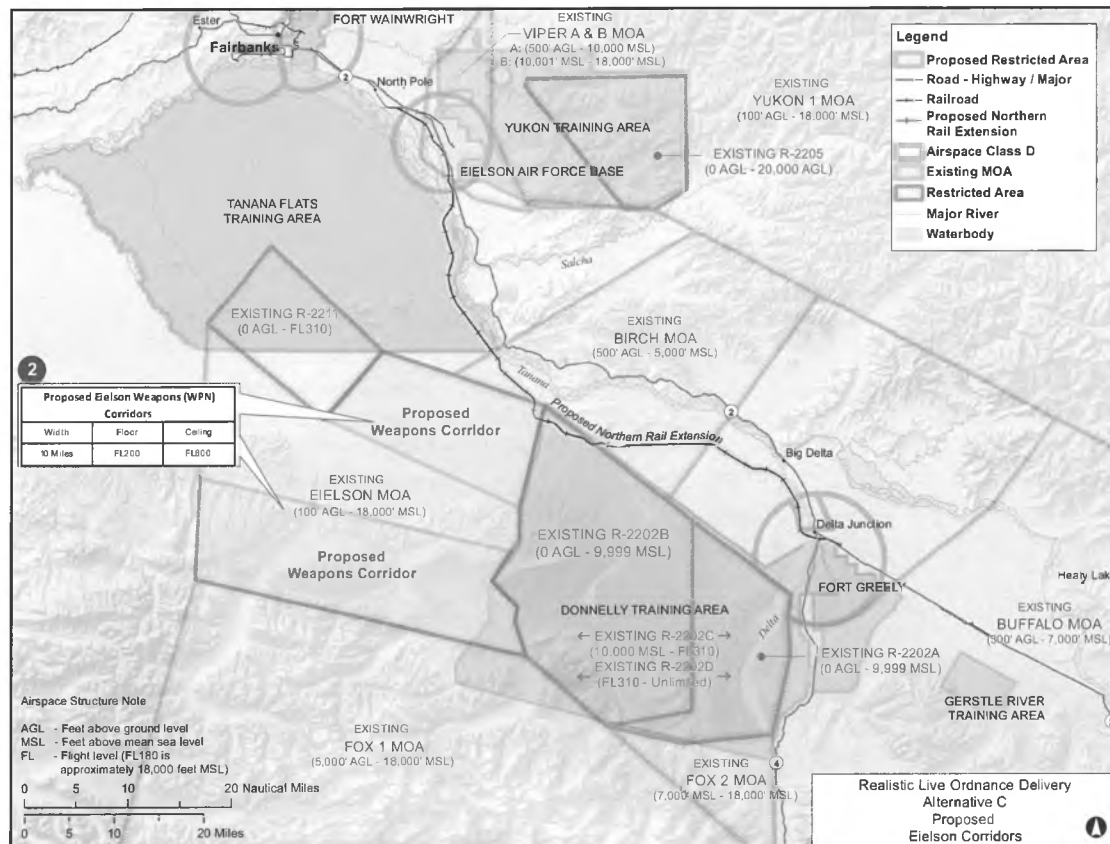
**Alternative A  
 Proposed Fox 3 MOA Expansion  
 and New Paxon MOA**

## 2 Proposed Realistic Live Ordnance Delivery

**Proposed Action:** The proposed action is to establish a realistic air and ground training environment that would accommodate live ordnance delivery of modern weapons.

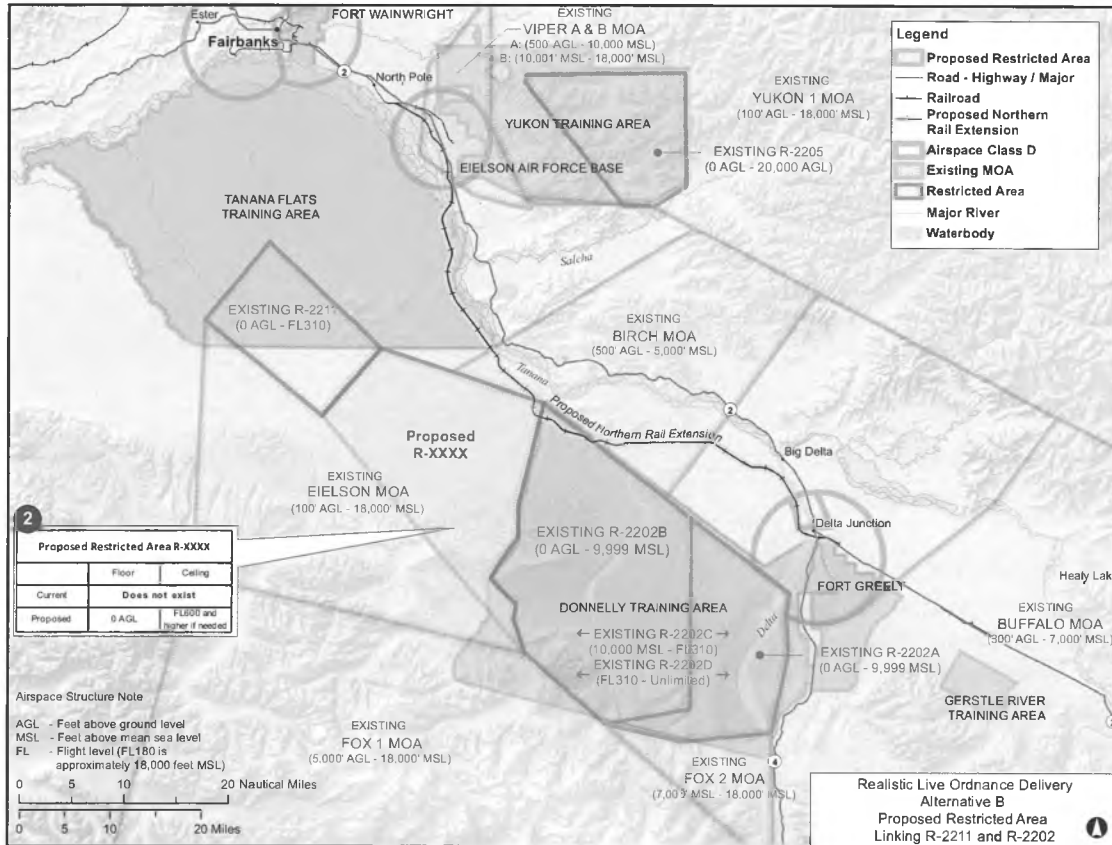


**Alternative A  
Proposed R-2202  
Expansion -**  
Proposes the use of existing targets in the Oklahoma Impact Area within Restricted Area 2202 (R-2202) with the expansion of this restricted airspace to the west to encompass the airspace and underlying lands for larger types of ordnance.



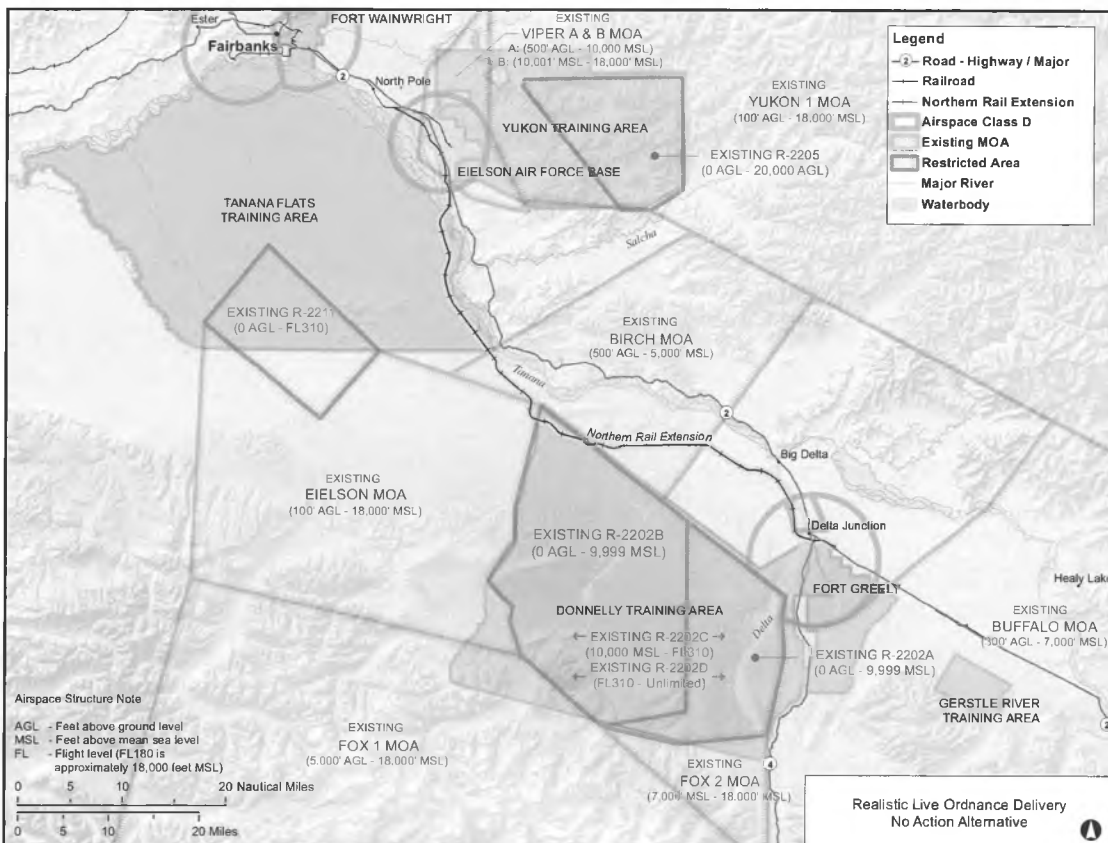
**Alternative C  
Proposed Eielson  
Weapons Corridor -**  
Proposes weapons corridors through the Eielson Military Operations Area and overlying air traffic control assigned airspace. The corridors would provide two protective pathways for live ordnance use within the Oklahoma Impact Area. These corridors would be approximately 10 miles in width and extend from FL200 to FL600, as needed, to accommodate the delivery altitudes of the ordnance types being delivered.

**Key Components:** As the range and lethality of modern weapons increases so do the amounts of training and airspace areas required to safely and effectively train with these weapons. The current ranges and restricted airspace of the JPARC are not capable of supporting realistic training with modern weapons. Under the proposed actions, live ordnance activities would be executed as part of both individual pilot training and joint training with other air and ground units.



### Alternative B Proposed Restricted Area Linking R-2211 and R-2202 -

Proposes that live fire ordnance delivery be made from new restricted airspace that links R-2211 and R-2202 to existing ground targets within the Oklahoma and Blair Lakes Impact Areas. The proposed ceiling altitude for the new restricted airspace would be up to FL600, as needed, to support larger types of ordnance.



**No Action -**  
 No expansion of the footprint, associated weapon danger zone, and hazard areas for ordnance delivery or the use of ordnance requiring an expanded footprint.

### 3 Proposed Joint Combined Arms Live Fire (JCALF):

**Proposed Action:** The Army and Air Force propose to establish a new restricted area over the Battle Area Complex (BAX) near North Pole to support controlled live fire training. This restricted area would provide protective areas for the hazardous activities and weapons surface danger zones of sufficient size for the types of ordnance used.

**Key Components:** JCALF is a critical component of Army and Air Force training because this exercise activity involves military reconnaissance helicopters and ground forces practice maneuvering together against the same objectives with A-10 aircraft.

**Action Alternative -** Establishes new restricted area directly over the BAX in the DTA and expands the restricted area located within YTA to support controlled firing areas. The proposed restricted areas within DTA and YTA would provide protective areas to accommodate hazardous activities and weapons surface danger zones of sufficient size for the types of ordnance used.

**No Action -** No establishment or expansion of restricted areas to support the creation and operation of JCALF, thus denying realistic joint training.

### Proposed Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA)/

#### 5 Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) Access:

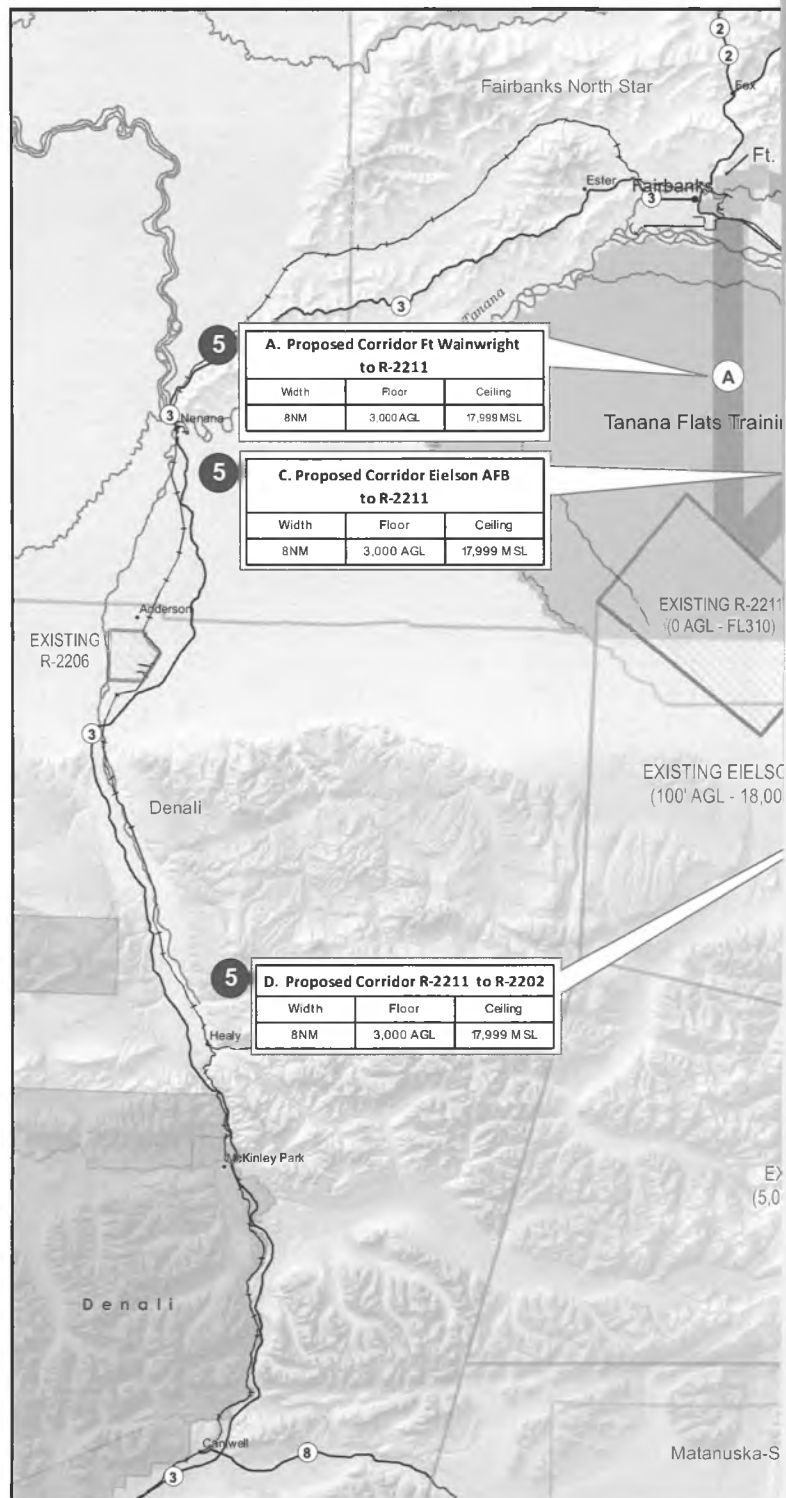
**Proposed Action:** RPAs/UAVs conduct reconnaissance and surveillance activities. RPA/UAV access throughout the JPARC ranges, training land, and airspace is critical to enhance the JPARC training and exercises. The following RPA/UAV corridors have been developed as individual, standalone proposed actions and alternatives: Eielson Air Force Base (AFB) to Restricted Area 2211 (R-2211); Eielson AFB Class D airspace to R-2205; Allen Field to R-2202; R-2202 to R-2211; R-2205 to R-2202; Fort Wainwright to R-2211; and Fort Wainwright to R-2205.

**Key Components:** Establish new restricted area or other suitable airspace, or establish an area authorized by a Certificate of Authorization (COA), to support RPA/UAV movement. New airspace or COAs would have to be approved by the Federal Aviation Administration. RPA/UAV activity would be intermittent, activating airspace areas or COAs only during training or exercises when RPAs/UAVs are required. Each corridor would be between 5 and 8 nautical miles in width and of varying altitudes. Primary considerations include: the corridors must be in controlled airspace, the expected impact on civil air traffic must be minimal, and the corridors must be within radio and radar coverage.

**Alternative A -** Proposes establishing new restricted areas for each RPA/UAV corridor identified above and by (A) through (G) in the map.

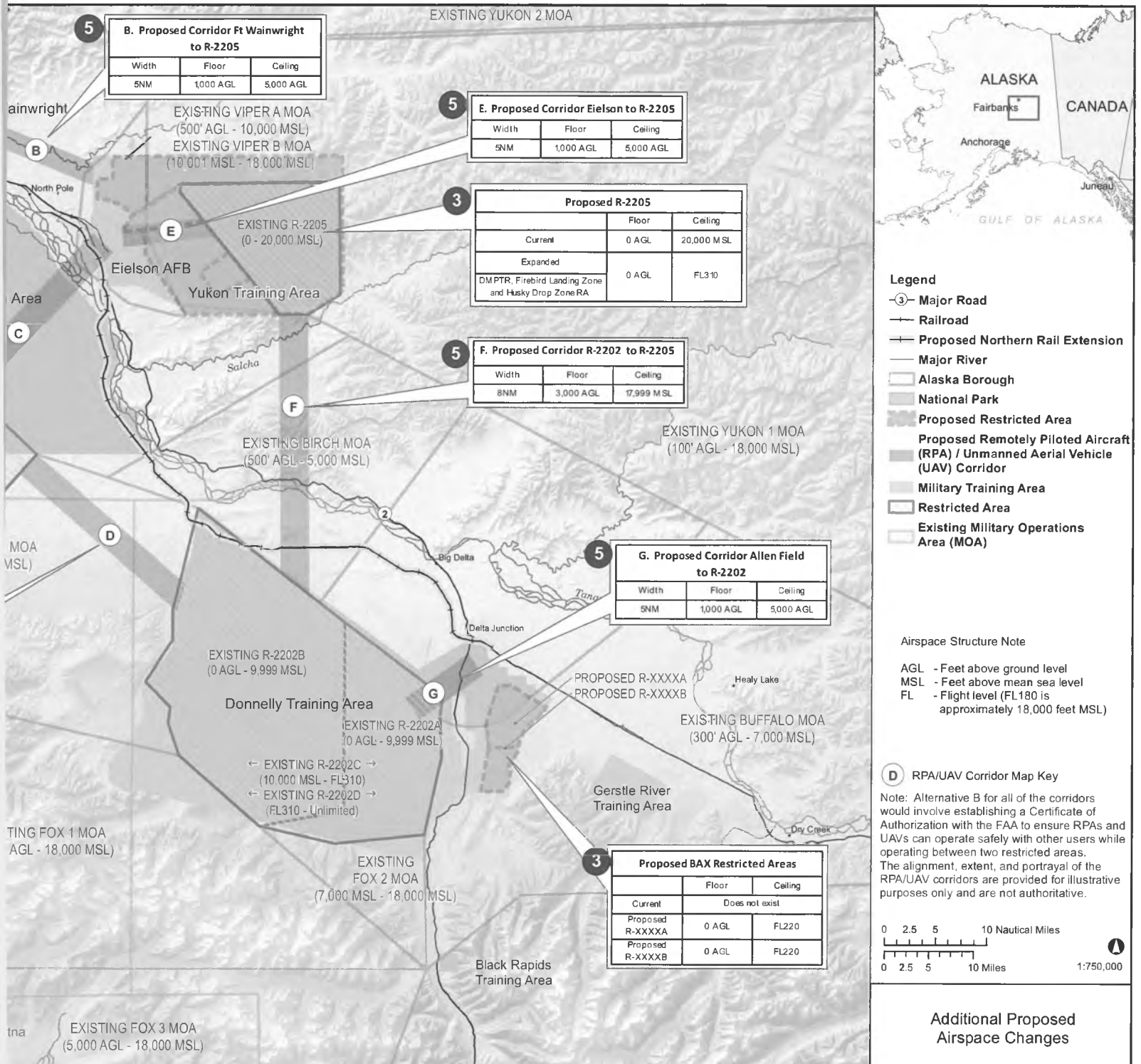
**Alternative B -** Proposes establishing a COA for each RPA/UAV corridor identified above and by (A) through (G) in the map.

**No Action -** Would not provide the means of operating RPAs/UAVs between Eielson AFB, Allen Field, restricted areas, and integrated with overall JPARC and exercises.



in Donnelly Training Area (DTA) near Delta Junction and to expand the restricted area in the Yukon Training Area (YTA) activities and weapons surface danger zones of sufficient size for the types of ordnance used.

Multiple combat functions operating together to accomplish the same mission objectives. For example, armed support.



Fort Wainwright, thus preventing use of this airspace to conduct RPA/UAV training activities as a critical requirement to be

## 6 Proposed Enhanced Access to Ground Maneuver Space:

**Proposed Action:** Provide expanded access to maneuver ground space and year-round accessibility in the Army's Tanana Flats (TFTA), Donnelly (DTA), and Yukon (YTA) Training Areas and assess specific alternatives for the proposed Blair Lakes Road Alignment to provide year-round access into TFTA. These alternatives have been developed as alignments extending from the proposed Salcha Bridge crossing to the Blair Lakes Impact Area.

**No Action -** Would not allow for the expansion and operation of year-round access to maneuver space in TFTA, DTA, or YTA, preventing the Army from conducting brigade-sized, non-live-fire maneuver exercises and meeting currently required training components.

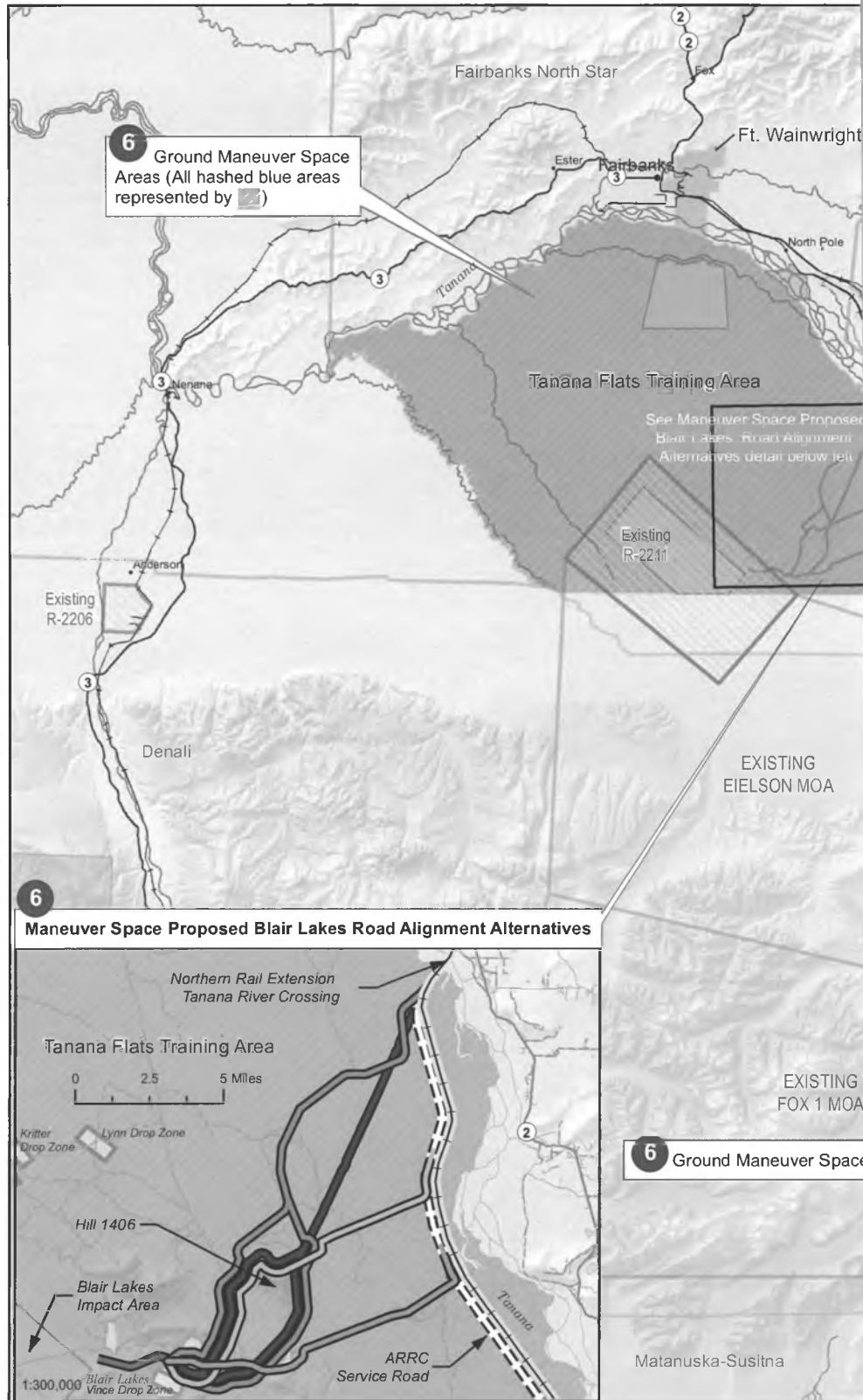
### Blair Lakes Road Alignment Alternatives:

**TFTA Access Road Alternative A:** Follows the proposed railroad alignment 11 miles, and then crosses the Tanana Flats along an existing winter-access trail to higher ground around Blair Lakes.

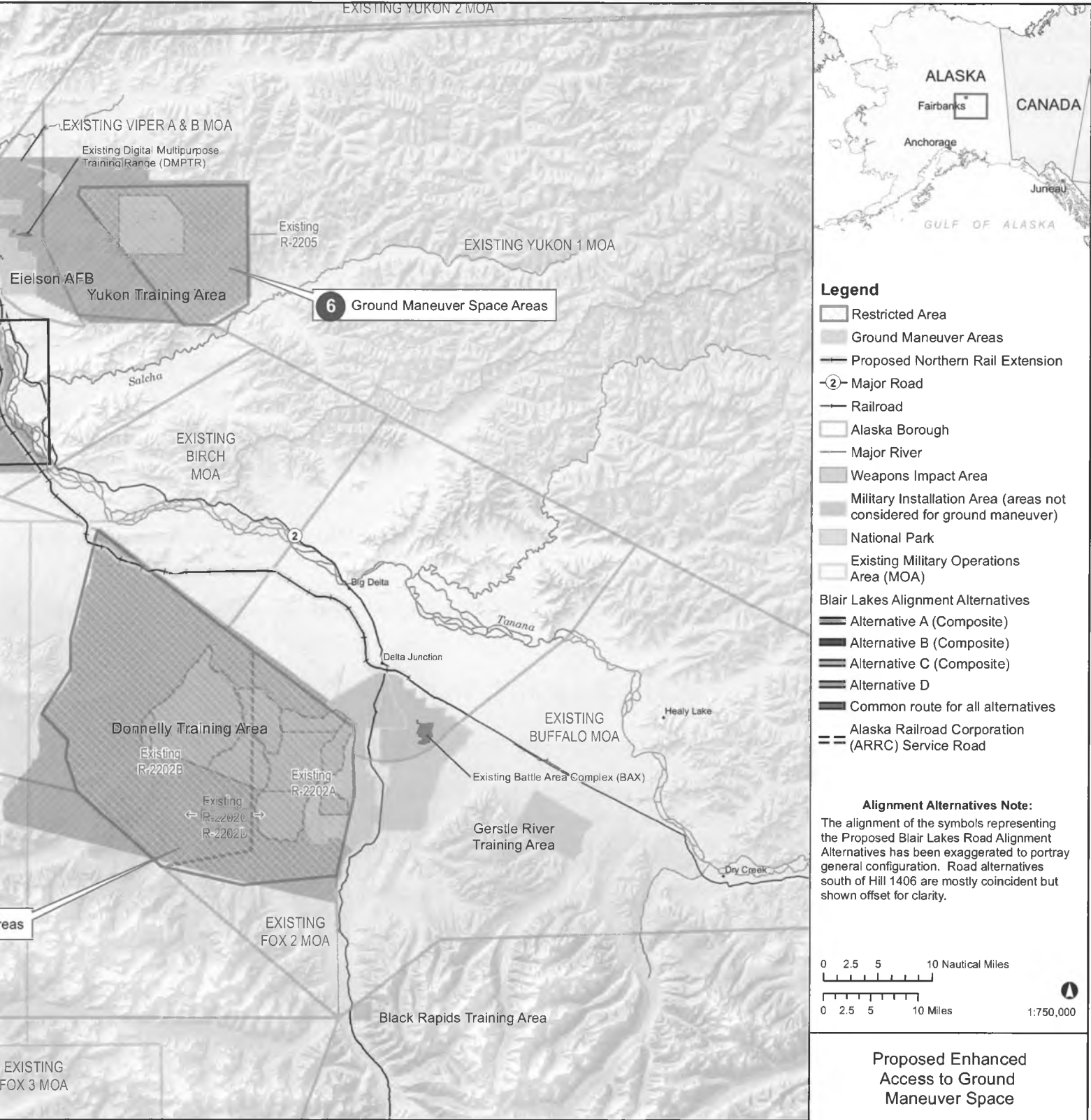
**TFTA Access Road Alternative B:** Follows the proposed railroad alignment 8 miles before crossing the Tanana Flats toward Hill 1406. The route traverses the eastern slopes of Hill 1406, then a broad terrace southeast toward Blair Lakes, crossing Dry Creek near Blair Lakes.

**TFTA Access Road Alternative C:** Follows existing trail systems southwest across the Tanana Flats toward Hill 1406, avoiding open areas as much as possible. From Hill 1406, two possible routes to Blair Lakes are being considered: the first traverses the eastern slopes of Hill 1406 and then a broad terrace southeast toward Blair Lakes, crossing Dry Creek near Blair Lakes; the second route remains on the flats north of Hill 1406, crossing Dry Creek where the creek enters the flats, then running up the Dry Creek Valley to the higher ground around Blair Lakes.

**TFTA Access Road Alternative D:** Similar to Alternative C, except it takes a more direct route from the Tanana River toward Hill 1406. From Hill 1406, two routes to Blair Lakes are being considered: the first traverses the eastern slopes of Hill 1406, then a broad terrace southeast toward Blair Lakes, crossing Dry Creek near Blair Lakes; the second route remains on the flats north of Hill 1406, crossing Dry Creek, and then running up the Dry Creek Valley to higher ground around Blair Lakes.



**Key Components:** The expanded access to maneuver space would support year-round training, internal circulation routes, and integration of proposed Intermediate Staging Bases. The training frequency at this time is planned to support six combat maneuver battalions and their supporting elements training in these areas for a 10- to 14-day event at least once a year per battalion. The desired road surface would be a 35-foot-wide aggregate surface to allow two Stryker vehicles access and circulation.



## 7 Proposed Joint Air–Ground Integration Complex (JAGIC):

**Proposed Action:** The JAGIC is a proposed JPARC capability for joint and combined live-fire training. The JAGIC would allow Army combined arms capabilities to jointly operate with the Air Force, Navy, and Marine air-to-air and air-to-ground capabilities, along with Special Operations Forces. The primary focus of the range complex is to train aviation units and crews on the skills necessary to detect, identify, and effectively engage stationary and moving infantry and/or armor targets in a tactical array.

**Key Components:** The JAGIC is a digitally integrated combat training area with a total footprint of approximately 12 by 18 km. The JAGIC would consist of target arrays with service roads, range support buildings, parking area, range tower, convoy live-fire route, urban centers, and an area for rocket training. Most of the target arrays, the convoy live-fire route, and the urban facilities would be concentrated in a 9- by 12-km area within the range. The JAGIC would be strategically placed to provide adequate airspace and controlled-access land for the safety buffers needed to train with a full range of munitions that may be used in combat.

## 8 Proposed Intermediate Staging Bases (ISBs):

**Proposed Action:** The Army proposes to locate and construct a 1,000-Soldier ISB near the existing Battle Area Complex (BAX) in Donnelly Training Area-East (DTA-East), along with three 200- to 500-Soldier ISBs at YTA, Donnelly Training Area-West (DTA-West), and Salcha to reduce travel time, increase safety, and increase available training time.

**Key Components:** The ISBs would include permanent barracks, large parking areas, dining facilities, ammunition storage points, petroleum-oil lubricant areas, maintenance facilities, and possibly airfields to house, maintain, and stage Soldiers before insertion into surrounding combat training areas. They would also provide maintenance and logistics support away from main cantonment areas.

**Alternative A -** Proposes to provide a permanent 1,000-Soldier ISB near the existing BAX, along with three permanent 200- to 500-Soldier ISBs at YTA, DTA-West, and Salcha. The facility would be for joint use, not Army use only. These are proposed at key points along the planned rail corridor close to the planned bridge crossings.

**Alternative B -** Proposes to use existing temporary “relocatable” ISB facilities over the next 7 years, and then replace them with permanent facilities.

**No Action -** Would continue the use of existing “relocatable” ISB facilities that do not reflect real-world, deployed ISB scenarios.

## 10 Proposed Joint Precision Airdrop System (JPADS) Drop Zones:

**Proposed Action:** The Air Force and Army propose to establish JPADS drop zones as part of JPARC training exercises.

**Key Components:** JPADS is a GPS [global positioning system]-guided precision airdrop system designed to deliver supplies and equipment to ground forces. JPADS is not currently used within the JPARC. Alaska-based aircrews with the requirement to train on JPADS must currently travel to Yuma Proving Grounds to conduct this training. Current or proposed restricted area is proposed to support JPADS drop zone training with a system of GPS receivers and steerable parachutes to support aerial resupply training under realistic and varied conditions.

**Alternative A -** Proposes conducting reduced operations in R-2205 in the YTA.

**Alternative B -** Proposes conducting reduced operations in R-2202 outside of the Oklahoma Impact Area and other known dudded impact areas. (The key distinction between Alternatives A and B is that R-2205 currently has more time available to accommodate JPADS drop zone training exercises).

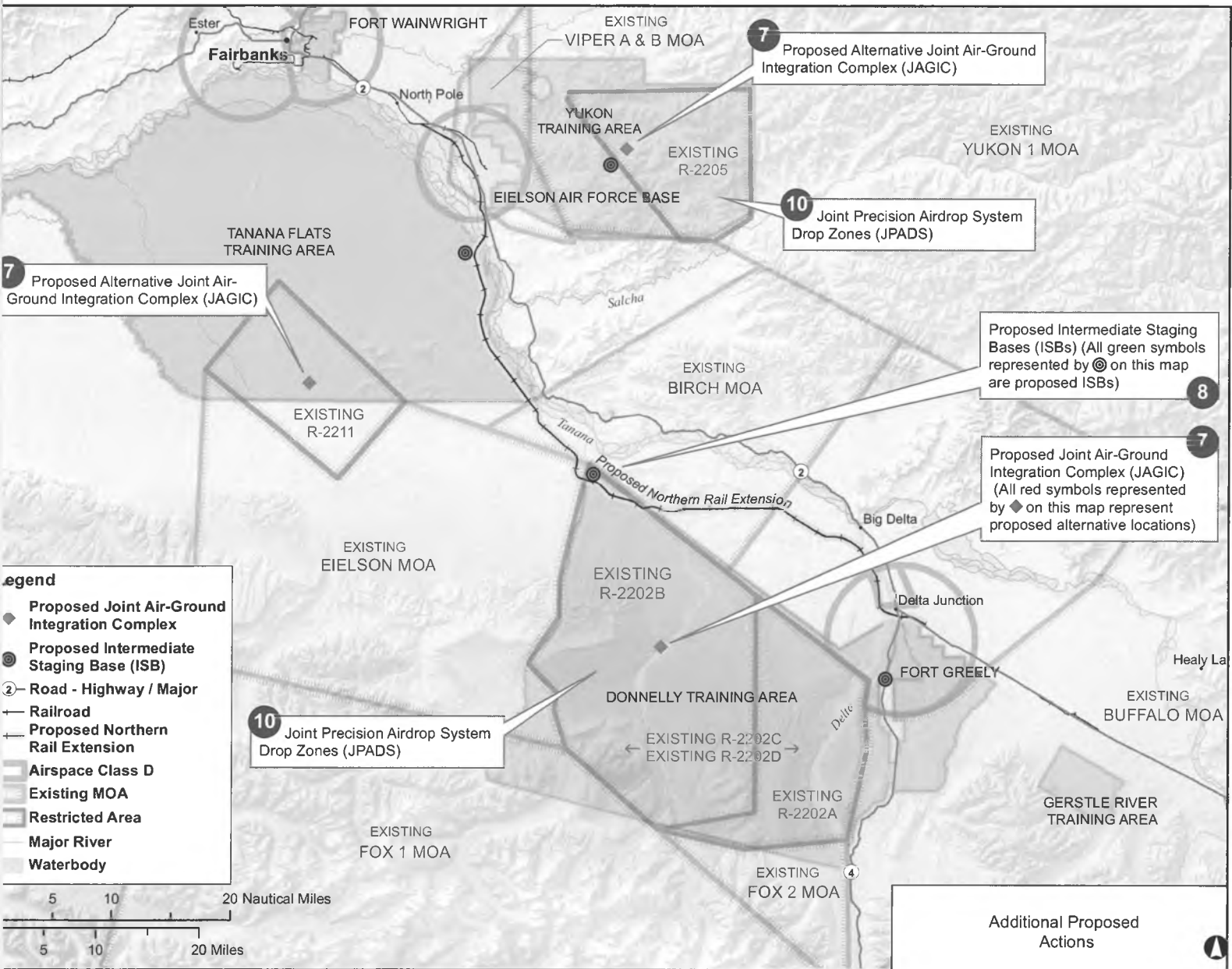
**No Action -** Would not provide for JPADS training exercises, an important part of realistic joint training.

**Alternative A** - Proposes to locate the JAGIC in the central area of Donnelly Training Area-West (DTA-West), proximate to the western boundary of the Oklahoma Impact Area.

**Alternative B** - Proposes to locate the JAGIC in the Stuart Creek Impact Area within Yukon Training Area (YTA).

**Alternative C** - Proposes to locate the JAGIC in the Blair Lakes Impact Area near the southern boundary of the Tanana Flats Training Area under the existing Restricted Area 2211 (R-2211).

**No Action** - Would not provide for the creation and operation of the JAGIC, denying realistic joint training.



## 4 Proposed Night Joint Training:

**Proposed Action:** Proposes the extension of night, joint, flight training operating hours to allow after-dark events during major exercises.

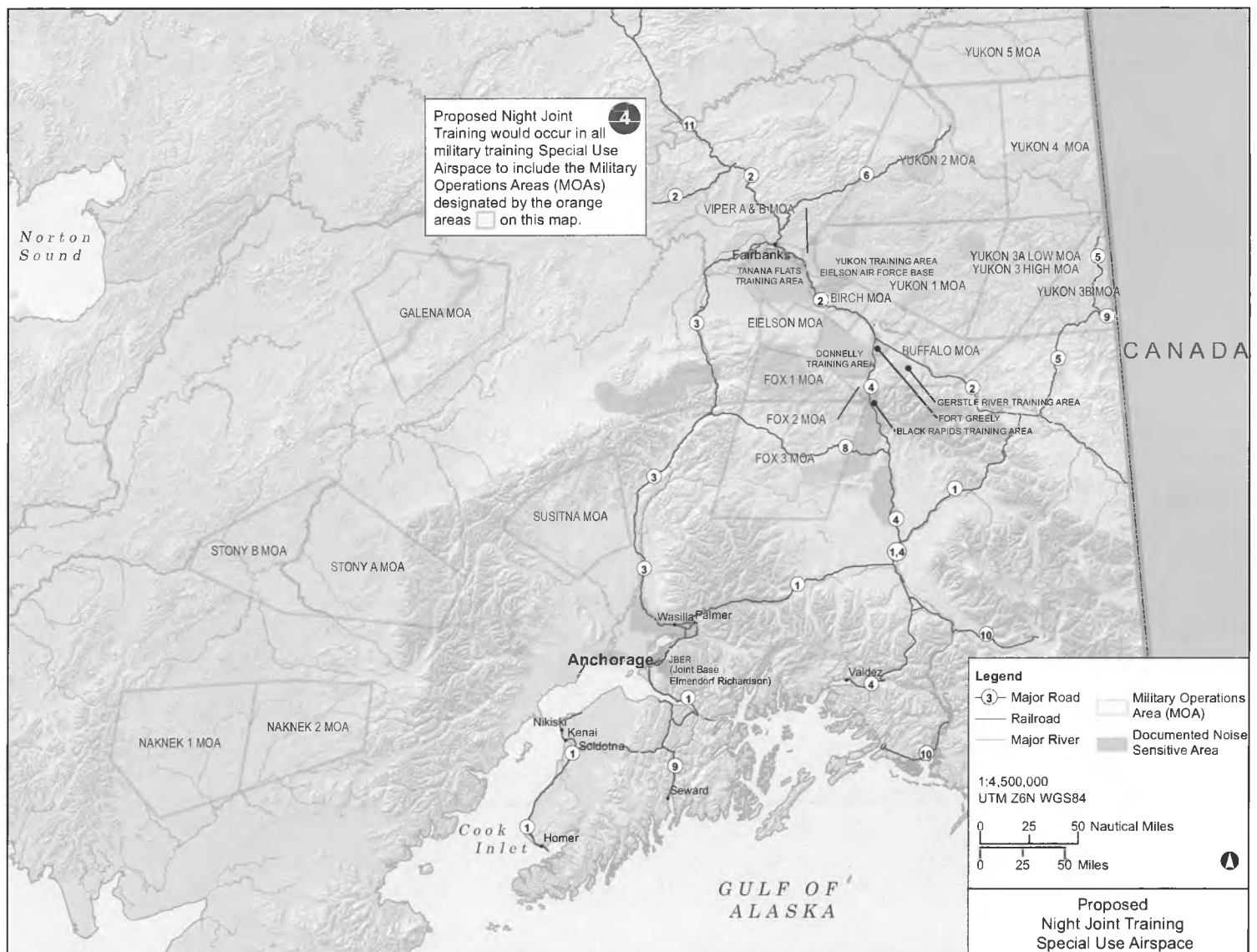
**Key Components:** Key considerations for night joint training include: (1) that impacts on noise sensitive areas be minimized and (2) that existing MOAs be available for night training. Coordinated Universal Time would be considered, which would provide the time-use stability by remaining on the sun clock, as daylight savings time could be changed again.

**Alternative A -** Proposes to extend the special use airspace hours to 11:00 p.m. with landing by midnight, local time, to accommodate night training for major flying exercises during March and October. The hours are currently set to cease training activities by 10:00 p.m., with landing by 11:00 p.m., local time. The number of nighttime sorties is expected to remain the same, but the sorties would be divided between the months of March and October.

**Alternative B -** Proposes to extend the JPARC operating hours to allow tactical flight operations until midnight and landing by 1:00 a.m., local time, during March and October. This would allow night training during these months from a minimum of 1.5 hours to a maximum of 2.5 hours for each exercise.

**Alternative C -** Proposes the maximum extension of JPARC operating hours to allow tactical flight operations until midnight and landing by 1:00 a.m., local time, during all months of the year and for all training purposes, not just for major flying exercises, as is the current situation.

**No Action -** Existing flight training would continue to allow a maximum of two night training exercises during October. It would not compensate for the extended length of daylight saving time into March and November, which impedes training during these months.



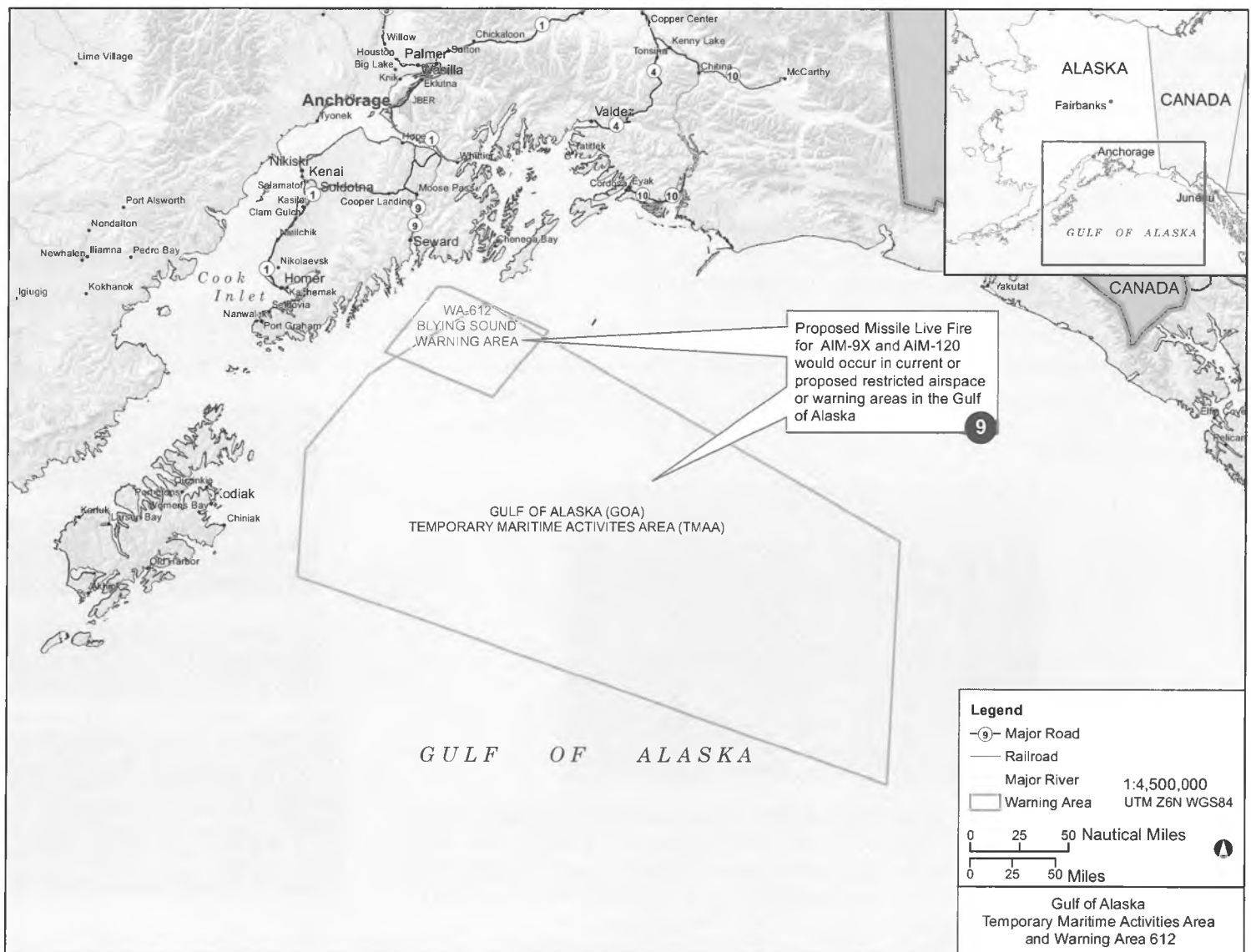
## 9 Proposed Missile Live Fire for AIM-9X and AIM-120 in the Gulf of Alaska:

**Proposed Action:** The Army and Air Force propose to consider the existing Temporary Maritime Activities Area (TMAA) and Warning Area 612 (WA-612) in the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) for the live ordnance delivery of the AIM-9X and AIM-120 missiles by Air Force fighter aircraft.

**Key Components:** The AIM-9X and AIM-120 missile systems are the main air-to-air armaments for the F-22 Raptor and F-15 Eagle. For effective training to be conducted with these systems, live training shots need to be executed as part of both individual pilot training and joint training exercises with other air and ground units. Live ordnance delivery requires use of either restricted area with range target areas or a warning area of sufficient size to contain the explosive hazard areas associated with these missile systems. Instrumentation would be needed to control drones, radar, radio relays, and weapon telemetry and termination equipment in support of this training activity.

**Action Alternative -** Proposes that the existing TMAA (300 nautical miles [NM] long by 150 NM wide; 0 feet above ground level [AGL] to flight level (FL) 600; includes subsurface areas) and WA-612 (0 feet AGL to FL290) in the GOA be considered for the missile live fire delivery of the AIM-9X and AIM-120 missiles by Air Force F-22 fighter aircraft for two exercises annually. The Air Force estimates that approximately 100 annual live-fire sorties would be conducted by the Air Force to meet training requirements.

**No Action -** Would not provide for training with the AIM-9X and AIM-120 missiles in the GOA within the JPARC.



## Why Alaska?

Because of its strategic location and vast size, Alaska is vital to maintaining peace and stability for the United States and the Pacific region. Alaska provides:

- The largest available land, air and sea training area in the world.
- Established joint and combined training venues and exercises.
- Existing Army and Air Force base infrastructure (Fairbanks, Delta Junction, Anchorage).
- Training on "U.S. soil."
- Large expanses of contiguous airspace.
- All weather training.

## How Will This Benefit Alaskans?

### Economic Benefits —

Through the modernization of JPARC, the military would potentially increase infrastructure, bringing new contracts and jobs to Alaskans. As Alaska becomes more prominent in the global training environment, additional infrastructure would follow to support training activities. The Department of Defense spends about \$3.2 billion a year in Alaska and the military industrial complex constitutes about 7.8% of total state employment opportunities.

### Stewardship of the Air, Land and Water —

Alaskan Command and all the Armed Forces are committed and bound to Alaska communities and the American people to be good stewards of the air, land, and water. Command leadership recognizes many Alaskans and non-residents use the airspace for transportation, emergency response, and recreational activities. The Army and Air Force would continue to work cooperatively with the FAA to determine the best allocation of training airspace to minimally impact public use. The Services will fully consider subsistence and recreational activities, along with community needs. The Army and Air Force will strive to maintain and enhance public use. In water and marine environments, the Services will continue to implement protective measures in their standard operations to protect marine mammals and federally listed species during training activities.

To foster cooperation, Alaskan Command and the Services will continue to engage with communities and stakeholders to gather their comments and perspectives and address issues and concerns. Particular attention will be given to the impacts on wildlife, waterways, fisheries, and the Alaska Native subsistence lifestyle.



*Alaska provides a unique backdrop with an uncluttered electromagnetic environment, minimal encroachment, and a strategic location within the United States. The expanse and availability of military ranges, training land, and airspace would allow Service members to train jointly from individual skills up to complex, interrelated tasks.*

## The EIS Timeline

■ Opportunities for Public Involvement

Publication of *Draft Gulf of Alaska Navy Training Activities EIS/Overseas EIS*  
December 2009

JPARC 20-year Vision Developed  
Fall 2009 - Spring 2010

Notice of Intent to Prepare *JPARC Modernization and Enhancement EIS*  
Published in *Federal Register*  
December 10, 2010

2-Month  
JPARC Scoping Period  
December 10, 2010 - February 4, 2011

Preparation of *Draft JPARC Modernization and Enhancement EIS*  
2010 - 2011/2012

45-day  
*JPARC Modernization and Enhancement EIS* Public Comment Period  
2011/2012

Preparation of *Final JPARC Modernization and Enhancement EIS*  
2012 - 2013

Notice of Availability of *Final JPARC Modernization and Enhancement EIS*  
2013

30-day  
*JPARC Modernization and Enhancement EIS* Waiting Period  
2013

Record of Decision  
2013

Formal Airspace Request Made to FAA  
2014

*For more information contact:*

ALCOM Public Affairs  
9480 Pease Avenue, Suite 120  
JBER, AK 99506  
Phone: 907-552-2341; Fax: 907-552-5411

# **Joint Armed Services Committee Alaska National Guard Briefing**



**Major General Thomas Katkus  
The Adjutant General – Alaska  
8 February 2011**



# Overview



- **Stationing**
- **National Guard Economic Impact**
- **Membership**
- **Initiatives**
- **Emergency Response**
- **State Partnership Program**
- **Deployments**
- **Space**



# Army Dispersed Locations



• 77 Separate community locations throughout Alaska

— Alaska Highway System

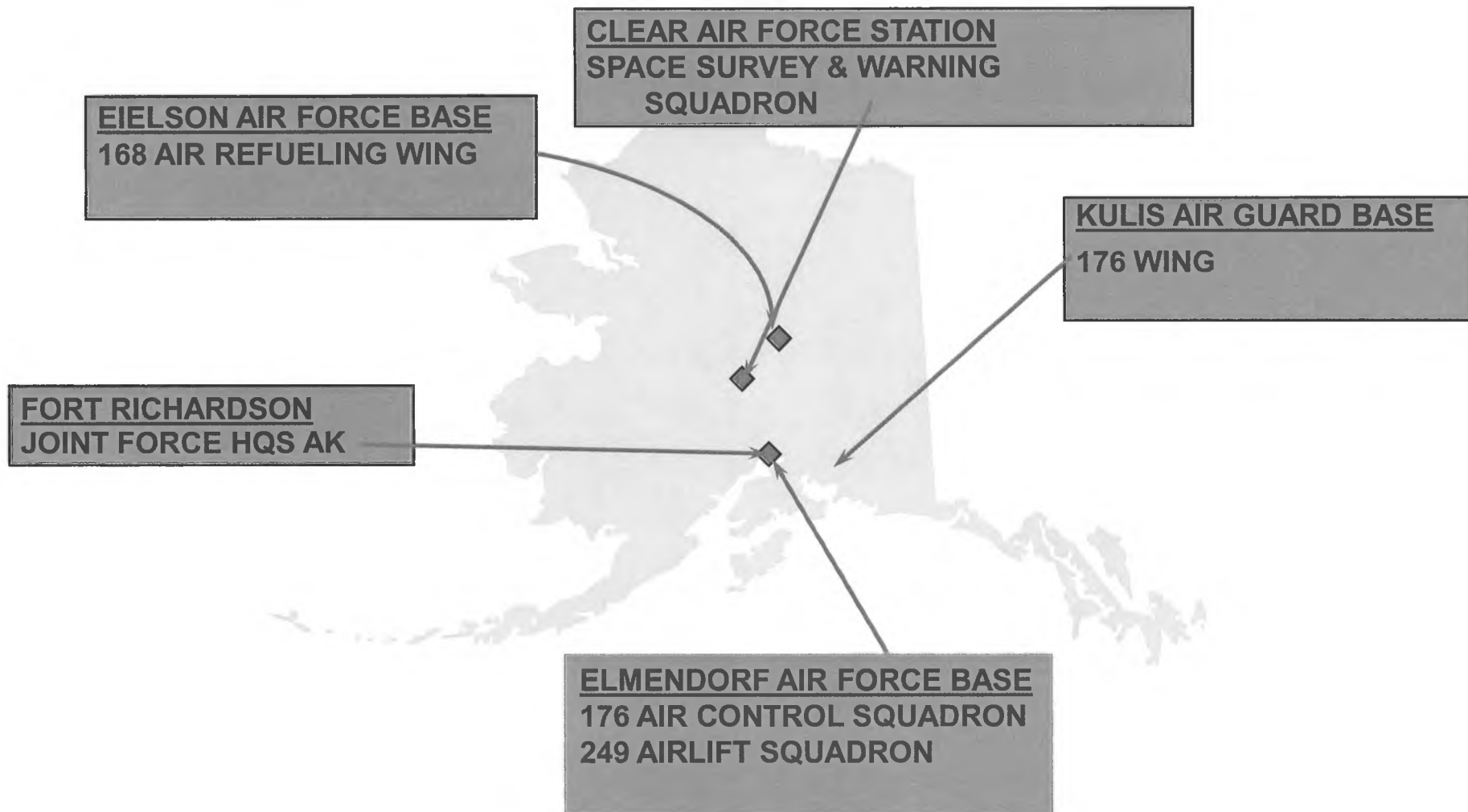
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MILES

*Alaska National Guard*



# Air Centralized Locations



*Alaska National Guard*



# Economic Impact

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**Grand Total Fiscal Year 2010**

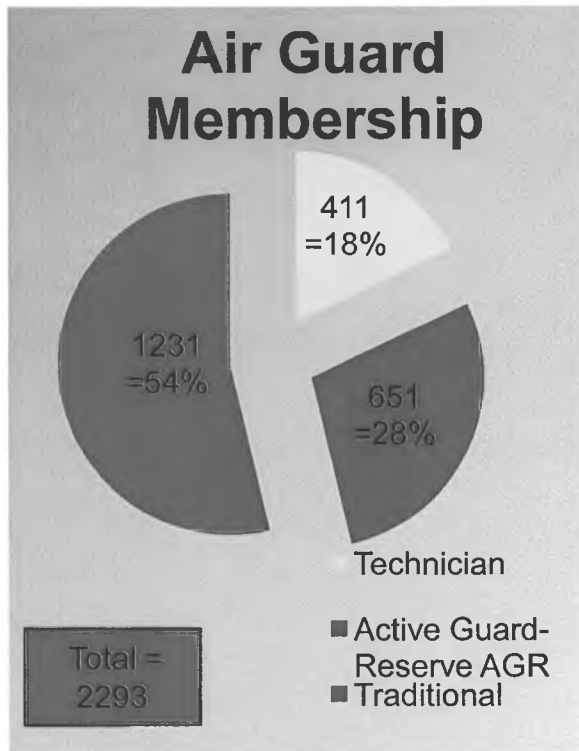
**\$ 308.4 million**

*Alaska National Guard*



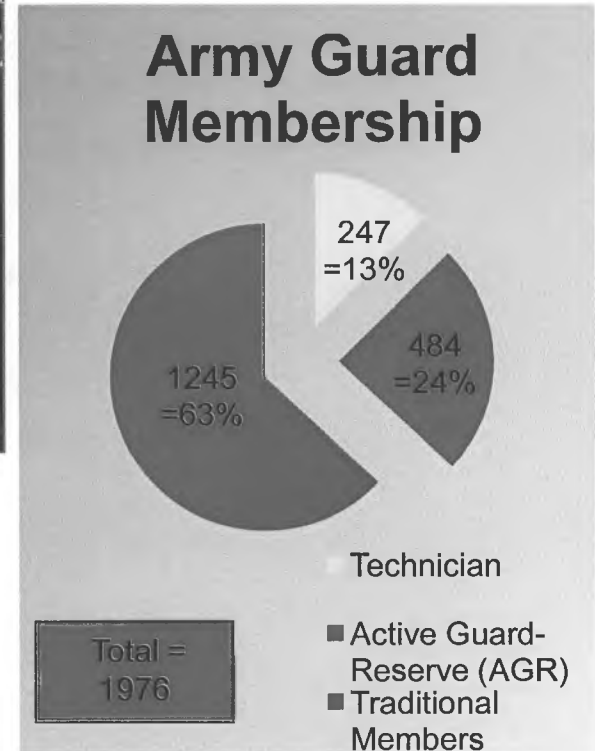
# Membership

## Alaska National Guard Ranks 5<sup>th</sup> In Per Capita Membership of 54 States/Territories



**Total Alaska National Guard = 4269**

***Alaska National Guard***





# Initiatives

- **Joint Recruiting Strength Command**
- **Innovative Readiness Training**
- **Army Modernization**
- **Air Modernization**



*Alaska National Guard*



# Emergency Response

## Search and Rescue 2010

- 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Air Guard Mission
- Air: 58 missions & 53 saves
- Army: 7 missions & 11 saves

## Emergency Response 2010

- Taylor Highway Flood HH60 & C130 overflight



*Alaska National Guard*



# State Partnership Program

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- Partner with Mongolia for 7 Years
- Mongolian Armed Forces Partnership in Afghanistan
  - Ready for 4<sup>th</sup> Rotation of Guard Officer & Enlisted Liaison team



*Alaska National Guard*



# Army Deployments

## Current

- **B Company, 1-207<sup>th</sup> Aviation (UH-60)**  
76 Soldiers deployed to  
Baghdad, Iraq for 1 year  
August 2010 – July 2011



## Future

- **Detachment 54 (C-12 Aircraft)**  
12 Soldiers, June 2011
- **B/1-143rd INF (ABN)**  
131 Soldiers, 2011



*Alaska National Guard*



# Air Deployments

## FY 2010 TOTAL War Engagement

**Personnel = 477**

**Aircraft = 13**

### Afghanistan Deployments

- Rescue
- Airlift
- Tankers

### Iraq Commitments

- Security Forces



*Alaska National Guard*



# Space

- **206 Soldiers at Fort Greely**
- **107 Airmen at Clear Air Force Station**



*Alaska National Guard*



# Operation Santa Claus

- St. Paul -C17
- Tanana & Holy Cross - C130
- Hoonah, Kokhanok, White Mountain, Little Diomede, Pilot Station - UH60



*Alaska National Guard*



# Alaska State Defense Force

**49th Readiness Brigade = Cadre of approximately 150 members**

**•Mission Set:**

•Receiving and processing National Guard forces from other states and citizen volunteers to assist the State during an emergency response, communications, emergency management, medical, logistical support, chaplaincy, and shelter management.



*Alaska National Guard*





# In Summary

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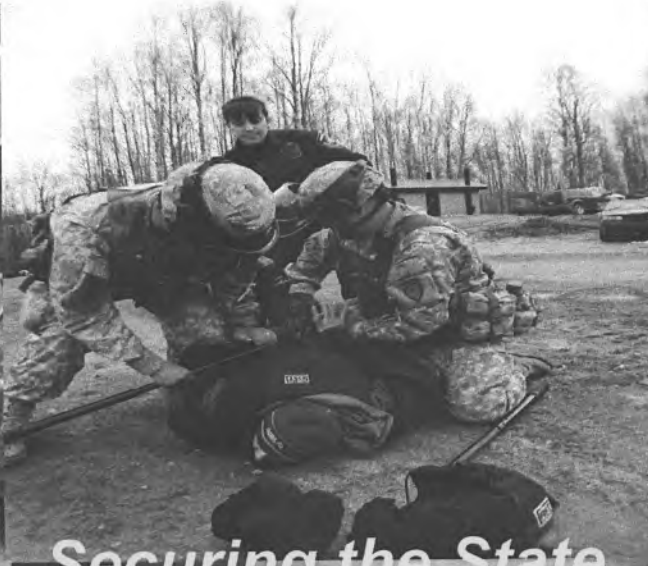
## “Spirit of the Arctic Warrior”



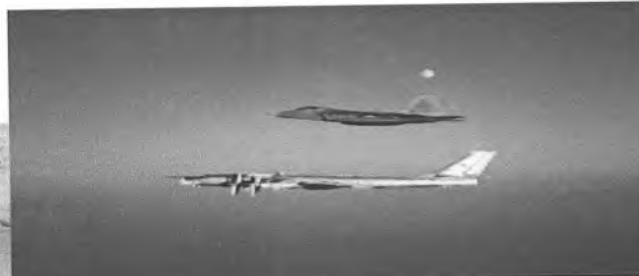
**Pride  
Service  
Community**



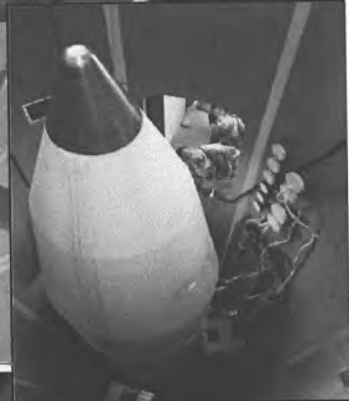
***Alaska National Guard***



*Securing the State*



*Defending the Nation*



Video

**Watching the Backs of Troops in Battle**





# Stakeholders Report

***“I believe that in the future, whoever  
holds Alaska will hold the world...  
I think it is the most important strategic  
place in the world.”***

**Brig. Gen. William “Billy” Mitchell  
Testimony before the U.S. House of Representatives in 1935**

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## **Alaskan NORAD Region**

**NORAD – 50+ Years**

# **Joint Operations**

# Joint Pacific Alaska Range Complex (JPARC)

The Joint Pacific Alaska Range Complex comprised of Alaska's vast air, land, and maritime training space represents unmatched potential for present and future Service, joint, and multinational training. JPARC attributes are highly compelling when viewed in the context of future joint training needs, Department of Defense fiscal realities, and encroachment challenges to many existing training ranges in the lower 48 and within combatant command areas of responsibility.

The strategic vision for JPARC is to build a world-class, all-domain Live-Virtual-Constructive joint range that leverages Alaska's unique attributes to enable full-spectrum, 21st century joint and multinational training. The expanse and availability of the ranges and airspace allow commanders to focus on all aspects of warfighting skills from basic Service core competencies up through the complexities of war plan mission rehearsals.

In recognition of the value of joint collaboration in seeking mutually beneficial outcomes among JPARC stakeholders, U.S. Pacific Command directed the creation of the Alaska Joint Training Program of Excellence, with JPARC as its centerpiece. As one of six planned regional





programs of excellence, Alaskan Command (ALCOM) serves as the designated executive agent with responsibilities to seek joint vision and joint synergies among JPARC stakeholders. Toward that end, ALCOM created and activated the Alaska Joint Range Strategic Working Group (JRSWG) via executive charter in March of 2008.

To guide the development of JPARC for the next twenty years, the JRSWG is leading the joint development of a Master Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

The Master Planning methodology was designed to bring together the disparate military and civilian stakeholders within Alaska in a three step process. The beginning step involved a thorough investigation of the user—Services and joint community—requirements and baseline. A deliberate examination of each stakeholder's vision for JPARC futures was then captured. The final step involved a collaborative approach to creating strategies to ensure requirements are met while preserving opportunities for future actions.

The Master Plan is a living document that will evolve with military requirements, changes in the baseline, and input from all stakeholders throughout the EIS process and extending out to the twenty-year planning horizon.

The EIS process – currently ongoing – is a federally mandated, critical step in gaining legal permissions and garnering public support for the JPARC and military training in Alaska. In following the steps required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the JRSWG will lead the formal development of proposed action and alternatives.

Using the Master Plan vision, goals, objectives, and selection criteria, the EIS team will produce a Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives (DOPAA). The team will use the



DOPAA to communicate with the public during scoping meetings in areas that may be impacted by the actions or alternatives that the DoD is considering. Using the baseline of the Master Plan as a foundation, the EIS team will then research and document the environmental conditions within the study area and

describe the potential environmental impacts of each proposed action and alternative. A copy of the draft EIS will be provided to the public for review and public hearings will be held to address public concerns over potentially impacted areas.

Using the input from the public, a final EIS will be prepared and will serve as the basis for the Record of Decision (ROD) whereby the DoD will document its decision and any mitigations to impacts. After the ROD has been signed, the JPARC Master Plan will be updated with the decision.

In addition, the Master Plan has outlined several objectives to achieve Service goals:

### **Near-Term Objectives (Immediate)**

1. Bomb-able Cityscape
2. Additional Dry Targets
3. Realistic, Live-Ordnance Delivery
4. Army Combined Arms Live Fire
5. Night Joint Training
6. Low-altitude Threat for 5th Generation Fighters
7. Aerial Targets with Multiple Axis of Approach
8. JPADS Drop Zones
9. RPA Access
10. Reduce Energy Costs for Aerial Training

### **Mid-Term Objectives (2-5 Years)**

1. Helicopter Gunnery
2. Mountain Scenario Live Fire Range
3. Maneuver Space
4. Complex Urban Terrain
5. Digital Range Connectivity

### **Long-Term Objectives (5-30 Years)**

1. Air Ground Integration Range
2. Intermediate Staging Base
3. Realistic Ordnance Delivery for AIM-120, AIM-9X

## **Ballistic Missile Defense**

One of the unique missions based in Alaska is a portion of the Ballistic Missile Defense System. The Ground-Based Midcourse Defense (GMD) is at Fort Greely near Delta Junction, Alaska.

GMD provides Combatant Commanders the capability to engage and destroy intermediate- and long-range ballistic missile threats in the midcourse battle space to protect the U.S. homeland from rogue nations and accidental launches.

GMD is composed of Ground Based Interceptors and Ground Systems components. Ground Based Interceptor is a three-stage, solid fuel booster with an Exo-atmospheric Kill Vehicle. When launched, the booster missile carries the kill vehicle toward the target's predicted location in space. Once released from the booster, the 230-pound Exo-atmospheric Kill Vehicle uses data received in-flight from ground-based radars and its own on-board sensors to close with and destroy the target warhead well outside the Earth's atmosphere using only the kinetic force of the direct collision to destroy the target warhead.

A total of 30 interceptors are planned for deployment at Fort Greely and Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif. (Fort Greely: 26, Vandenberg: 4).

Ground Systems is the backbone of the Ground-Based Midcourse Defense element. Ground Systems' components include the interceptor launch facilities and integrate all hardware, software, and communications systems necessary for planning, directing, and controlling the Ground-Based Midcourse Defense element.

All Ground Systems' components communicate through the GMD communications network, a secure data and voice communications system. Fire control, battle management, planning, tasking, and threat analysis takes place via a dual-node, human-in-control interface located in Fort Greely, Alaska, and Colorado Springs, Colo. Army National Guard members assigned to the 49th Missile Defense Battalion at Fort Greely and of the 100th Missile Defense Brigade at Colorado Springs operate the system.

### **COBRA DANE Upgrade**

The U.S. Air Force COBRA DANE radar at Eareckson Air Station on Shemya Island, Alaska, has been upgraded to include the missile defense mission and has been integrated into the Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS).



The upgrade improves midcourse BMDS sensor coverage by providing acquisition, tracking, object classification, and data that can be used for cueing, launch of interceptor missiles, and course updates of interceptors while retaining the site's legacy intelligence and



space track missions. The COBRA DANE Upgrade has transitioned system operations, maintenance, and sustainment responsibilities to the Air Force.

### **Upgraded Early Warning Radars (UEWR)**

A major component of the GMD is early warning of a missile launch. Radars around the world are constantly scanning to provide immediate awareness of a launch. Two Air Force Early Warning Radars at Beale Air Force Base, Calif., and Fylingdales, United Kingdom, were upgraded and integrated into the BMDS. The upgrades modernized the hardware and software to improve midcourse BMDS sensor coverage by providing critical early warning, tracking, object classification, and cueing data. The Thule, Greenland, UEWR is undergoing distributed ground testing now required to certify it for integration into BMDS. We expect it to be certified and supporting BMD by June.

All three UEWRs will transfer to the U.S. Air Force for sustainment in FY12. The Early Warning Radar in Clear Air Force Station, Alaska, is planned to begin the UEWR modernization and fielding in FY13. The upgrade is estimated to cost \$200 million.

The UEWR is a solid state, phased array, all weather, long-range radar, providing integrated tactical warning, and attack assessment. It alerts and provides the National Command Authority estimated launch and impact points to enable timely and accurate decisions to intercept a missile. The radars can detect sea-launched or intercontinental ballistic missiles out to 3,000 miles.



### **Clear Air Force Station**

The primary mission of Clear Air Force Station is to provide Early Warning of Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs) and Sea-Launched Ballistic Missiles (SLBMs) to the Missile Correlation Center at NORAD. The secondary mission of Clear AFS is to provide Space Surveillance data on orbiting objects to the Space Control Center in Colorado Springs. Clear accomplishes these missions using the Solid State Phased Array Radar System radar. Clear's radar was originally located at El Dorado Air Station, Texas as part of the PAVE PAWS program and was only recently transplanted to Alaska to replace the United States' last mechanical missile warning radar site.

Clear AFS is currently manned by a team of civilians, Alaska Air National Guardsmen, and active duty Airmen assigned to the 13<sup>th</sup> Space Warning Squadron. It is one of several geographically separated units assigned to the 21st Space Wing at Peterson AFB, Colo., conducting precise, disciplined missile warning, missile defense, and space control operations.

# Military Construction in Alaska

The Fiscal Year 2011 Presidential Budget proposes the following military construction in Alaska:

## Military Construction Project Listing by Location for FY11

[In Thousands of Dollars]

### Army

#### **Fort Greely**

Fire Station ..... 26,000

#### **JBER/Fort Richardson**

Brigade Complex ..... 67,038

Multi-purpose Machine Gun Range ..... 12,000

Simulations Center ..... 34,000

#### **Fort Wainwright**

Aviation Task Force complex Phase 1 ..... 30,000

Aviation Task Force complex Phase 2a ..... 142,650

Aviation Task Force complex Phase 2b ..... 27,000

Urban Assault Course ..... 3,350

Family Housing Replacement Construction ..... 21,000

### Air Force

#### **Eielson Air Force Base**

Repair Central Heat Plant and Boiler ..... 28,000

#### **JBER/Elmendorf**

Add/Alter Air Support Operations Squadron ..... 4,790

Construct Railhead Operations Facility ..... 15,000

F-22 Add/Alter Weapons Release Systems Shop ..... 10,525



## **Joint Venture Hospital**

The 673rd Medical Group is a Department of Defense/Veterans Affairs Joint Venture medical facility with 60 inpatient beds. The hospital offers a wide range of services with many specialties. It also offers a Multi-Service Unit, an Ambulatory Procedure Unit, Labor and Delivery, and a fully functioning Intensive Care Unit. The hospital prides itself on providing quality health care services to all beneficiaries and the Air Force recognized this commitment by naming the Joint Venture Hospital the Best Hospital in the Air Force for 2008 and 2009.

### **Balancing healthcare expectations of Air Force, Army, Coast Guard and VA beneficiary population**

- Space is an issue; 150% increased workload
- New clinic addition (35,000 sq ft) broke ground May 2010; will address many of the significant space challenges. Project is expected to be completed in 2012.
- Staffing: challenges in recruiting and retaining quality people in a difficult environment
  - Army growth continues on schedule
  - Air Force personnel growth is spread over FY09 – FY12
  - Gained 45 officer authorizations in 2009 but only 67% have been filled
  - 66 additional authorizations gained in 2011, originally planned for 2012
- Unique TRICARE payment and policy challenges in Alaska
  - The TRICARE rate demonstration project, which increased rates to 135%, was extended through Dec. 31, 2012. The 673rd Medical Group is currently working with TRICARE for a long-term solution.
  - Alaska is the only state which has a legal prohibition on creating a TRICARE network, which limits support, especially in the Fairbanks area. However, congressional changes to Chapter 23 of the TRICARE Operations Manual (TOM) authorized the creation of a TRICARE network in the Fairbanks area. Pending signatures on the final contract modification, network creation is scheduled to begin in late Spring 2011.

## **673rd Medical Group Services**

Ancillary – Pharmacy, Radiology, Laboratory

Primary Care – Pediatrics, Family Practice, Flight Medicine, Internal Medicine, Dental

Specialty Care – Women’s Health Clinic, Physical/Occupational Therapy

Emergent Care – Emergency Room

Optometry/Ophthalmology, Ear/Nose/Throat, Surgery, Nutritional Medicine

Wards – Multi-Service Unit, Ambulatory Procedure Unit, Intensive Care Unit, Labor and Delivery

## **Fisher House**

Joint Base

Elmendorf-Richardson

broke ground for the Fisher

House of Alaska in May

2010. Construction on the

12-suite house is expected

to be complete later this

year and will be open to all

eligible personal and their families.



Exemplary of the outstanding support the military receives in Alaska, local citizens in Anchorage established 501(c) private organization to fund the annual cost of the Fisher House.

The Fisher House program is a unique private-public partnership that supports America’s military in their time of need. The program recognizes the special sacrifices of our men and women in uniform and the hardships of military service by meeting a humanitarian need beyond that normally provided by the Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs.

Because members of the military and their families are stationed worldwide and must often travel great distances for specialized medical care, Fisher House Foundation donates "comfort homes," built on the grounds of major military and VA medical centers. These homes enable family members to be close to a loved one at the most stressful times - during the hospitalization for an unexpected illness, disease, or injury.

## **Caring for returning combat veterans**

Because the Joint Venture Hospital cares for returning combat veterans, the 673rd Medical Group has established specific care facilities to care for combat trauma.

The mild Traumatic Brain Injury Clinic (mTBI Clinic) is the Air Force's only TBI clinic in the country. It was created in 2007 when military officials recognized Alaska's need for treatment would increase significantly with returning Army Soldiers. Since 2008, the mTBI Clinic has treated approximately 4,000 Service members. Almost all of these are troops returning from duty in Iraq or Afghanistan. TBI has become one of the most common injuries suffered by our troops during the Global War on Terrorism, with estimates at around 320,000 men and women returning from deployment with some form of TBI.

Patients in the mTBI Clinic commonly experience headaches, dizziness, cognitive decline, irritability and mood swings, difficulty with concentration, and other symptoms. These are often intertwined with symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder, which further complicates the picture. Most of these symptoms can be treated, but this involves a team approach with professionals from multiple specialties. Education, medication, talk therapy, and alternative therapies are used in combination to achieve the best possible outcome.

Because combat injuries are related, the Hospital also helps combat veterans with Post



Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Studies show the prevalence of PTSD among Soldiers returning from active duty is estimated to range from 6.2 percent to 24 percent. Another symptom combat veterans face are sleep issues. Because these run in conjunction with TBI and PTSD, the 673rd MDG established a sleep clinic.

This clinic has the ability to record brain activity, eye movement, oxygen and carbon dioxide blood levels, heart rate and rhythm, breathing rate and rhythm, snoring, leg movement, and chest and belly movement to help patients with sleep disorders.

# *Alaskan Command*



## **Exercise NORTHERN EDGE**

### ***Background***

NORTHERN EDGE has its roots in military exercises beginning in 1975 with JACK FROST (1975-79), then BRIM FROST (81-89), Arctic Warrior (91-92), then NORTHERN EDGE beginning in 1993.



NORTHERN EDGE 2011 (NE11) – scheduled for June 13-24 – is one in a series of U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) exercises which prepare joint forces to respond to crises in the Asian Pacific region. The exercise is designed to sharpen their skills; practice operations, techniques and procedures; improve command, control and communications; and to develop interoperable plans and programs.

### ***Planning***

Detailed planning and preparation for NE11 began in August of 2010 involving subject-matter experts and exercise planners from across USPACOM and the continental United States. Alaskan Command, with support from the 353rd Combat Training Squadron (RED FLAG-Alaska), leads the Joint Exercise Life Cycle planning process and orchestrates executive agent responsibilities to ensure a safe, highly-relevant, world-class training event.

### ***Training***

NE11 anticipates providing more than 9,000 active-duty, national guard and reserve component Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, Coast Guard and Special Operations military units the opportunity to train together in Alaska's Joint Pacific Alaska Range Complex, which includes Gulf of Alaska air/sea space, and a transit corridor connecting military training airspace and live-fire training ranges. Nearly all available Alaskan-based Air Force units will participate and about 2,000 personnel are expected to deploy to Alaska during the exercise and will be based at all major Alaska Army and Air Force military installations.

Alaska's expansive, instrumented joint-training ranges, airspace and maritime areas, along with the support of Alaska's Army and Air Force bases, provide a unique joint-training venue that cannot be found anywhere else in the Pacific region. NE11 participants will practice tactics, techniques, and procedures associated with defensive counter air, close air support, air interdiction of marine targets, and personnel recovery missions.

The NE11 environment will include fighter aircraft from the Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force practicing long-distance power projection using air refueling assets. It integrates bomber, surveillance and command-and-control aircraft with the fighters to rehearse mission critical war plans. Naval warships will also practice maneuver and control of air and surface forces.

Land-based forces will hone their skills at attacking targets at sea, and forces normally based at sea practice attacking targets on the land.

Elements to NORTHERN EDGE 2011 include:

- Advance Air Combat Maneuvering Instrumentation (ACMI) available for mission tracking and debrief of air operations over the Gulf of Alaska.
- Live-Virtual-Constructive (L-V-C) Operations combined live assets (L), combat crews participating from aircraft simulators (V), and computer-generated combat entities (C) to create unprecedented combat scenario realism.
- Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson-based F-22A Raptor and E-3 Sentry squadrons will participate, along with the professional Aggressors flying F-16 Fighting Falcon aircraft from Eielson AFB.

### ***Closing the Loop***

Detailed after-action reviews occurred at all levels of exercise play following NORTHERN EDGE 2009. This process ensured “lessons learned” during NE09 are incorporated into current operations, as well as planning and execution of NE11.

### **NE11 Participants**

(List is tentative but expected to be finalized by the end of February)

**United States Pacific Command**  
Joint Task Force 519

**United States Army Pacific**  
United States Army Alaska

**United States Pacific Fleet**  
Third Fleet  
Naval Strike Air Warfare Center

**Pacific Air Forces**  
Thirteenth Air Force  
Eleventh Air Force  
3rd Wing  
354th Fighter Wing  
18th Wing  
613th Air & Space Operations Center  
353rd Combat Training Squadron

**Air Combat Command**  
2nd Bomb Wing  
57th Wing  
53rd Wing  
336th Fighter Wing

**Air Mobility Command**  
22nd Air Refueling Wing  
92nd Air Refueling Wing  
319th Air Refueling Wing

**Marine Forces Pacific**  
3rd Marine Air Wing

**Special Operations Commands**  
Naval Special Warfare Group One

**Air National Guard**  
168th Air Refueling Wing (Alaska)  
121st Air Refueling Wing (Ohio)  
134th Air Refueling Wing (Tennessee)  
155th Air Refueling Wing (Nebraska)

**Air Force Reserve**  
477th Fighter Group  
452nd Air Mobility Wing

**United States Coast Guard**  
District 17

## Operation ARCTIC CARE

Operation ARCTIC CARE is the largest recurring joint military medical readiness and logistics training exercise, providing real-world humanitarian assistance and medical care to underserved U.S. citizens in one of the most isolated regions in the United States.

In April 2010, Air Force Reserve Command led the two-week exercise, employing 254 personnel from more than 80 military units working in full partnership with Kotzebue village leadership and Maniilaq, the regional health-care provider.

Operation ARCTIC CARE delivered more than \$2 million worth of health-care services to rural Alaskans at no cost. Additionally, the operation deployed teams to classrooms to teach about diabetes risk reduction, suicide prevention, and awareness of domestic violence and substance abuse. In the first week, the team treated more than 900 dental patients, 1,100 medical patients, produced over 590 pairs of glasses, and vaccinated more than 550 dogs.

It was the third visit of Operation Arctic Care to Kotzebue, which was the site of the first Arctic Care mission in 1995, as well as a second visit in 2007. The northwest Alaska villages of Selawik, Noorvik, Ambler, Buckland, Deering, Kiana, Kivalina, Kobuk, Noatak, Point Hope, and Shungnak also received health-care services.

The initial planning conference and site survey for ARCTIC CARE 2011 took place in Fairbanks in early June. The ARCTIC CARE team from the Army Reserve met with officials from the Tanana Chiefs Conference and visited the remote villages of Huslia, Nulato, Kaltag, Galena, Tanana, Allakaket, and Anaktuvuk Pass. Dates for this year's Arctic Care are April 15-30. There are a total of 11 villages planned for the mission, both on and off the road system.

"The value of Operation ARCTIC CARE is certainly the direct medical care that is provided to native Alaskans who otherwise would not have the opportunity," said Col. Dominic DeFrancis, the Surgeon General for Air Force Reserve Command. "It is also wonderful training for our (members), because it mimics the type of logistics efforts that we would need to make if we were to take a team to support earthquake relief, including the one that occurred in Haiti, or a tsunami in the South Pacific."



## The Arctic

The emerging domain of the Arctic, with the decrease of the polar ice caps, presents a challenge to the United States and our allies. The Arctic environment is diverse with extreme weather conditions. As such, it presents new challenges for the military and is a focus area for Alaskan Command, Joint Task Force Alaska, and Eleventh Air Force.

The influence of climate change has been recognized as a significant driver for increased commercial activity and is a vital concern for Alaska. Operating in the Arctic can be easily defined as harsh under “normal” conditions. Extreme Temperatures fluctuate from 32°F as a high in the summer to

-40°F and colder in the winter.

In addition, the sudden onset of high wind and storms is always possible. These high winds and resulting low wind chill temperatures make it very difficult to operate equipment and deadly for personnel. The weather conditions also cause super-structure icing on surface vessels, degrading radar,



communications, and electronic intelligence equipment. Another challenge is sea ice. Ice is dynamic and just two knots of wind will set the ice pack in motion. The ice edge has been observed to move as far as 40 to 50 miles in 24 hours.

Despite the harsh weather conditions, sea ice is decreasing. Data from the 2008 climate assessment shows the Arctic is warming twice as fast as the rest of globe. The sea ice extent is decreasing at the decadal rate of 11.3% in summer and 2.8% in winter. The summer ice cap is estimated to be only half the size it was 50 years ago, although it is predicted there always will be 100% ice cover in the winter; from November until late March. Finally, estimates for when the Arctic will be nearly ice free in the summer range from 2013 to 2060; but the consensus of many of the models and researchers is 2030.

U.S. Geological Survey data from May 2008 highlights the importance of the Arctic and the potential for natural resources. Appraisals of the petroleum and natural gas reserves of the recoverable (but undiscovered) oil and gas showed:

- 30 Billion Barrels = 40%-50% of U.S. total and approximately 4% of world's total.

- There are approximately 400 known oil and gas fields on land and in the sea in the Arctic. These proven fields contain about 240 billion barrels of oil and oil-equivalent natural gas - about **10%** of the world's known petroleum reserves.
- More than 70% of undiscovered Arctic **oil** resources lie in only 5 areas, (Alaska region ranks #1 with about 30 billion barrels of undiscovered oil).
- More than 70% of the undiscovered Arctic **gas** resources lie in only 3 areas, one of which is on or offshore of Alaska (Alaska ranks #2 of all areas – could have about 221 billion cubic feet of undiscovered natural gas).
- The impact of warming will also make the Arctic region a more favorable fish habitat.

The Arctic also presents a dynamic political environment. Eight nations comprise the Arctic Council nations. They are the United States, Canada, Russia, Denmark (representing Greenland), Norway, Finland, Sweden, and Iceland. The following nations all have an interest in the Arctic and are conducting operations in some fashion.

#### **Canada**

- Proposed expanded presence
- Began sending Navy ships to the mouth of the Northwest Passage in 2004 after 15 years of absence from the Arctic
- Aurora aircraft make 12 to 16 Arctic surveillance flights per year
- One heavy and five medium polar icebreakers – all aging (20-30 yrs old)

#### **Russia**

- 4 of 6 nuclear icebreakers active; 12 total icebreakers > 15K tons; approximately 50 smaller ice-breaking vessels
- 2007: symbolic flag planting under North Pole supporting extended continental shelf claim
- 2007: resumed long-range bomber flights over the Arctic

#### **Denmark**

- Year-round naval presence. Greenland sovereignty patrols and fisheries enforcement
- Six ice capable patrol ships and aerial surveillance

#### **Norway**

- One very capable ice-hardened military ship patrols near Spitsbergen
- Three Coast Guard Nordkapp class frigate-sized Offshore Patrol Vessels based north of Arctic Circle

- New maritime Automatic Identification System (AIS) satellite and ground AIS monitoring system

#### United Kingdom

- Under-Ice Arctic Attack Submarine (SSN) operations

#### People's Republic of China

- PRC icebreaker has conducted Arctic research missions
- PRC has established an Arctic research station in Svalbard Islands

Due to the challenges of the Arctic, National Security Presidential Directive-66 (NSPD-66) and Homeland Security Presidential Directive-25 (HSPD-25) outline national directives for the Secretaries of Defense and Homeland Security. They include: develop greater capabilities and capacity to protect U.S. borders; increase Arctic maritime domain awareness; preserve global mobility; project a sovereign U.S. maritime presence; encourage the peaceful resolution of disputes; establish a



risk-based capability to address hazards including pollution prevention, response standards and search and rescue; determine basing and logistics support requirements, including airlift and icebreaking capabilities; and evaluate the feasibility of using the Arctic for strategic sealift.

Alaskan Command has advocated for a revision of Combatant Commander responsibilities contained in the Unified Command Plan with respect to the Arctic region. Recommendations include designation of a single Combatant Commander directed to lead the derivation of future joint military capabilities and conduct appropriate military planning necessary to support the Department of Defense mission supporting NSPD-66. The topic of Arctic responsibility assigned to a lead Combatant Commander is currently under review prior to Presidential signature sometime in the near future.

## Arctic Center of Excellence

In anticipation of increased activity in the Arctic, a number of US agencies and organizations have been focusing on potential future Arctic requirements; however, coordination between these agencies and organizations has been limited. Likewise, our military Services have varying degrees of capability for Arctic operations; but there has been no central focus for these activities. In response to this perceived lack of coordination, Joint Task Force Alaska, as an operational-level organization, has conceptualized serving as a capstone DOD organization for Arctic knowledge and situational awareness. While the title **“Arctic Center of Excellence”** (or Arctic COE) is being used as a placeholder for now, it’s likely the name would change to better reflect the capabilities this



organization would bring to the Arctic once these capability requirements are solidified.

Potential capabilities being considered include forming a coalition of in-house and networked Arctic subject matter expertise, including DOD, Federal and State agencies, and private-sector partners; training and exercise development and execution; identification of needed DOD capabilities to operate in the Arctic and facilitating testing of these capabilities as they are in development; and operation of an Arctic information fusion center to develop situational understanding of what’s going on in the Arctic.

The Arctic COE could facilitate greater understanding of operational challenges, build a superior expertise on the region, and establish strong Arctic stakeholder relationships. US Coast Guard District 17 is already a key Arctic stakeholder. District 17 leadership has been a strong advocate for developing an understanding of what’s going on in the Arctic and development of US Coast Guard capabilities in anticipation of increased activity in the region.

The Arctic COE concept has been briefed to US Northern Command leadership and is being considered for inclusion in their Arctic Commander’s Estimate, an initial step for establishment of the way forward in their Arctic focus area. In this era of declining resources

and emphasis on creating efficiencies within DOD, starting the Arctic COE with on-hand resources and making it scalable would be the preferred approach. Joint Task Force Alaska efforts to date have already paid substantial dividends in increasing the level of Arctic interest and understanding within the DOD, and these efforts will persist as the Arctic COE concept continues its path towards approval.

### **The Arctic Center of Excellence**

- Increased interest and activity in the Arctic
- Alaska makes the US an Arctic nation
- Arctic COE proposal: JTF-AK as capstone operational-level Arctic DOD organization
  - Arctic subject matter expertise
  - Training and exercise execution
  - Capability identification and testing
  - Arctic Information Fusion Center
  - Partnership with military Services, other agencies, and commercial industry
- JTF-AK continues to build Arctic interest and understanding

# **Joint Task Force**

## **Alaska**



## Joint Task Force Alaska Overview

Joint Task Force Alaska (JTF-AK) is a subordinate command of U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM). It is comprised of active duty, National Guard and Reserve Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, Marines, and Department of Defense (DoD) civilian specialists. JTF-AK's mission is to, in coordination with other government agencies, deter, detect, prevent and defeat threats within the Alaska Joint Operations Area (JOA) in order to protect U.S. territory, citizens, and interests, and as directed, conduct civil support.



Within its JOA, JTF-AK plans and, if directed, integrates the full spectrum of DoD homeland defense efforts and provides civil support to a lead agency, such as the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Prevention, crisis response, and consequence management are capabilities included within the spectrum of support.

In coordination with other federal, state, and local agencies, JTF-AK evaluates events and locations throughout the state of Alaska for their potential vulnerability as targets for aggression and terrorism. JTF-AK provides situational awareness to military commands and civilian agencies throughout the state of Alaska and the continental United States to aid in homeland security awareness and planning.

JTF-AK's civil support mission includes domestic disaster relief operations in response to natural or man-made disasters. Support also includes managing the consequences of a terrorist attack employing a weapon of mass destruction. The task force provides assistance to a lead agency when approved by the secretary of defense and as directed by the commander of USNORTHCOM. Military forces may provide civil support to save lives, prevent injuries and provide temporary critical life support.

The mission of supporting civil authorities is not a new one for DoD. The U.S. military has a long history of providing assistance to civil authorities during emergencies. An emergency must exceed the capabilities of local and state agencies before JTF-AK becomes involved. In most cases, support will be limited, localized, and specific. When the scope of the disaster is reduced to the point that the primary agency can again assume full control and management without military assistance, JTF-AK will exit, leaving the on-scene experts to finish the job.

## Exercise ARCTIC EDGE

Exercise ARCTIC EDGE is a major U.S. Northern Command exercise conducted in cooperation with the State of Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency



Management and other federal, state, and local agencies.

Exercise ARCTIC EDGE 2010 took place from April 26 to May 1, 2010. The major objective of the exercise was to give federal, state, and local authorities the opportunity to operate together in a natural disaster scenario

requiring an interagency response. In addition, this training better prepared DoD elements, especially those who will be part of Joint Task Force Alaska, to respond to requests for assistance from U.S. civil authorities.

To support the exercise and coordinate Department of Defense assets, Joint Task Force Alaska transitioned its Joint Operations Center, or JOC, to 24-hour operations.

Lessons learned from Exercise ARCTIC EDGE 2010 are being integrated into plans and operations to provide a rapid and effective response in case of a major natural disaster.

Participants in Exercise ARCTIC EDGE 2010 included:

### Alaska-Based DoD

- Joint Task Force Alaska
- Alaskan NORAD Region
- 611th Air and Space Operations Center
- U.S. Army Alaska
- Fort Richardson
- Fort Wainwright
- Bassett Army Community Hospital
- 3rd Wing
- 11th Rescue Coordination Center
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Alaska
- Surface Deployment and Distribution Command
- Missile Defense Agency

### National Guard

- Alaska
- Hawaii
- Idaho
- Michigan
- North Carolina
- Oregon
- Washington
- National Guard Bureau

### Local Communities

- Anchorage
- Cordova
- Kenai Peninsula Borough
- Matanuska-Susitna Borough
- Unalaska
- Valdez
- Whittier

### Other Organizations

- Civil Air Patrol
- Red Cross
- Anchorage Area Hospitals
- Alaska Partnership for Infrastructure Protection

### State of Alaska

- Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management
- Alaska State Troopers
- Department of Health and Social Services
- Ted Stevens International Airport
- Port of Anchorage
- Alaska Railroad

### External DoD

- NORAD-USNORTHCOM
- U.S. Army Materiel Command
- Defense Threat Reduction Agency
- Region 10 Defense Coordinating Element
- 396th Combat Support Hospital

### Other Federal

- FEMA Region 10
- 17th U.S. Coast Guard District
- Federal Aviation Administration
- U.S. Attorney Office



**United States**

**Army Alaska**



## “Arctic Warriors”

U.S. Army Alaska is at the forefront of protecting America’s interests in the volatile Asian Pacific region while also providing ready and relevant forces to overseas contingency operations. We are one of the U.S. military’s most centrally located Power Projection Platforms that benefits from joint training opportunities, breathtaking environment and diverse climate changes providing ideal training grounds to prepare our Soldiers for the challenges of our time.

U.S. Army Alaska, headquartered at Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, has units at two installations covering 1.65 million acres with nearly 12,000 Soldiers and 2,500 civilian employees who keep the mission going.



U.S. Army Alaska is at the forefront of protecting U.S. interests around the world. Successful combat tours by the 1st Stryker Brigade Combat Team, 25th Infantry Division, 4th Brigade Combat Team (Airborne), 25th Infantry Division, and many of our other supporting units mark the Army’s continued commitment to stopping terrorism and defending freedom. The stationing of the 16th Combat Aviation Brigade at Fort Wainwright and the 3<sup>rd</sup> Maneuver Enhancement Brigade at Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson has expanded our capabilities.

The 49th state owes much of its success, infrastructure, roads and accessibility to the Army. Soldiers were here from the moment Alaska was transferred from Russia to the United States, Oct. 18, 1867. Now, 140 years later, U.S. Army Alaska is the Army’s forward presence for the Northern and Pacific region defense. Our mission is to deploy combat-ready forces to support joint military operations worldwide and serve as the Joint Forces Land Component Command to support Joint Task Force Alaska.

Our strategic location, superior training capabilities and dynamic relationship with our local civilian communities make Alaska a significant national asset and world-class power projection platform for military operations anywhere in the world. Extensive training areas throughout Alaska known as the Joint Pacific Alaska Range Complex (JPARC) provide

extensive backdrops for molding the tough, well-trained Soldiers essential for these new forces. With more than 66,000 square miles of land and air maneuver space and the ability to do live virtual constructive training, JPARC is truly a national treasure for military training.

We execute our mission focusing on taking care of Soldiers, families and communities, fighting the Global War on Terror, pursuing joint initiatives, responding to theater contingency operations around the Pacific, and expanding our strategic reach to missions spanning the entire globe.

## **Soldiers and families**

Our Soldier, spouse and family programs are second to none. Better Opportunities for Single Soldiers, Army Community Service, medical care, youth services and our outstanding recreational programs rank with the best anywhere in the Army.

One of our newest programs is Comprehensive Soldier Fitness that uses individual assessments, tailored virtual training, classroom training and embedded resilience experts to provide the critical skills our Soldiers, Family members and Army Civilians need.

The goal of the program is to equip and train our Soldiers, Family members and Army Civilians to maximize their potential and face the physical and psychological challenges of sustained operations. All elements of the CSF program combine to enhance resilience and coping skills, enabling Soldiers, Family members, and Civilians to grow and thrive in today's Army.

## **Forces - Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson**

### **The 3rd Maneuver Enhancement Brigade *"Trailblazers"***

The 3rd Maneuver Enhancement Brigade is the Army's newest multifunctional brigade, and a recent addition to the operational force stationed at Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson. The MEB is a multifunctional command-and-control headquarters specifically designed to perform maneuver support operations for the echelon it supports.

Although primarily designed to provide support to a division, it is capable of conducting combat operations similar to that of a maneuver battalion when task-organized with a tactical combat force or other maneuver forces.

## **4th Brigade Combat Team (Airborne), 25th Infantry Division**

### *"Sparta Lives"*

The 4th Brigade Combat Team (Airborne), 25th Infantry Division is the first new airborne unit created in the U.S. Army since the end of World War II and is the only airborne Brigade sized unit west of the Mississippi River. The Spartan Brigade is a strategic asset to the Department of Defense's Pacific Command. It provides a quick reaction force capable of deploying anywhere in the world in 18 hours or less. Since the brigade was formed, the Spartans have conducted training missions all over the world, as well as deploying to Iraq in 2006 and to Afghanistan in 2009.

## **Forces - Fort Wainwright**

### **1st Stryker Brigade Combat Team** *"Arctic Wolves"*

The 1st Stryker Brigade Combat Team provides the Army with a lethal, deployable, survivable, and mobile option formed around the Stryker vehicle. The Stryker Brigade fills the operational gaps between the Army's light forces and the heavy forces still fielded with Abrams tanks and Bradley Fighting Vehicles, and is a key component of Army transformation.

On order, the 1st SBCT deploys rapidly to a designated contingency area of operation by air and conducts operations either as a separate Brigade Combat Team or under the control of a contingency force headquarters.

### **16th Combat Aviation Brigade**

#### *"Born in Battle"*

The 16th Combat Aviation Brigade provides aviation forces to support Army Force Generation. On order, it can deploy worldwide to find, fix, and destroy enemy forces and sustain combat power in support of joint military operations to increase the lethality and agility of the ground force.

The brigade provides aviation support to U.S. Army Alaska with UH-60A



Blackhawks and CH-47 Chinooks and reconnaissance, security operations and close combat attack support with OH-58 Kiowa helicopters.

# *Eleventh Air Force*



## 673rd Air Base Wing Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson

Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER) is the future of military basing in the Anchorage area. The 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Law created 12 joint bases from 26 separate installations, including JBER. At Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, BRAC designated the Air Force as the lead Service for managing and providing installation support services with an Air Force Joint Base Commander and an Army Deputy Commander.



The transition from two bases to a joint base has been under way since 2006. A major



milestone was the standup of the 673rd Air Base Wing, July 30, 2010, and Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson reached full operational capability on Oct. 1, 2010.

With the standup of the 673 ABW, some units transferred from the 3rd Wing to the 673 ABW. These include the 3rd Medical Group, with the 3rd Aerospace Medicine Squadron, 3rd Dental Squadron, 3rd Inpatient Squadron, 3rd Medical Operations Squadron, 3rd Medical Support Squadron, and 3rd Surgical Operation Squadron; the 3rd Mission Support Group, with the 3rd Force Support Squadron, 3rd Logistics Readiness Squadron,

3rd Contracting Squadron, 3rd Civil Engineer Squadron, 3rd Security Forces Squadron, and 3rd Communications Squadron; and some wing staff agencies, such as Public Affairs and Legal.

Following the standup of the 673 ABW, the 3rd Wing became a tenant on the base, along with U.S. Army Alaska, Alaskan Command, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, among others.

Joint base planners at Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson continue working closely together to consolidate Service-specific programs performing installation support functions for the Air Force and Army.

Functional areas consolidating include:

- Command Authority
- Command Support
- Facilities Operations
- Emergency Management
- Facilities Investment
- Environmental Services
- Community Services
- Housing
- Information Technology Systems
- Security Services
- Supply Logistics
- Community Logistics
- Transportation Logistics



The Army and Air Force will continue to control their mission specific operations to support training and deployments. Army Non-Appropriated Fund employees transferred Oct. 1, 2010, and Army Appropriated Fund employees transferred Oct. 10, 2010.

The joining of Elmendorf AFB and Fort Richardson to become JBER is intended to be transparent to our Alaska neighbors.

Installation services managed by the Air Force will continue, or expand, and focus on delivering quality support to all members on the joint base. Family services and activities for both Air Force and Army members will still be easily accessible by all.

Local communities and businesses will not see any large changes, because military missions and population growth are not expected to change as a result of the joint base. Some service contracts currently managed on both bases will be consolidated in the future.

## 3rd Wing Key Topics

### C-17 Operational Highlights

- The 517th Airlift Squadron hosts C-17 crews from around the world to take advantage of C-17 MAF training opportunities in Alaska. Just two weeks of training enables crews to practice nearly every conceivable air refueling, airland and airdrop core competency currently being executed in support of combat operations around the globe. The challenging Alaska environment, outstanding airspace and simulated ground threats provide outstanding preparation for on-going combat operations in Afghanistan. The 517th AS is the MAF expert in airdrop through monthly employment of the Improved Container Delivery System (ICDS) at Alaska Long-Range Radar Sites and dropping 16,000 chutes annually in support of the 4/25 Airborne Brigade Combat Team (ABCT).
- The 517th AS will host “Jump Week” May 31 – June 4, 2011. This annual event offers a week of unique training opportunities and environments to MAF crews. More than 2,200 jumps will occur at local drop zones on Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson to prepare the



4/25 ABCT for future deployments to Afghanistan. In addition to the planned airdrops, C-17 units participating in “Jump Week” can expect to accomplish Formation/Element Lead Upgrade Training, fly unfamiliar Alaskan IR and VR low level routes in extreme terrain, airdrop on unfamiliar drop zones,

accomplish formation air refueling, integrate with F-22 escorts and E-3 AWACS and perform airfield seizure/minimum closure operations at the Allen Army Airfield Assault

Landing Zone or Donnelly Flats Landing Zone. Crews will also fly against the wide variety of training threats available in the Joint Pacific-Alaska Range Complex (JPARC).

## **F-22 Operational Highlights**

- The 525 FS/AMU 7/8-bay weather shelters, completed in October 2010, have enhanced F-22 operations and increased Full Mission Capable (FMC) rates by moving both jets and personnel inside from the arctic environment. In April 2011, the 525 FS will move into their new combined Operations/Maintenance facility, collocated with their new 7/8-bay weather shelters and recently completed Low Observable/Composite Repair Facility (CRF). The 302 FS Associate Reserve unit will share office and hangar space and continue to be the Air Force model of Total Force Integration operations.



- Since April 2, 2010, the 90th and 525th Fighter Squadrons have maintained a 24/7/365 immediate alert

readiness posture – the first time in the history of the F-22 program. Since then, the Raptors have intercepted two Russian bombers and participated in the historic Exercise VIGILANT EAGLE where forces from the United States and Russian Federation successfully coordinated the handoff of a simulated hijacked aircraft. Through it all, the 3rd Wing continues to provide Topcover for America.

## 354th Fighter Wing

### Key Topics

#### RED FLAG-Alaska

Eielson continues to be the premiere host for Large Force Exercises in the Pacific Air Forces region. Robust logistic capabilities and close proximity to the Joint Pacific Alaska Range Complex (JPARC) combine to create an ideal location for RED FLAG-Alaska and the bi-annual Alaskan Command-sponsored NORTHERN EDGE exercise. The exercise season at Eielson typically starts in mid-April and lasts until October.

Eielson offers flexible arrival and departure schedules for participating units that travel to the Last Frontier. Combat aviation units regularly schedule additional training before or after the traditional large-force exercises as part of Exercise DISTANT FRONTIER. Additional training opportunities allow aviators to utilize the JPARC and further hone their combat skills with live weapons employment on our ranges.

Ongoing investments in the JPARC will add more realistic threat replications for visiting aviation units. The joint efforts of the 353rd Combat Training Squadron and 354th Civil Engineer



Squadron have resulted in improved threat arrays and targets that enhance combat training. An Eielson-based Aggressor Squadron complements these capabilities. The 18th Aggressor Squadron flies F-16s to simulate a wide variety of potential adversary aircraft and tactics.

**Exercise Schedule:**

RED FLAG 2011-1: April 14-29

RED FLAG 2011-2: July 7-22

RED FLAG 2011-3: Aug. 11-26

RED FLAG 2012-1: Oct. 6-21

**Military Construction**

The American Reinvestment and Recovery Act of 2009 – along with robust funding flowing through more conventional channels – made for a banner year of military construction projects on Eielson. Over 68 sustainment, restoration, or modernization construction projects at a combined value of over \$47 million are on-going or scheduled to start this summer. In addition, sound contract management left a surplus of \$5 million, which the Air Force redirected to develop projects at more remote villages across Alaska.

While projects like housing construction, dorm renovations, and roads repairs are relatively conspicuous to the base population at-large, extensive work is going on behind fences and underfoot to ensure Eielson stays mission ready. Critical repairs and upgrades are being applied to the base's extensive network of utilidors - underground concrete passageways – through which fresh and waste water utilities are kept running even during sub-arctic weather conditions. Furthermore, Eielson has recently captured the first project to replace the six boilers in the base power plant. This \$26 million project is the first and most critical step in the \$160 million, 5-phase total effort to ensure cost effective and reliable heat and power for Eielson for years to come.

Also of note was AAFES' relocation of the Base Exchange (BX) to a new, updated facility – complete with military clothing sales, alterations center, barber, optometrist, cell phone sales, an Alaska-themed gift shop, and food court with four fast-food offerings. Plans are underway to renovate the old BX building – the shell of which is over 50 years old - into a new Community Center housing, among other services, the base library and a children's play arena. When completed, the updated Community Center would be in close proximity to the commissary, base theatre, new BX, bowling alley, youth services and fitness center. This centrally-located campus will greatly enhance the quality of life for members of the Eielson

community by offering convenient shopping, creating opportunities for interaction, and providing recreational diversions in a warm, pedestrian-friendly environment.

## **Housing Construction**

The 354th Civil Engineer Squadron is working hard to bring the best housing possible to the Airmen of Eielson. Housing construction projects in the works are highly visible and will result in direct benefits to the Iceman Team. All four of the projects across the board are about 6 months ahead of the contracted schedule. Project specific information is below.

**Phase 1:** Awarded in April 2009, this \$79.8 million project is 100% complete with the exception of some “plantings” this summer. Families have moved into these units. This project demolished 132 units built in the late 1960s and replaces them with 129 new housing units. These include 100 four-bedroom Junior NCO (JNCO) units and 29 company grade officer (CGO) units. The last of the CGO units were turned over to the Air Force this past month. The contractor period of performance (POP) ends Aug. 28, 2011.

**Phase 2:** Awarded in May of 2010, this \$91.5 million project has demolished 104 old units and replaced these with 90 new JNCO units and extensively renovating 99 other JNCO quarters. Interior finish work continued through the winter on 30 units, the remaining 60 new units will start framing in April. Renovation is expected to start in April of this year. The POP ends April 28, 2013, and the latest schedules indicate completion of the new homes by December 2011 and the renovation units by August 2012.

**Phase 3:** Awarded in October 2009, this project demolished 23 units built over 45 years ago and replaced them with 54 new units at a cost of \$35.1 million. These units are in the final interior trim out phase and 81% complete. Anticipated turnover to the AF is June 2011.

**Phase 4:** Awarded in August 2009, this phase demolished 72 units built in 1962 and replaced them with 76 new units. Included are 31 4-bedroom SNCO units and 45 two- and four-bedroom JNCO units at a current cost of \$50.1 million. Interior finishes are in the last stages, the actual completion progress is 81%. Current schedule for turnover to the AF is March 2011.



# 611th Air and Space Operations

## Center Key Topics



### 10.1 Weapons System Fielding

The 611th Air and Space Operations Center (AOC) has completed fielding of the AOC Weapon System to its new Command and Control facility within the renovated Alaskan Command Headquarters building. The AOC Weapon System brings approximately 50 sub-systems including communications equipment, mission applications, and supporting core infrastructure to create a robust and revitalized AOC. The Joint Force Air Component Commander now gains enhanced ability to command and control air assets across the spectrum of air operations in Alaska.

### Distributed Mission Operations in Alaska

The 611 AOC, the 176th Air Control Squadron, and other Eleventh Air Force and Alaskan Command partners continue to advance the role of Distributed Mission Operations (DMO) throughout Alaska. DMO enables full-spectrum Service, Joint, and Coalition training by integrating live, virtual (man-in-the-loop), and constructive (computer generated) (L-V-C) capabilities, systems, and environments. The Alaska DMO program uses the Joint National Training Capability as a roadmap to integrate the L-V-C training environment across all of Alaska's units. The past year has seen rapid advances in DMO capability in Alaska, attracting attention from the Joint community, and showcasing the world-class training opportunities offered in Alaska.



# 611th Air Support Group

## Key Topics



### Tin City Wind Turbine

The Tin City Long Range Radar Station (LRRS) is located on the western tip of the Seward Peninsula in the Bering Sea, approximately 700 miles northwest of Anchorage. The Native Village of Wales is located about 5 miles northwest of the installation. The installation at Tin City became operational as a coastal surveillance site in 1953 and 1958; 622 acres were officially set aside for military use by Public Land Order 1672. Most of the land surrounding the installation was conveyed in 1982 to the Bering Straits Native Corporation, in conjunction with the Wales Native Corporation.

The LRRS is currently an active U.S. Air Force facility manned by an average of four persons throughout the year. The surrounding area is sparsely inhabited and generally only accessible by airplane and boat. Electrical energy for the radar and support facilities is produced on-site by four 250 kilowatt diesel-powered generators, two of which must run constantly. The wind turbine project will install a 225KW wind turbine at the radar site to augment and eventually replace one of the two diesel generators during favorable wind conditions. Work on this project is approximately 95% complete. The remaining 5% of work consists of fine-tuning the new control system, adding an Uninterruptable Power Supply to provide temporary power when the wind ceases and before the diesel generator is brought on-line, and final commissioning.

Three other wind turbine projects are planned for similar LRRS locations at Cape Newenham, Cape Lisburne, and Cape Romanzof. Currently an environment assessment study is underway with construction to begin this year.

### Clean Sweep

The Clean Sweep program entered its fourteenth year in 2010, with major cleanup and demolition projects at Point Lonely, Granite Mountain, and Kalakaket Creek in FY09. The latter two sites, which ceased operations in the 1970s, are the last remaining "White Alice" communications sites controlled by the 611th Civil Engineer Squadron. One remaining major Clean Sweep project is ongoing at the former Wainwright Short Range Radar Site, and eight minor Clean Sweep projects will be completed from FY10-12 at Point Barrow, Sparrevohn, Cape Newenham, Bethel, Tatalina, Lake Louise, Indian Mountain, and Driftwood Bay.

The concept of Clean Sweep is to combine environmental restoration and building demolition into a single project to reduce mobilization costs, eliminate risk to human health, safety, and the environment. This concept has proven very successful with over 485,000 square feet of buildings demolished and over 46,000 cubic yards of contaminated soils either treated or removed. In support of Clean Sweep and the Environmental Restoration Program, 611 CES launched an unprecedented and effective community relations program in 1996 which continues today, including formation of 13 Restoration Advisory Boards (RAB) that involve stakeholders in the decision-making process all across remote Alaska. In addition, the program has been engaged in tribal consultation with as many as 40 tribal governments throughout Alaska to address concerns over contamination and subsistence resources.

### **Eareckson Air Station Runway and Power Plant**

Runway: The Eareckson Air Station airfield was previously resurfaced in 1976 and has since degraded to an unsatisfactory condition. Grooving has worn off and sweeping exposes wiring, once buried in the asphalt. Foreign Object Damage (FOD) has caused the restriction of fighter aircraft from the taxiways and aprons. A \$50 million project to resurface the airfield and



upgrade the lighting system with LED lights began in 2009 and was completed in the summer of 2010. The north half of the runway, taxiways B and M, and the east apron were milled and paved in 2009. Touchdown zone, threshold, and runway (north side) edge lights were installed in 2009. Airfield lighting vault renovation was completed in 2010. Additionally, six of the tie-downs were completed on the west apron.

Work commenced on the south half of the runway on May 21, 2010, as well as the installation of the remaining tie-down and ground points on the west apron. Installation of the touchdown zone lights, threshold lights, edge lights, and milling of the south half of the runway is underway. Functionality of the temporary airfield lighting system has been transferred to the renovated airfield lighting vault.

Power Plant: The current Eareckson Air Station power plant was constructed in 1967 and expanded in 1987 with the addition of two more units. The current Cooper Bessemer (CB)

engines are of a 1930 to 1940 design and are no longer supported by CB with spare parts or technical service, which makes the maintenance and overhaul cost disproportionately high. In addition to the relatively poor fuel efficiency, a recent mandate by the EPA requires these units be modified to operate on ultra low sulfur diesel (ULSD) by December 2010, or replaced with units that will operate on ULSD. Modifying the CBs is virtually impossible. A design study was completed which provided a 35% design for the complete renovation of the power plant including engines/alternators. The estimated cost of this renovation was \$62 million. A second project to replace controls, meters, and switch gear only at a proposed cost of \$22 million was developed. The 611th Air Support Group is awaiting funding for these projects.

### **Electronic Parts Replacement Program (EPRP)**

The FPS-117 Alaska Radar System is primarily composed of 1980s hardware and software – 80% of the components are no longer manufactured. If left unaddressed, system failures are expected by 2013, which could produce strategic radar gaps. EPRP is a funded \$126 million program which utilizes commercial-off-the-shelf technologies to reduce logistics and facility footprints, and extends system life beyond 2025. The program is expected to save up to \$175 million over 10 years in sustainment costs; repairs and O&M; and impacts 28 radars in Alaska (15), Canada (11), Puerto Rico (1), and Hawaii (1). The office which is executing the effort is 500th Combat Sustainment Squadron at Hill AFB, Utah. The \$126 million will be received over a 4-year period starting in FY10 with an estimated contract award in April 2011.

### **Satellite Communications (SATCOM) Diversity**

Most of the Alaskan NORAD Region's communications backbone from remote Alaska to Elmendorf AFB travel through long-haul SATCOM circuits. The 611 ASG is leading an initiative to replace SATCOM ground terminals in order to add system redundancy and enable SATCOM path diversity. Additionally, the program provides radome protection for increased signal reliability and availability. Currently, one of two Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson downlink hubs and five of our most critical sites (out of 15 remote sites) have been funded to receive this upgrade. This was completed at the end of September 2010. The estimated funding needed to complete the entire project is \$19.6 million. The 611 ASG is actively engaged with both Pacific Air Forces and NORAD-USNORTHCOM staffs to highlight this shortfall for future funding.



### **Elmendorf/11 AF/Link-16 Alaska (LAK)**

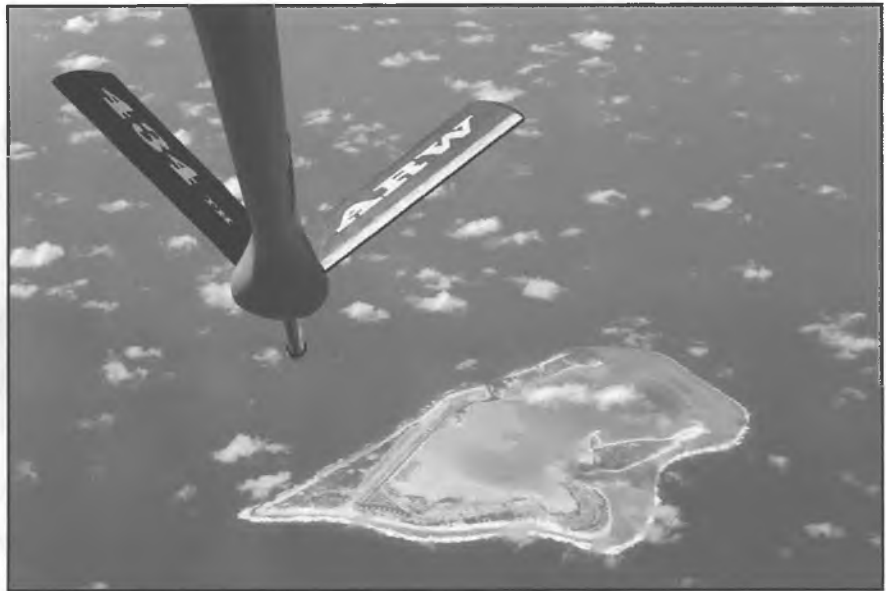
The Link-16 Alaska (LAK) program will provide a seamless secure tactical data link network across the Alaskan Area of Responsibility, with the exception of the Aleutian Chain and Southeast Alaska. It is an anti-jam, frequency-agile, secure tactical data link designed to vastly improve the situational awareness of operators on the ground and in the air. With this capability, any Link-16 capable aircraft can transition from site to site without any direct involvement from the operator. There are 16 LAK sites installed at remote sites that connect with the Joint Interface Control Cell (JICC) on Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson.

The program was funded through five Congressional inserts totaling \$32 million from FY02-06 for research and development. Currently, 611 ASG is partnering with ESC to upgrade the current system in preparation for system turnover in 2011.

### **Airfield and other Pacific Geographically Separated Locations (GSLs)**

Wake Island Airfield and the geographically separated locations at Kokee Air Force Station, Ka'ala AFS, Wheeler Army Airfield, and Bradshaw Training Area transferred to 611 ASG on Oct. 1, 2010.

This opens a new era for the group since the reach and customer base will now extend beyond Alaska. Wake Island Airfield and the other GSLs are within the Thirteenth Air Force Area of Responsibility and supporting their mission will have its challenges. However, we intend to



provide them with the same outstanding level of customer service we have long provided at our Alaska sites. We also welcome an expanded relationship with the Missile Defense Agency for their operations on Wake Island.

The future? We will combine the contracts for Eareckson Air Station and Wake Island Airfield starting in FY13. This action will provide both base operations and financial efficiencies which will ensure mission requirements continue to be met.

## Total Force Integration



Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson is the Air Force's premier total force team incorporating Active Duty, Guard and Reserves to accomplish the mission.

The 249th Airlift Squadron, under the **176th Wing**, Alaska Air National Guard, works hand-in-hand with the U.S. Air Force's 517th Airlift Squadron to operate eight C-17A Globemaster III strategic airlift aircraft. Together the squadrons support worldwide airlift, airdrop, airland requirements while providing airlift for theater deployed forces and resupply of remote Alaskan long-range radar sites in support of U.S. Pacific Command, NORAD, and U.S. Transportation Command.

The **477th Fighter Group** is a Classic Associate Unit that functionally integrates Air Force Reserve members with their active duty counterparts to support the 3rd Wing F-22 mission. The Reservists share facilities and equipment to fly and maintain the F-22 Raptor, providing one squadron of pilots and operations support personnel along with two squadrons of aircraft maintenance personnel. The high-level of Reserve functional integration provides seasoned Citizen Airmen comprising approximately 25% of the F-22 organizational fabric. As a diverse and veteran force, Reserve members bring a high-level of operational experience and continuity to the Association, with approximately 90% of the force having served on active duty, and with 70% of the members currently serving in the civilian sector. Many key supervisory

positions and critical operational responsibilities are assigned to integrated Reserve members. In addition to the F-22 integration, the 477th Fighter Group maintains a unilateral Civil Engineer Squadron, a Force Support Squadron (to include Security Forces), and an Aerospace Medical Flight. By the end of FY12, the 477th Fighter Group will accommodate over 500 Reserve personnel supporting the mission sets listed above.

### **Total Force Missions:**

Since the October 2007 activation of the 477th Fighter Group, the unit's pilots and maintainers have integrated with the active duty 90th and 525th fighter squadrons on numerous deployments and exercises including four U.S. Pacific Command Theater Security Packages to Andersen AFB, Guam and Kadena AB, Japan, three Combat Archer weapons system evaluations at Tyndall AFB, Florida, and numerous RED FLAG and NORTHERN EDGE exercises at Nellis AFB, Nevada and from home station. In order to meet this increased level of tasking, 477th Fighter Group Reservists must receive funding through active duty Military Personnel Appropriation "man-days."

### **Kulis Transition**

In 2005, the Base Realignment and Closure commission directed relocation of the 176th Wing from Kulis Air National Guard Base to Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson. This move began in the Spring of 2010 and is currently ongoing with all assets moved by September 2011. The move to JBER culminates a five-year planning process.

As part of the move, the 176th WG C-130s and HH-60s will permanently move to JBER along with a Search and Rescue alert mission. The 3rd Wing will stand up an active associate C-130 squadron, the 537th Airlift Squadron, to operate the Air National Guard aircraft. In addition, the 176th Wing will receive four additional C-130 aircraft, giving them a total of 12 C-130s. Some wing units – the 176th Air Control Squadron, for example – already had a significant presence on JBER. Others, such as the 176th Medical Group, recently completed their transition and are now in place and operating at JBER.

A close working relationship between the active duty and the Air National Guard benefits both organizations. National Guard airmen are, on average, older and more experienced than their active-duty counterparts and bring in a broad range of outside experience from their civilian jobs. They will bring these assets to JBER, complementing the energy and enthusiasm of the active-duty airmen.

# *Alaskan NORAD*

## *Region*



## NORAD – 50+ Years

Defending North America's borders is no easy task. The threats are continuous and can come from anywhere – by land, in the air, on the sea or even through information systems.

Anticipating these threats and warning of them is the job of the men and women of the North American Aerospace Defense Command, or NORAD. A bi-national and joint force United States and Canadian organization, the command is charged with the missions of aerospace and maritime warning and aerospace control for North America.

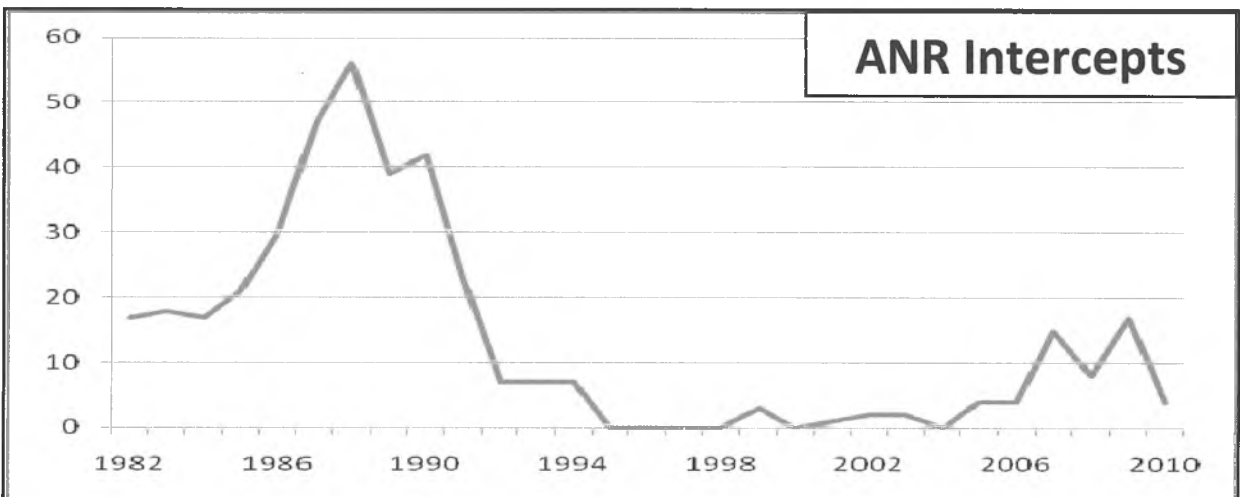
NORAD is divided into three regions – the Alaska Region, the Canadian Region and the Continental United States Region – that all work together to provide a blanket of information and surveillance resources for North America.

The aerospace warning mission includes the monitoring of man-made objects in space, and the detection, validation and warning of aerial attacks against North America. These attacks can range from a single aircraft to a salvo of missiles.

Aerospace control includes ensuring air sovereignty and air defense of the airspace of Canada and the United States. To accomplish this mission, NORAD officials use a network of satellites, ground-based and airborne radar and fighters to detect, intercept and, if necessary, engage any aerial threat to North America.

"We can quickly launch fighters to intercept aircraft that are suspicious or that are not complying with our national airspace system," said Gen. (ret.) Victor E. Renuart Jr., then NORAD commander. "And either the United States or Canada can choose to take advantage of those fighters if they need to interdict a target."

The maritime warning mission is similar to the aerospace control one, except for the fact that the maritime portion is concerned with the waters surrounding North America instead of the sky above it.



Controlling the sky and the seas means being able to see them. This is where the 176th Air Control Squadron and the Regional Air Operations Center (RAOC) come in. Alaska Air National Guard members monitor, process, and interpret missile, space, or air events that could have operational impacts on U.S.



or Canadian forces or capabilities 24-hour hours a day, 365 days a year.

The RAOC is linked directly to the NORAD command center and the National Command Authorities of both the United States and Canada and is in constant communication with a variety of agencies in both countries.

None of ANR's or NORAD's capabilities are possible without the United States' partnership with Canada – a partnership equally enjoyed and valued by both nations.

“NORAD remains the cornerstone of the Canadian-American continental defense partnership,” said Peter MacKay, the Canadian minister of national defence in 2008. “This command and control center will help NORAD meet the challenges of the future and the work of the personnel who staff the command center contribute to the defense of the continent every day.”

In ANR, the most common encroachments come from nearby Russian long-range aviation assets, such as the TU-95 Bear bombers. Although Russian aircraft have recently flown near the 12-mile boundary of American airspace, they have not violated the internationally recognized boundary. However, they do not communicate with the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration and do not routinely follow coordinated flight plans, so ANR is forced to send out fighter aircraft to identify and monitor, as required, the actions of the foreign military airplanes as they fly in the vicinity of Alaska and Canada.



# 2010 ANNUAL REPORT

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# DMVA 2010 ANNUAL REPORT

Main photo: **Patrol Zone.** Specialist Jose Carrillo-Mojica, military police officer, scans his patrol zone on the Missile Defense Complex at Fort Greely. The military police company of the 49th Missile Defense Battalion, Alaska Army National Guard, conducts the only 24/7 continuous site security mission of a strategic missile defense site in the Army National Guard. Photo: Staff Sergeant Jack W. Carlson III, 49th Missile Defense Battalion



Top left: **Funeral Honors.** Members of the Alaska National Guard present the Alaska state flag during a memorial service in 2010.

Photo: Captain Amy B. Slinker, 134th Public Affairs Detachment

Top right: **Fuel Testing.** Staff Sergeant Mark Gilleland, 176th Fuels Management Flight, Alaska Air National Guard, performs a solids test on a shipment of fuel. The filter is weighed, baked in a drying oven, then weighed again. This process is used to ensure that the solid found in the fuel falls within military specifications.

Photo: Master Sergeant Shannon Oleson, 176th Wing Public Affairs

Center: **Academy Amenities.** Cadet Taylor J. Elg stands at attention during the opening of the newly renovated Alaska Military Youth Academy Tracy L. Shelden Dining Facility dedication. The Academy's main campus at Camp Carroll provides living facilities, food service, academic classes, vocational training, counseling, medical services and administrative support 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Photo: Staff Sergeant Karima Turner, DMVA Public Affairs

Bottom: **Decontamination.** Members of the 103rd Civil Support Team - Weapons of Mass Destruction decontaminate each other after responding to a simulated chemical spill as part of the training scenario of exercise Vigilant Guard. Photo: Private First Class Karina Paroan, DMVA Public Affairs

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**Airborne.** Specialist Joe Pete, B Company, 1/143rd Infantry Airborne, Alaska Army National Guard, jumps from a UH-60 Black Hawk at 1,500 feet during a joint airborne operation in Bethel. Eleven Alaska Guardsmen from the unit were the first to jump into the Bethel Flats Rotary Wing Drop Zone from a UH-60 Black Hawk. "This was one of the milestones for building this company," said First Lieutenant Jason Caldwell, commander, B Company, 1/143rd Infantry Airborne. Photo: Specialist Michelle Nash, 134th Public Affairs Detachment

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Ready to Serve

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# For the People

Governor Sean Parnell  
Commander in Chief



## Thank You for Your Service

We are profoundly grateful for all who serve Alaska with dignity and honor, from the Guard members protecting our country both at home and abroad to the state employees who vigilantly monitor for natural disasters.

The impact of Alaska's National Guard members is expansive – spanning far beyond the borders of our state. Following the massive earthquake that devastated Haiti,

Alaska Air National Guardsmen flew cargo aircraft to deliver essential relief supplies and provide critical assistance. Humanitarian and relief missions such as those in Haiti highlight the role Alaska's National Guard plays around the world.

The Alaska Army National Guard 1/207th Aviation deployed again this year. Soldiers from B Company are now in Iraq supporting Operation New Dawn with

Black Hawk helicopter operations. I was honored to shake the hands of these fine Guard members before they deployed; and my wife, Sandy, and I continue to pray for their safe return.

In Afghanistan, pararescumen from the Alaska Air National Guard's 212th Rescue Squadron are performing search and rescue missions. Known as "Guardian Angels," they continue to save lives on the battlefield and epitomize their motto, "That others may live." Alaskans are blessed to have such heroes among us.

Alaska faced challenges in 2010, but many more tragedies were prevented because of the skill and dedication of Alaska's rescue squadrons. These brave men and women saved more than 50 lives locally. The Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management is an integral partner in keeping Alaskans safe. When heavy rains washed out parts of the Taylor Highway during the summer, the Division worked tirelessly to help community members and businesses who were impacted by the road closures and water damage. The Division was also instrumental in hosting a successful Alaska Shield exercise. The exercise tested emergency response and capabilities in the event of a major disaster of several organizations essential to Alaskans' safety.

The Department of Military & Veterans Affairs plays a key role in establishing a strong military future in Alaska. The Alaska Military Force Advocacy and Structure Team, led by Major General Thomas H. Katkus, has proposed strategies to expand and acquire future missions and infrastructure that will strengthen national security and build Alaska's economy. They continue to work to ensure the viability and growth of Alaska's military.

To Alaska's service members who serve with bravery, integrity and honor – it is you who keep us safe and respond in our times of need. I am honored to be your commander in chief, and am proud of the work you are doing in the Department of Military & Veterans Affairs. On behalf of all Alaskans, thank you for your service.



**Deployment Farewell.** During the deployment ceremony for B Company, 1/207th Aviation, Alaska Army National Guard, Governor Sean Parnell shakes the hand of each Soldier leaving on the one-year deployment to Iraq in support of Operation New Dawn. The Guardsmen have the mission to transport distinguished visitors, troops and equipment via UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters. Photo: Courtesy Office of Governor Sean Parnell



# The Adjutant General



**Major General Thomas H. Katkus**  
Adjutant General, Alaska National Guard  
& Commissioner, Alaska Department of Military & Veterans Affairs

## Exceptional Effort Made 2010 a Success

Thanks to all the members of the Department of Military & Veterans Affairs who contributed to the tremendous success reflected by the numbers contained in this year's annual report. An exceptional effort was put forth by every division. Every director and staff member made significant contributions to our success. This annual report is a reflection of all of your competency and professionalism.

2010 presented challenges to both the Alaska Air and Army National Guard as they continued to deploy uniformed members to meet their federal mission, while simultaneously meeting their exceedingly challenging state requirements.

An inordinate number of aircraft mishaps resulted in an extended level of rescue assets engaged across the state. Many of these rescues were high profile and drew considerable public attention. All the while, members of the 176th Wing continued to plan and execute their long anticipated move from Kulis Air National Guard Base to Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, and the Army Guard finished off its transformation into a relevant and vibrant fighting force with its new structure and formations.

Emergency managers coordinated throughout the year after starting the spring with a robust training exercise that involved several thousand participants in a mock earthquake scenario. This exercise not only enhanced the state's already healthy response capability, but also cemented relationships that paid big dividends to many communities as they worked through several other emergencies throughout the year.

The Alaska Military Youth Academy continued to graduate near record numbers of students as it improved facilities and provided a challenging environment for those youth in attendance. New dining, shower and laundry amenities were incorporated into the austere campus on Camp Carroll. This allowed better through-put of the students in their day-to-day activities and provided additional precious time to devote to studies.

Our Veterans Affairs office continued to engage with our veteran community. Coordinating at a national level, our Veterans Affairs director has had tremendous success in bringing focus to the many challenges our veterans here in Alaska face.

This annual report is a summary of the exceptional work conducted by the nearly 4,500 members of the Department of Military & Veterans Affairs. As a direct result of your effort, Alaska is a safer and more secure place.

There are many challenges ahead on the 2011 horizon. As we move forward, we will keep playing a strong role in the development of a strong sustainable economy and enhance the ability of our communities to get back on their feet after a disaster. We will continue to make Alaska one of the best places in our nation to settle and raise a family.

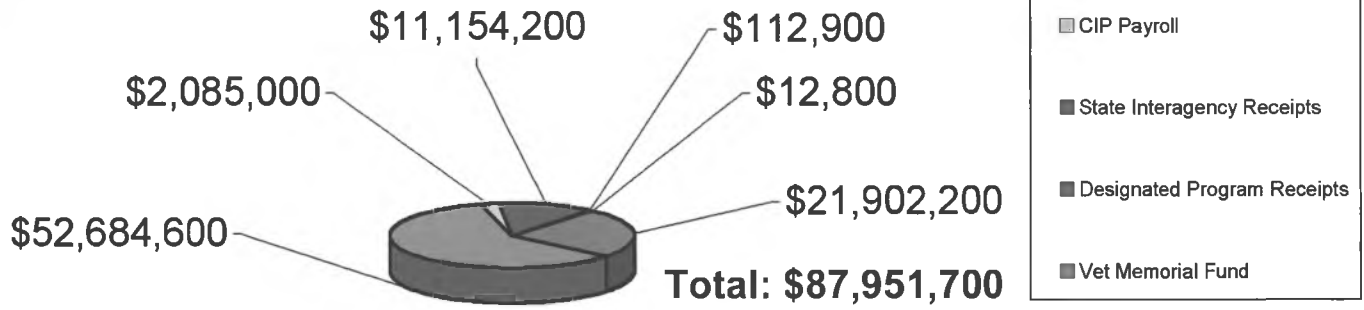


**Heritage Painting Presentation.** Major General Thomas H. Katkus, adjutant general of the Alaska National Guard, presents a National Guard heritage painting depicting the 1968 Scout Battalions of the 297th Infantry, Alaska Army National Guard, to a group of foreign military defense attaches who visited Alaska in May 2010.

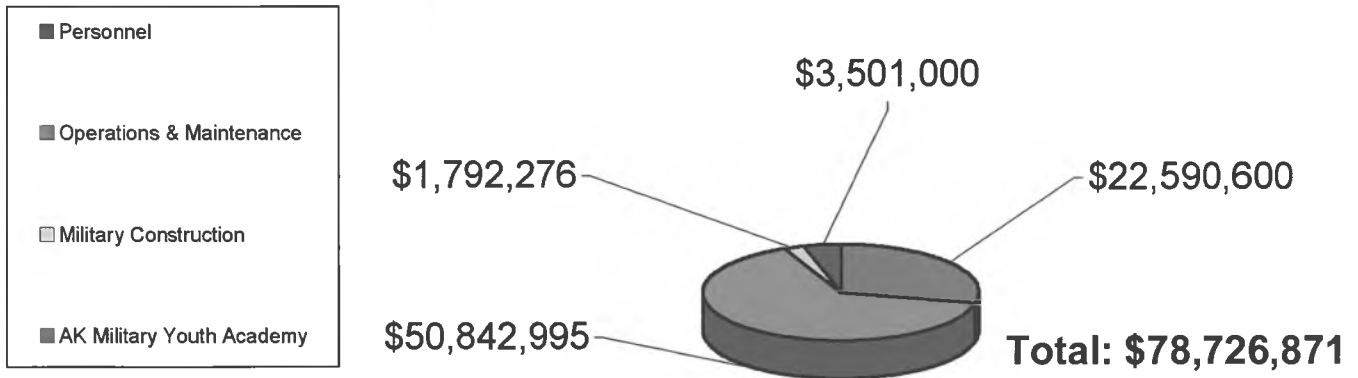
Photo: Major Guy Hayes, DMVA Public Affairs

# DMVA... By the Numbers

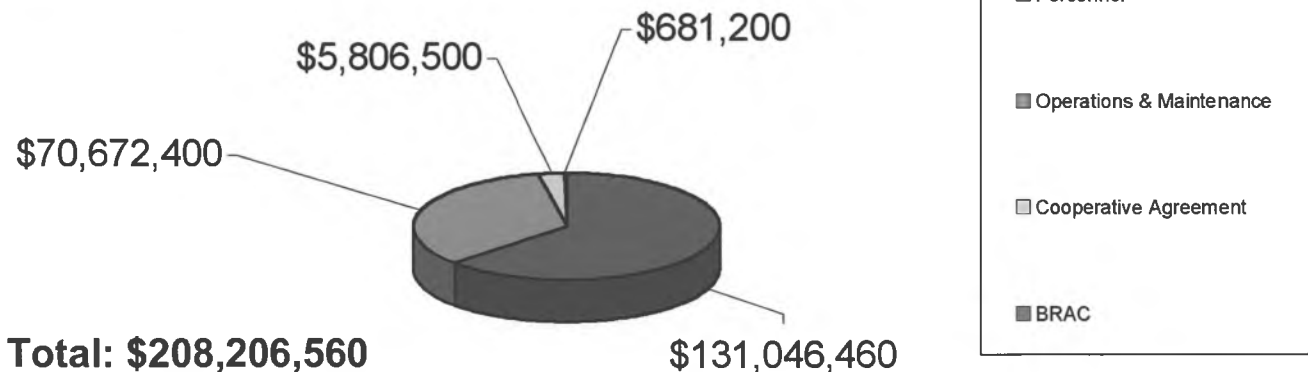
## DMVA SFY2010 State Operating & Capital Actual Expenditures



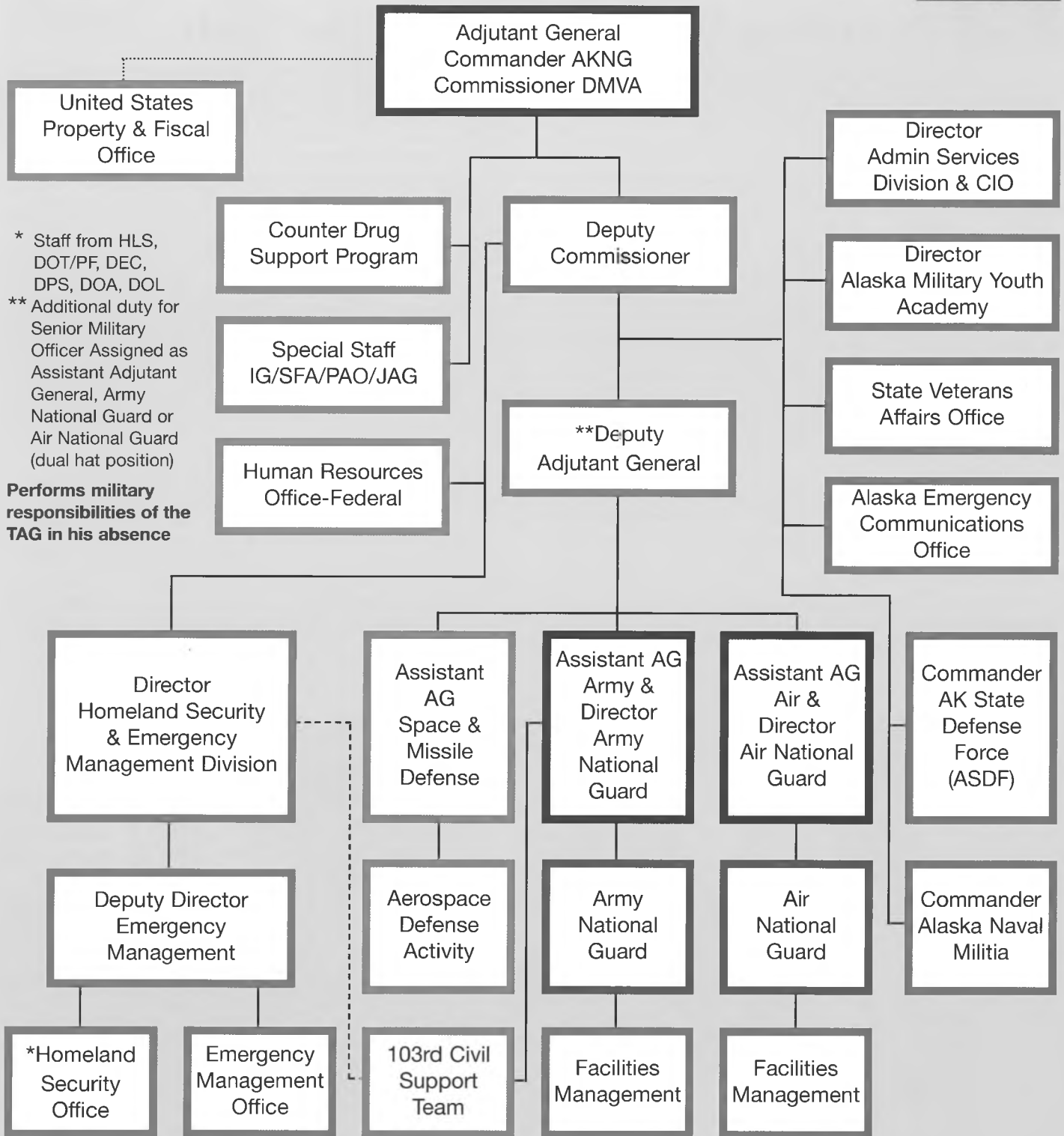
## Army Guard Funding in Alaska – FFY10



## Air Guard Funding in Alaska – FFY10



# Department of Military & Veterans Affairs



\* Staff from HLS, DOT/PF, DEC, DPS, DOA, DOL  
 \*\* Additional duty for Senior Military Officer Assigned as Assistant Adjutant General, Army National Guard or Air National Guard (dual hat position)  
**Performs military responsibilities of the TAG in his absence**

.....Coordination    - - - - -Supervisory Control *(When Designated)*

State   
  Federal   
  Combination State & Federal  
Depending on status:  
 Normally State during M-F work week.  
 Paid Federally when in military status,  
 unless called to State Active Duty.
 Federally paid but may be called to State Active Duty



# Veterans



## Reaching Veterans Across the State

The Office of Veterans Affairs continued its efforts to award discharges to Alaska Territorial Guard veterans, enhanced its Veteran Service Officer Corps, hit challenges with the new Post-9/11 GI Bill head on and traveled all across Alaska helping veterans where they live. The Office of Veterans Affairs was able to meet and exceed all the 2010 goals while providing outstanding support to the state's 77,000 veterans and their families.

### Alaska Territorial Guard

The Alaska Territorial Guard Recognition Program remains the top priority of the Office of Veterans Affairs. It is hard to believe that we have more than 6,400 veterans in Alaska who did not receive honorable discharges when their units were disbanded in 1947, but this did happen, and now we're working to correct that. In order for us to find these veterans, we've done large amounts of research and traveled to numerous Alaska communities. We have also enlisted the assistance of every community in Alaska, and this has proved very successful. To date, we have issued 1,594 discharges from the U.S. Army.

One new item we accomplished this year was that our research team completed comprehensive research into the Alaska National Guard military service records. The team searched all records from 1948 forward. This was a huge task because these records are not automated and are stored on microfilm. The team viewed thousands of records, found four ATG members who were due a military retirement and had that benefit restored. We also found 32 spouses who were due survivor's benefits. These benefits are paid to widows of retired military after the veteran's death, and in these cases, each ATG member was deceased but still had a living widow. This was

a huge find and is a direct result of the efforts of Linda Flegle, our ATG research team chief. Along with these two federal benefits, we found six ATG members who were eligible for Alaska National Guard retirement. This is paid to ATG members who retired from the National Guard after 1968.

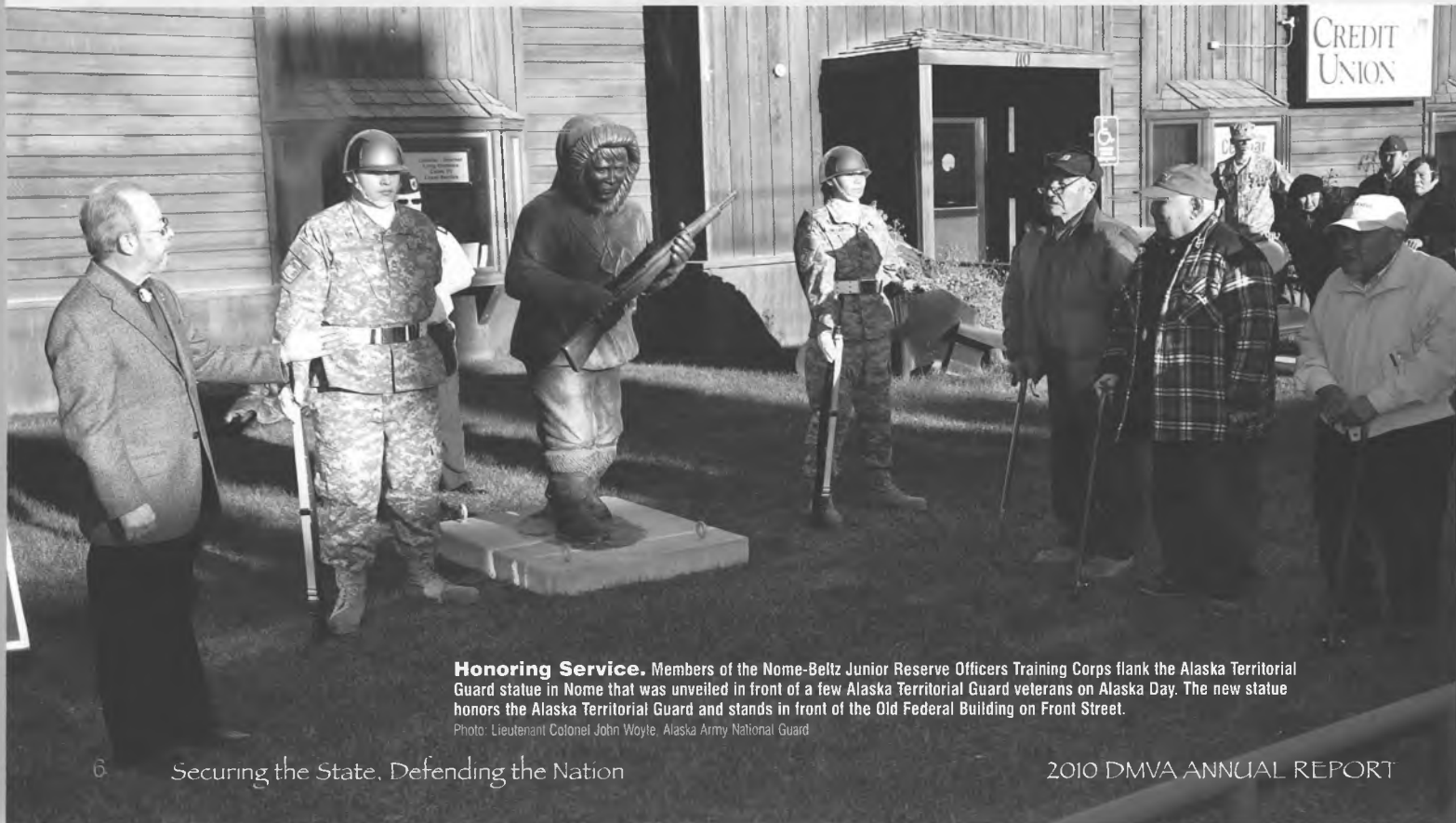
We still have 158 living ATG veterans in Alaska, and we just completed the last two applications for discharge for the living members. We are now concentrating our efforts on ensuring that each family receives the discharge for each ATG veteran's service.

This year, we added a new component to the National Guard Honors Program. When the Alaska National Guard Military Funeral Honors Team performs ceremonies for Alaska Territorial Guard veterans, we are now presenting the families with an Alaska state flag along with the U.S. flag. During the flag presentation ceremony, the honors team is also presenting the Alaska Territorial Guard Service Medal on behalf of the governor to the family. This is a wonderful way to honor our ATG veterans and builds a bridge between our children and the past.

### Veteran Service Officer Grant Management

In order to receive the best service for our veterans, we provide 14 veteran service officers located across the state. They provide free services to veterans, such as representation of veterans and their families while processing claims to the government for benefits earned while on active duty or in the Guard. They are well trained in these programs and certified through the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

We currently have the following VSO organizations certified through the VA: Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, the



**Honoring Service.** Members of the Nome-Beltz Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps flank the Alaska Territorial Guard statue in Nome that was unveiled in front of a few Alaska Territorial Guard veterans on Alaska Day. The new statue honors the Alaska Territorial Guard and stands in front of the Old Federal Building on Front Street.

Photo: Lieutenant Colonel John Woyle, Alaska Army National Guard



**Funeral Honors.** During a funeral at Fort Richardson National Cemetery, members of the Alaska National Guard Military Funeral Honors Team prepare to fire rifle volleys. The funeral honors program is supported by Alaska Army National Guard Soldiers and conducts funeral honors for all branches of service including the Alaska Territorial Guard.

Photo: Private First Class Karina Paraoan, DMVA Public Affairs

Military Order of the Purple Heart and the Disabled American Veterans. These organizations returned more than \$35.6 million in past payments owed to veterans, while filing more than 19,000 new claims. The continued success of this program is also measured through state veterans receiving annual compensation and pension payments. This year, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs sent \$150 million to veterans and their families in the state, while providing more than \$129 million in medical coverage.

In 2010, we visited 235 communities in the state by partnering with the Yellow Ribbon Program, and in turn, we processed more than 1,000 veterans and 400 family members for new benefits. Because of these positive results, we will continue our outreach efforts through our Veteran Service Officer program.

### **The Alaska State Approving Agency**

We currently have more than 800 approved programs of study at more than 60 education and training facilities across Alaska. The overall program has increased from 300 students per month to an overall average of 700. Throughout the past year, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs provided more than \$9 million in education funds to Alaska education programs. Our troops are returning home and have the best chance at obtaining higher education with minimal out-of-pocket expense.

### **Veterans Summit**

In June 2010, we held our second annual Veterans Summit with more than 200 veterans in attendance. The event was held in Wasilla, and each year we plan to hold the Veterans Summit in a different city across the state. The 2010 summit was sponsored by the Department of Military & Veterans Affairs and the State of Alaska Veterans Caucus. The Alaska Veterans Advisory Council facilitated the break-out groups during the event, and feedback from those sessions will be presented to the Joint Armed Services Committee in February 2011.

As part of a joint outreach, the Office of Veterans Affairs partnered with the Alaska Veterans Advisory Council and held town hall meetings all around the state. We traveled to Ketchikan, Juneau, Bethel, Anchorage, Eagle River, Wasilla and Fairbanks. We assisted

veterans with VA medical care, education benefits, housing and home loans. With the success of these meetings, we plan to host similar town hall meetings throughout 2011.

### **New Satellite Office**

The Office of Veterans Affairs will open a new office located in the Alcantra Armory in Wasilla. This allows veterans and their families in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough easier access to our staff and resources. More than 11,000 veterans reside within the Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

### **Other Significant Accomplishments**

In June 2010, the governor signed into law the designation of Aug. 7 as Purple Heart Day. This day recognizes those veterans who were combat wounded, as well as remembering all who have served our country.

The Office of Veterans Affairs introduced a new coin that will be presented to veterans in Alaska during events across the state as a way to honor those who served and live here.

During Stand Down 2010, we met with more than 700 underprivileged veterans. Our veterans were provided medical treatment, job placement assistance and introduced to several social programs. At Stand Down, we are also able to fast-track veterans' requests for assistance and social security benefits.

The Blue Star Banner program remains popular, and we provided more than 300 Blue Star Banners to Alaskan families who have members serving our country in the military. We will continue to send these flags to families all across the state when they are requested.

The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs ended the Rural Healthcare Pilot Program in July 2010 and hired an independent assessment firm to measure the results. We assisted this firm in collecting key data points for their report. This effort brought about testimonies on rural healthcare to the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee in Washington, D.C. After the testimony, the committee commissioned a new study on rural healthcare, which will help the Senate direct new healthcare to our veterans in Alaska bush communities. We look forward to working with the VA, Indian Health Services and the Senate on this issue in 2011.



**Veterans Day.** Two loadmasters with the 249th Airlift Squadron flank the Alaska Air National Guard memorial on Veterans Day. The names of the three 249th Airlift Squadron members – Major Michael Freyholtz, Major Aaron Malone and Senior Master Sergeant Thomas Cicardo – who died in a C-17 accident July 28 were added to the memorial.

Photo: Private First Class Karina Paraoan, DMVA Public Affairs

# Alaska Army National Guard



**New Bethel Readiness Center Begins.** The official party digs up dirt as a sign of “breaking ground” for the start of construction of the new Bethel Readiness Center. So far, the contractor has poured the concrete, insulated side panels and put roof panels in place. The project is ahead of schedule and is expected to be completed by December 2011. From left: Brigadier General J. Randy Banez, assistant adjutant general, Alaska Army National Guard; Representative Bob Herron, Alaska State Legislature; Jim Miller, project superintendent, Unit Construction; Lieutenant Governor Craig Campbell; First Lieutenant Jason Caldwell, commander, B Company, 1<sup>st</sup> 143rd Infantry Regiment, Alaska Army National Guard; Major General Thomas H. Katkus, adjutant general, Alaska National Guard. Photo: Private First Class Karina Paraoan, DMVA Public Affairs.

## *New Equipment*

The Alaska Army National Guard completed the closeout and turn-in of the entire property record of the legacy 207th Infantry Group and began to receive large amounts of new, modern equipment for future forces and missions of the organization. This “equipment tidal wave” provides for a modernized, highly capable force much more able to respond to federal and state missions. Included are trucks of multiple configurations, generators, communications systems, night vision devices and weapons.

## *Facilities Maintenance*

The Alaska Army National Guard received more than \$4.3 million from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act for nine energy-saving projects to help conserve natural resources across the state. Projects ranged from Nome to Juneau and included numerous lighting upgrades, boiler replacements and other efficiency projects. The Army Guard hangar in Nome received a lighting upgrade that will result in an annual cost savings of \$26,000 and a pay back based upon current electrical rates in 3.6 years.

Our Environmental section has been diligently working on numerous Defense Environmental Restoration Program projects. Three sites were remediated in the summer of 2010 – Akiachak, Scammon Bay and Kwigillingok – for approximately \$2.5 million. Three additional sites are scheduled for 2011, and 21 sites have characterizations scheduled for the summer of 2011.

## *49th Missile Defense Battalion*

The 49th Missile Defense Battalion continued to strengthen and evolve its strategic mission of defending the nation from the threat of a rogue nation’s intercontinental ballistic missiles. The men and women of the 49th are Alaska Army National Guard Soldiers who volunteered from all across the nation for this 24/7 mission.



**Modernizing the Force.** The Alaska Army National Guard received millions of dollars in new equipment recently, like these up-armored Humvees, to keep the Guard modern, reliable and ready to support the homeland in domestic emergencies and overseas in the fight against terror. Photo: Staff Sergeant Karima Turner, DMVA Public Affairs

The majority of the Soldiers here are Military Police with the responsibility to secure and defend the 800-acre Missile Defense Complex at Fort Greely, just north of the Alaska Range.

With the national commitment to missile defense, the post at Fort Greely continues to grow. In 2010, the post has completely renovated the exterior of most buildings to improve energy efficiency and has also broken ground on a community activities center due to be completed in 2012. The visits of high-ranking leaders continued in 2010 with more than 100 separate visits to the Missile Defense Complex.

The Soldiers of the battalion have not stopped growing either, as missile defenders in the Fire Direction Center consistently excelled during their training scenarios and exercises with senior leadership. The military police company and headquarters battery participated in Global Thunder 10, which tested Soldiers on their tactical responses to various scenarios and the defense of our nation from the threat of an ICBM. These events and extracurricular

activities were held while the battalion continued to maintain 100 percent on weapons qualifications and Army warrior tasks and drills for each Soldier over the entire 12-month period.

## ***Alaska-Mongolia Partnership Program***

The Alaska-Mongolia State Partnership Program continues to mature and has evolved into a seven-year relationship that continues to serve vital strategic interests in Pacific Command's Northeast Asia policy. Alaska-Mongolia relations and cooperation span military partnerships, disaster management, first-responder capabilities, recruiting and retention, and medical care exchanges to ensure the broadest level of engagement and cooperation.

Alaska and Mongolia's broad engagement continues to set the standard across the National Guard Bureau for depth and breadth and is consistently cited as one of the Bureau's most successful state-country partnerships. In 2010, staff from the House Armed Services Committee came to Alaska to learn more about the Guard's State Partnership Program. They also traveled to Mongolia to observe subject-matter-expert exchanges and the Khaan Quest exercise, a multinational training exercise and humanitarian support mission.

The Alaska Army National Guard served as executive agent for Khaan Quest 2010, consisting of three main components: a command post exercise, humanitarian construction project and a medical support assistance team.

Our commitment and success with Mongolia has involved sharing risks in contingency operations in Iraq and Afghanistan at the request of the Chief and Minister of Defense of Mongolia. The Alaska Army National Guard has deployed advisors with the Mongolian Expeditionary Task Force to Afghanistan in support of Operation Enduring Freedom and supported Mongolia's largest troop deployment to Afghanistan.



**Cleanup.** Members of the 103rd Civil Support Team-Weapons of Mass Destruction decontaminate their equipment after responding to a simulated chemical spill as part of the training scenario of exercise Vigilant Guard 2010. Photo: First Sergeant Mike Cummings, U.S. Army



**Manning Missile Defense.** Sitting at their consoles literally at the "tip of freedom's spear," members of the 49th Missile Defense Battalion operate the Ground-based Midcourse Defense portion of the Ballistic Missile Defense System at Fort Greely. The system has been manned 24/7 since achieving limited defensive capability in September 2004.

Photo: Staff Sergeant Jack W. Carlson III, 49th Missile Defense Battalion

## ***Chaplain***

The Alaska Army National Guard Chaplain program has been busy supporting the spiritual needs of our Soldiers and their families, as well as the morale and welfare of the units. A major area of focus this year has been suicide prevention, coupled with contributing to the Army "Resiliency" program. The suicide prevention curriculum is effective but is only half the battle. Teaching resiliency provides Soldiers and their families with the skills to cope with losses and hard times.

Our Unit Ministry Teams have also provided continued Strong Bonds instruction. The program is an Army-wide, chaplain-led program that focuses on relationship and life skills with the goal of enriching marriages and relationships by providing weekend retreats for couples, families and singles.

In 2010, we welcomed back two of our chaplains and one chaplain assistant from various deployments. Our chaplains are thankful for the opportunity to serve God through their service to the Alaska Army National Guard and look forward to a future of productive ministry with our Soldiers and families.

## ***103rd Civil Support Team***

Members of the 103rd Civil Support Team-Weapons of Mass Destruction provided assessment and assistance to first responders, industry members, and the military in response to potentially hazardous material releases, as well as the tragic crash of an Air Force C-17. The 103rd CST also provided information and assistance to the Anchorage Fire Department and FBI, while helping to protect residences of a South Anchorage apartment complex. Later, the 103rd CST assisted the Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson Emergency Services and FBI in response to an incident in family housing. The team was a vital participant in the Vigilant Guard exercise by providing chemical, biological, radiological and



**Arctic Care.** Crews and UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters from the Alaska Army National Guard's A Company, 1/207th Aviation gather in Kotzebue during Operation Arctic Care 2010. This year's operation marked the 16th year military medical teams have deployed to remote areas of Alaska to treat patients and provide veterinary care. The Alaska Army National Guard provided airlift support to 11 remote villages during the event.  
Photo: Courtesy of Alaska Army National Guard

nuclear explosive response teams, liaisons with civilian authorities, and command and control. The team also provided subject-matter experts to liaison and work with first responders of the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands, promoting cooperation and improved emergency response capabilities.

## Counterdrug Support Program

Continued congressional funding gave us an annual budget of almost \$4 million, allowing us to support our local law enforcement agencies, schools and community-based organizations with 47 full-time counterdrug members. The primary mission of the Counterdrug Support Program encompasses two critical areas: Drug Interdiction and Drug Demand Reduction.

Our Rural Education Program partnered with the Chugach School District and the Voyage to Excellence program, which gives students throughout Alaska opportunities to apply what they have learned in school to real-life situations and also make them eligible for college credit at no cost. The goal of this partnership is to provide our youth with the skills and knowledge necessary to make a successful transition from school to life after building a strong anti-substance abuse foundation.

In all, our drug educators presented drug education messages to 6,081 students and taught our nationally accredited 12-week drug education/positive-life-choices curriculum to 7,990 students in 26 schools. This is an incredible increase from last year, and we



**Vigilant Guard.** First Lieutenant Noah Wescarver, B Company, 1/143rd Infantry Airborne, briefs his Soldiers in a simulated riot training scenario during exercise Vigilant Guard 2010, an annual, disaster-based training scenario to test the coordination of National Guard units with local, state, regional and national disaster preparedness organizations.  
Photo: Technical Sergeant Brian E. Christiansen, North Carolina National Guard

attribute this growth to having more trained counterdrug members assigned to our DDR section, educators networking within the teaching community and outreach into schools that were difficult to reach last year.

Through the use of our E3 high-ropes challenge course, we provided experiential education to 656 participants, representing 12 community-based organizations throughout the state. We nearly doubled our attendance from 2009. This no-cost summer camp offered a savings to these agencies of more than \$150,000.

In an effort to bolster our Drug Interdiction efforts, the Alaska Counterdrug Program increased its support to 20 law enforcement drug units throughout the state. Each of these agencies was supported by operational case support, criminal analysis support or both. Along with direct case support and assisting with drug-related seizures, the Counterdrug Program also facilitated and sponsored training to more than 100 law enforcement professionals.

Since the inception of the Alaska National Guard Counterdrug Support Program, Alaska Guardsmen have become a critical component in supporting our communities and law enforcement agencies in combating Alaska's drug offenders. This program has shown that joint operations with the Alaska National Guard, while making use of all of our combined resources, can make a significant impact on developing partnerships and relationships, providing necessary manpower and resources to law enforcement agencies, and assisting our teachers and local leaders in finding ways to reduce substance abuse within our communities.

## 1\207th Aviation

A Company, 1/207th Aviation, supported Arctic Care 2010, an annual Innovative Readiness Training event for a medical task force based out of Kotzebue. A Company flew the medical teams around 11 rural villages, logging in 240 hours through challenging weather conditions throughout a 21-day period. The unit also conducted air movements in support of Vigilant Guard 2010, an exercise focused on training units to execute joint multi-agency operations. The company flew 42 hours, moved 189 passengers and transferred 2,950 pounds of cargo.

B Company is currently deployed to Baghdad, Iraq, in support of Operation New Dawn. The unit, consisting of 75 soldiers and 10 UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters, left Alaska in August 2010 and will return August 2011.

F Company returned in 2010 from its third Iraq deployment. Since the Guardsmen came home, they have supported Arctic Care 2010 and Vigilant Guard 2010, and conducted multiple para-drop missions for both the Alaska Army National Guard and the active-duty. In addition, F Company adopted a new mission involving gravel runway operations and has supported Alaskan Command radar sites around the state.

## Small Arms Readiness Training Section

After a long break, the Small Arms Readiness Training Section has been revitalized with the primary mission of marksmanship training. The new program will conduct periodic workshops throughout the year covering everything from the basic marksmanship to advanced long-range shooting techniques to include optics and range estimation. This will allow the participants to return to their units and disseminate that information in order to raise the standard marksmanship level within their respective units. In addition, Alaska was fortunate to receive an influx of simulation equipment aimed at increasing marksmanship. New and upgraded weapons systems are designed to increase Soldier performance during the winter months where conditions may not make it feasible to use actual equipment.



**Uniquely Alaskan.** Warrant Officer Rick Fleming, right, and Staff Sergeant Elaine Jackson line up at the start of the 2010 Alaska National Guard Iron Dog Race. The Alaska National Guard was the lead sponsor for the 2010 Iron Dog, becoming presenting partner in October 2009 in order to support a uniquely Alaskan event and bolster the Alaska National Guard throughout Alaska and the nation. Photo: Major Guy Hayes, DMVA Public Affairs

## *Regional Training Institute*

The 207th Regional Training Institute instructed and graduated more than 300 active-duty, Army Reserve and National Guard students from various noncommissioned officer education system courses and Officer Candidate School. Highlights from the past year include providing validation support for mobilizations and deployments, as well as supporting logistics improvements within new units and the state.

## *Military Support*

We were heavily involved in the Vigilant Guard 2010 exercise, which featured extensive local, state, regional, federal, and private sector participation from organizations in Alaska, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, North Carolina and Hawaii. Training audiences examined the challenges associated with a regional earthquake and local tsunami response. The lessons learned during Vigilant Guard 2010 prepare the Alaska National Guard to respond to such real-world events.

In other activities, emergency response operations were focused on aircraft mishaps and accidents in Alaska. We provided support to several civilian and military operations during these incidents.

We also received much needed equipment required to operate in arctic conditions, including SUVs, snow machines, zodiac boats, and high-frequency communications antennas and radios. This equipment is distributed statewide to be utilized by Alaska National Guard units responding to local emergencies in support of Alaska's Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management.

## *Recruiting and Retention*

We brought 395 new Soldiers and officers into the Alaska Army National Guard this year and supported some of the state's largest public events, including the Iron Dog snow machine race. The Recruiting and Retention Battalion participated in the Guard's Environment Campaign by teaming up with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to clean up the Goose Bay Game Refuge. During the one-day event, more than 60 Guardsmen and 15 Fish and Game personnel removed more than 107 tons of waste from the refuge.

## *Medical Detachment*

In 2010, the Medical Detachment focused on maintaining and improving the medical readiness of the Alaska Army National Guard and ensured that deploying units were medically prepared. The primary focus during drill weekends was to conduct periodic health assessments and dental exams, along with physical exams for flight and military schools, all while simultaneously maintaining the training currency of our medics and providers.

The highlight of this year was our participation in Vigilant Guard 2010 when we trained alongside our Air National Guard counterparts with the Expeditionary Medical Hospital System that was deployed to the rubble pile in Anchorage. We sent teams to Cordova and Valdez to train with the local emergency medical services and hospitals in supporting mass casualty events.

Three members of the Medical Detachment participated in Khan Quest 2010 in Mongolia, where a 60-member medical team of U.S. and Mongolian Armed Forces treated nearly 3,000 patients in the austere South Gobi region.

# Alaska Air National Guard



## *Supporting Alaska on the Home Front*

The mission of the Alaska Air National Guard is to recruit, train, equip and maintain America's finest Airmen. Tasked with this vital mission, the Alaska Air Guard supports worldwide contingency operations, State of Alaska emergency operations, daily homeland security and defense missions, and provides rescue forces on continual alert to protect life and property for the citizens of Alaska.

In 2010, Alaska Air National Guardsmen serving throughout Alaska met that mission by executing an extremely high operational tempo and deployment pace for yet another year.

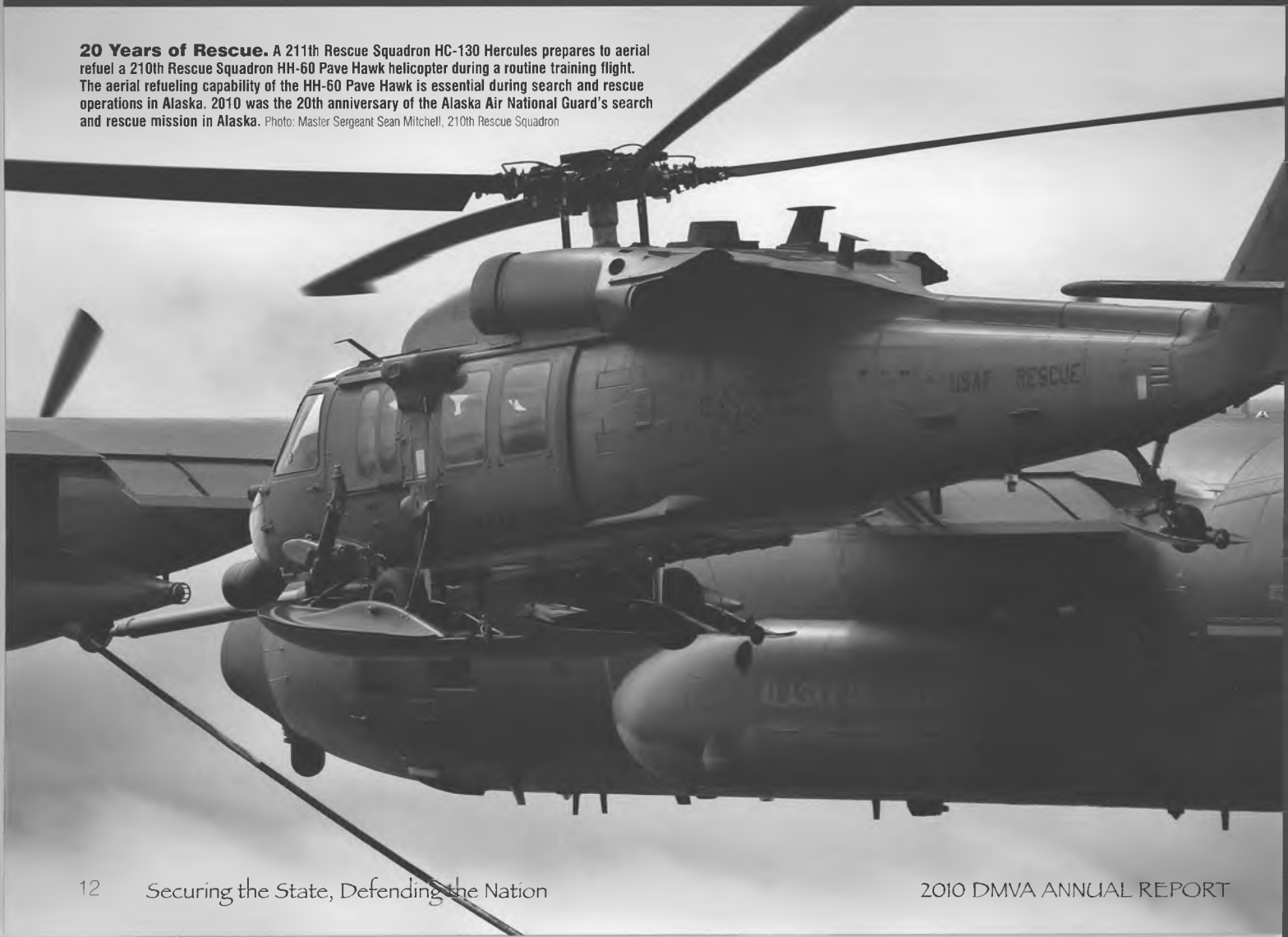
Nearly 100 full-time Guardsmen, assigned to the 213th Space Warning Squadron, performed daily missile warning and space surveillance at Clear Air Force Station, near Anderson, Alaska. The unit tracked more than 410,000 space objects and maintained a watchful eye on numerous ballistic missile events around the world. The unit also received the Air Force Vern Orr Award for effective use of human resources, the Air Force Lance Lord Award for greatest impact to mission accomplishment and the 2010 Governor's Award for excellence. The members of this unit truly understand the meaning of leading by example.

The 168th Air Refueling Wing, based in Interior Alaska at Eielson Air Force Base, flew 98 home-station missions, resulting in 547 flying hours in support of Alaska NORAD Region and other North Pacific real-world requirements. The Wing flew roughly 2,150 mishap-free hours.

The 168th Air Refueling Wing is home to the KC-135 Stratotanker. The Guard continues its close working relationship with the active duty – nearly all of its “customers” are active-duty aircraft, many of which are on operational missions, and the wing's eight KC-135 Stratotankers transfer more fuel than those of any other Air National Guard tanker wing.

Approximately 150 Alaska Air National Guardsmen assigned to the 176th Air Control Squadron performed a daily air sovereignty mission in support of the Alaskan Regional Air Operations Center on Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson. Originally created to defend against potential bomber attacks from now-former Cold War foes, the Air Control Squadron today keeps tabs not only on continued probing by the Russians; it also identifies and directs response to incursions of other unknown aircraft into Alaskan airspace.

**20 Years of Rescue.** A 211th Rescue Squadron HC-130 Hercules prepares to aerial refuel a 210th Rescue Squadron HH-60 Pave Hawk helicopter during a routine training flight. The aerial refueling capability of the HH-60 Pave Hawk is essential during search and rescue operations in Alaska. 2010 was the 20th anniversary of the Alaska Air National Guard's search and rescue mission in Alaska. Photo: Master Sergeant Sean Mitchell, 210th Rescue Squadron





**Load Up.** An Alaska Land Mobile Radio Transportable is loaded onto an Alaska Air National Guard C-130 at Eielson Air Force Base during Arctic Edge 2010. The ALMR equipment was later transferred to Valdez for part of the exercise and provided communication capability for the Department of Defense, National Guard, Alaska State Troopers and municipalities. Photo: Staff Sergeant Christopher Boitz, U.S. Air Force

In 2010, the Air Control Squadron was credited with 26 Russian Bear intercepts and 12 additional northern air sovereignty operations. The 176th Air Control Squadron maintains the highest NORAD mission readiness status and is continually recognized for its outstanding performance.

The highest profile of all Alaska Air National Guard missions remains search and rescue. The 176th Wing has three rescue squadrons. The 210th Rescue Squadron flies six HH-60G Pave Hawk helicopters, highly modified search-and-rescue variants of the well-known Black Hawk.



**Field Feeding Team.** Senior Airman Miles Wong, front, 168th Air Refueling Wing, prepares jambalaya with Master Sergeant Stephen Hoffman, 193rd Special Operations Wing, Pennsylvania Air National Guard, in the expeditionary kitchen set up in Mertarvik. The two were part of the field feeding team who prepared three meals a day for service members taking part in the Innovative Readiness Training Program that moved the village of Newtok to Mertarvik. Photo: Master Sergeant Jason DeHeus, 168th Air Refueling Wing



**Equipment Operators.** Staff Sergeant Summer Rehak, left, and Senior Airman Danielle Randall operate forklifts during the Alaska Air National Guard's 176th Air Transportation annual training in Hawaii. The 176th trained for two weeks in Hawaii and even participated in the loading of food, supplies and vehicles onto aircraft bound for Haiti as part of earthquake relief efforts. Photo: Second Lieutenant Bernie Kale, 176th Wing Public Affairs



**Bound for Afghanistan.** Members of the Alaska Air National Guard's 212th Rescue Squadron transfer their gear from vehicles to a C-17 Globemaster III before deploying to Afghanistan to support combat search and rescue missions in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. Photo: Major Guy Hayes, DMVA Public Affairs



**Universal Medicine.** Alaska Air National Guard Senior Airman Amanda Crowson, aerospace medical technician, 168th Refueling Wing, takes care of a patient while deployed to Southwest Asia. She is part of the 386th Expeditionary Medical Group and provides emergency medical services, sick call assessments and immunizations. "I love being able to get our personnel back on their feet and back to work to keep the mission going," said Crowson on her first deployment experience. Photo: Courtesy of U.S. Air Force

The 211th Rescue Squadron flies four HC-130s specially equipped for aerial refueling and search-and-rescue missions. The 212th Rescue Squadron comprises the famed pararescuemen or "PJs" — elite rescuers trained in combat medicine, marksmanship, special tactics, mountaineering, scuba diving and a wide variety of wilderness survival skills. The 20th anniversary of rescue in the Alaska Air National Guard was celebrated this year with a gala event that included rescue force alumni, rescue tales from saved Alaskans, members of the Alaska Air National Guard and the community.

Search and rescue missions are coordinated through the 11th Rescue Coordination Center, a high-tech Air Guard facility located on Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson. Together, the Alaska Air National Guard rescue squadrons were credited with saving 50 lives from January to November 2010. Most notable was the rescue mission near Dillingham that involved the late former U.S. Senator Ted Stevens. The mission was reported on by national media outlets, and the crews involved were recognized for their expertise, professionalism and true heroism — four saves were awarded for this mission for the rescue of former NASA chief Sean O'Keefe, Kevin O'Keefe, Jim Morhard and William "Willy" Phillips Jr.

Members of the 144th Airlift Squadron, which flies the C-130 Hercules, and 249th Airlift Squadron, which flies the C-17 Globemaster, supported several missions throughout Alaska in support of Operation

Santa Claus, which has been a long-time tradition of the Alaska Air National Guard and helps remote rural Alaska communities experience a little holiday cheer.

Airmen from the 168th, 176th and 13th Force Support Flight participated in the Newtok village relocation effort to Mertarvik, Alaska, as part of Innovative Readiness Training. The Guard members set up a single-pallet expeditionary kitchen to feed approximately 50 joint-service members for 65 days in field conditions.

Only a few construction projects remain in progress from the \$138.3 million in federal funding designated by the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure law that directed action to close Kulis Air National Guard Base and move the 176th Wing to Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson. Currently, the 212th Rescue Squadron, 176th Medical Group and 249th Airlift Squadron have completed the transition to Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson. The remaining units of the 176th Wing should complete their move by the end of February 2011. Kulis Air National Guard Base is on schedule to meet the September 2011 closure deadline, at which time the 170-plus acres of real property will be returned to the State of Alaska.

Recruiting efforts throughout the past two years have resulted in an impressive overall end-strength growth to 93 percent from 80.2 percent. New recruiting campaigns have included the development of a joint initiative with the Alaska Army National Guard, a new office in Wasilla, an updated office in Fairbanks, a planned future office in Kenai, extensive emphasis on unit referrals and individual unit involvement, additional recruiters and new partnerships to increase rural Alaska recruiting opportunities.

## *Defending America and Strengthening Relations*

Alaska Air National Guardsmen answered the call to defend not only Alaska, but the United States in the Global War on Terrorism while supporting humanitarian and good will missions around the world.

From June 2009 to July 2010, 92 members of the 176th Wing deployed to various locations in support of Operation Enduring Freedom, and 14 Wing members deployed in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. Missions took Alaska Air National Guardsmen to Bagram, Kandahar, Balad and Al Udeid, among other places in theater. Deployed Airmen typically served from 60 to 180 days in support of this contingency.



**Aerial Refuel.** A KC-135 Stratolanker from the 168th Air Refueling Wing readies to refuel an F-15 while deployed to Guam. The 168th Air Refueling Wing supported the continuous bomber presence and theater security package in the Pacific region as part of the 506th Expeditionary Air Refueling Squadron. Photo: Airman Whitney Amstutz, U.S. Air Force

Guardsmen from the 176th Wing and 168th Air Refueling Wing assisted multiple Indonesian communities during Operation Pacific Angel 2010, a humanitarian assis-

tance mission sponsored by U.S. Pacific Command designed to support areas in need in the Pacific region. Operation Pacific Angel is conducted in locations through-

out the Pacific theater to support the U.S. military charter of capacity building in partner nations. Alaska Air National Guardsmen provided air refueling, transportation, engineering and medical support to those in need, while building important civil-military relationships and regional awareness of the personnel involved.

The massive earthquake that struck Haiti prompted Alaska Air Guardsmen to spring into action. Members of the 144th Airlift Squadron and 249th Airlift Squadron completed multiple humanitarian missions in support of the Haiti earthquake relief effort. These missions included the transport of thousands of pounds of supplies into the devastated region along with hundreds of personnel evacuated to safety.

Elsewhere in the world, the 168th Air Refueling Wing provided airlift for the 176th Civil Engineer Squadron deployment for training to U.S. Coast Guard Air Station Borinquen, Puerto Rico. There, the Guard members completed 29 construction projects, reducing base operations and maintenance backlog.



**Helping Haiti Relief Efforts.** Staff Sergeant Thomas Berry, loadmaster with the 249th Airlift Squadron, performs flight preparations in the C-17 Globemaster III while the aircraft is in Mississippi before heading to Port au Prince, Haiti. This was one of four C-17 Globemaster III aircraft from Alaska that supported Haiti earthquake relief efforts. Missions into Haiti brought humanitarian supplies and personnel. Photo: Master Sergeant Andy Miller, Mississippi Air National Guard

# Homeland Security & Emergency Management

## 2010 Top Ten Activities



**INVEST in Interoperable Communications** • Seven years, more than \$22 million in communications equipment enhance capabilities across the state • **In the future** • The 2nd Annual Youth Explorers Emergency Preparedness Conference trained future first responders • **In new strategies** • **Emergency Management Mentorship and Case Management** support successful completion of disaster-funded projects while streamlined online tools ease completion of **Emergency Operations Plans** • The **Mobile Emergency Operations Center** is already used in Alaska State Trooper and Search and Rescue functions.



**Teamwork.** The Cordova Fire Department cares for a volunteer disaster victim during the Alaska Shield 2010 full-scale exercise.

Photo: Megan Peters, Department of Public Safety

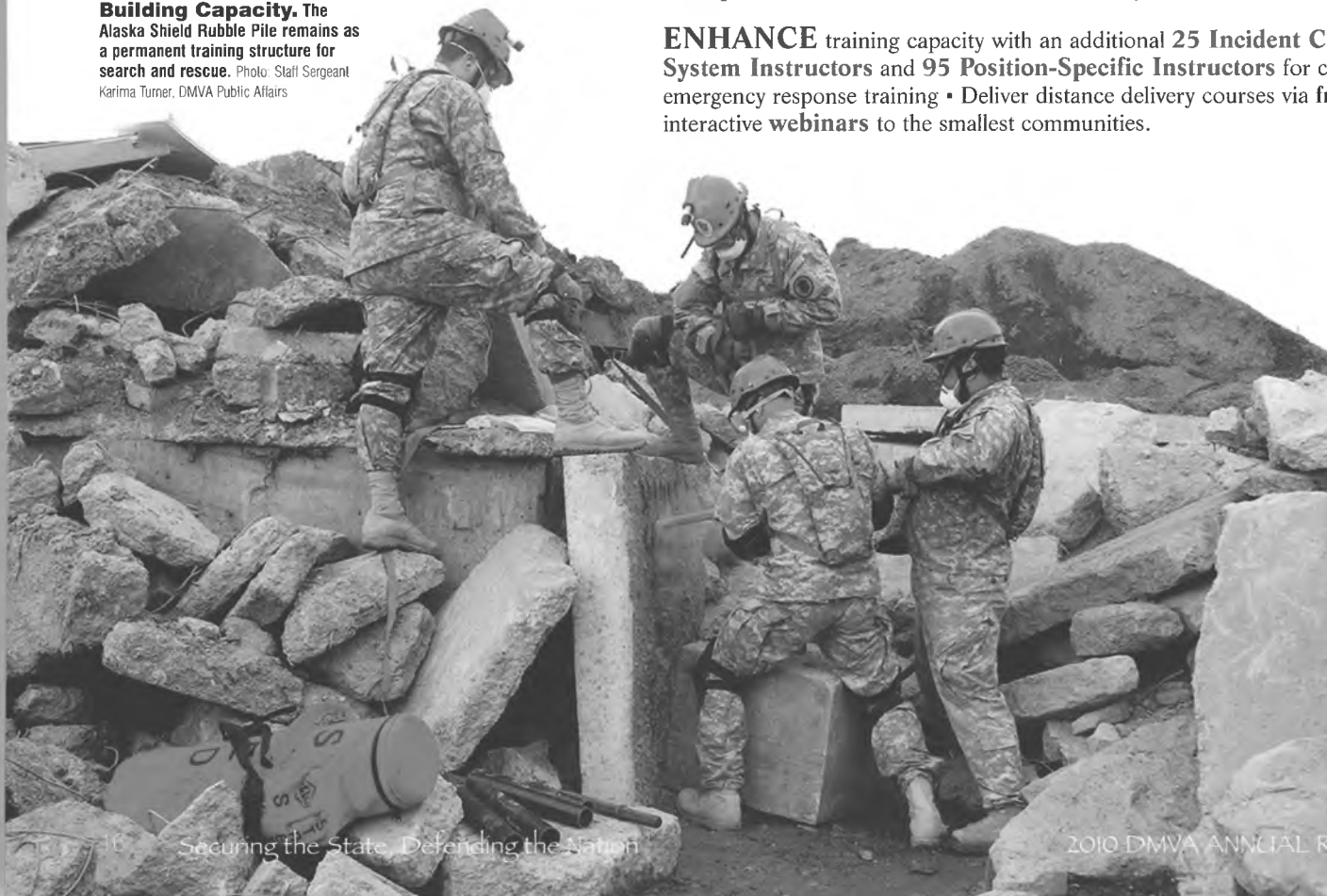
**Building Capacity.** The Alaska Shield Rubble Pile remains as a permanent training structure for search and rescue. Photo: Staff Sergeant Karima Turner, DMVA Public Affairs

**BUILD** structures to train and exercise • A **Rubble Pile** (collapse simulator) for Search and Rescue, used in the Alaska Shield 2010 full-scale exercise and the upcoming cross-border 2011 **Cold Weather Exercise** • A temporary **Bailey Bridge** to transport equipment and personnel.

**EXPAND Medical Surge** capabilities • Transport and assembly of shelters in Southeast and Southcentral Alaska • Fairbanks **Oxygen Generator** ensures **critical** oxygen is available at hospitals during power outages • Test Anchorage's **Electronic Patient Tracking System**.

**COLLABORATE** **River Watch** teams of local elders, National Weather Service, and staff fly Alaska's river systems to assess and **warn** of the flood potential for the 30th year • **Read Ready** provides preparedness materials to low-level adult readers statewide in Adult Basic Education • The State Emergency Coordination Center **serves** as a coordinating agency on **Unexploded Ordnances** and **Bioterrorism** agents.

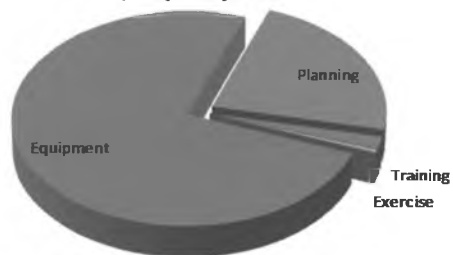
**ENHANCE** training capacity with an additional **25 Incident Command System Instructors** and **95 Position-Specific Instructors** for critical emergency response training • Deliver distance delivery courses via **free** interactive **webinars** to the smallest communities.





**Building Bridges and Partnerships.** State Department of Transportation workers and active-duty Army Soldiers construct a temporary bridge.  
Photo: Meadow Bailey, Department of Transportation

**2010 Funds to Communities**  
**\$10,027,867**



**PROTECT** communities through six new **Security Vulnerability Assessments** annually identifying equipment to address critical **shortfalls** • Information Technology specialist **CyberSecurity** training • Equip **nine** communities with **10 Emergency Warning Sirens** and hold a **Tsunami Awareness Workshop** for **10** communities in Unalaska.

**LEVERAGE EXPERTISE** locally • **Local Experts** share best practices and lessons learned at semi-annual **Preparedness Conferences** • Assist staff at local and regional events • **Nationally** • Staff called on for **leadership** in grant management practices, hazard mitigation for small communities, disaster assistance, tsunami warning and planning and service on national committees.

**READY ALASKA** preparedness **Public Education** campaign • **Responder Ready**, helping responders ready for the call to disasters through **family preparedness** • **Preparedness Partners** expanding and recognizing groups **working** toward a disaster-**Ready Alaska**.

**INCREASE** resources available to **Volunteers** by • Staffing a Volunteer Agency **Liaison** • Funding **Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster Conference** • **Supporting** Community Emergency Response Team volunteer activities, including Kenai's joint exercise with the **Alaska Army National Guard**.

**PERSIST** working with FEMA for **15** years to ensure **Cold Weather Electrical Generators** for back-up power are **pre-positioned** in Alaska. The work **continues!**

**Seismic Retrofit.** The Ben Boeke Sports Arena seismic retrofit ensures an earthquake resistant shelter facility. Photo: Courtesy DHS&EM

**Next Generation Preparing Today.** Youth Explorers practice HazMat decontamination during the Emergency Preparedness Youth Explorer Conference. Photo: Courtesy Fairbanks Volunteers in Policing

**Ready Alaska**

Get a Kit, Make a Plan, Be Informed [www.ready.alaska.gov](http://www.ready.alaska.gov)



**Joint Exercise.** The Kenai Community Emergency Response Team, Alaska Army National Guard's B Troop, 1/297th Reconnaissance and Surveillance and the Kenai Fire Department practice combined response. Photo: Courtesy DHS&EM



# Alaska Military Youth Academy



The Alaska Military Youth Academy is part of the National Guard's Youth ChalleNGe Program with a mission "to help reclaim the lives of at-risk youth and produce program graduates with the values, skills, education and self-discipline necessary to succeed as adults." The Youth ChalleNGe Program is a 17.5-month program that consists of a 22-week residential phase based on the proven model of military education and training followed by a yearlong post-residential phase. The Alaska Military Youth Academy serves the needs of 16- to 18-year-old Alaskans and is located at Camp Carroll on Fort Richardson.



**Parade Cadence.** Cadets from the Alaska Military Youth Academy's class 2010-2 call out cadence at the Chugiak-Eagle River Bear Paw Parade. This class graduated 156 cadets, the second largest graduating class in the 16-year history of the Academy. Photo: Courtesy of Alaska Military Youth Academy

## Serving Alaskans and Changing Lives

Cumulatively, the Academy has produced more than 3,261 graduates who are demonstrating exceptional success in their lives and futures. Without exception, the Academy has a proven track record of success and demonstrates unlimited potential to serve Alaska and Alaska's high school at-risk youth in the future.

The Alaska Military Youth Academy's tuition-free ChalleNGe program, located on Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson within the Camp Carroll training site, is designed to provide at-risk 16-year-old through 18-year-old Alaskan youth who have dropped out of high school with an opportunity to recover credits, complete a high school education or earn a GED, gain healthy life skills, and develop leadership and teamwork skills that will prepare them for lifelong success.

Alaska's ChalleNGe program is based on historically tried and proven U.S. military training methods and structure. The structure and discipline allow cadets to strengthen their social and academic skills while encouraging emotional growth during the physically

demanding 22-week residential phase. The Academy is not a military "boot camp." The mission of the ChalleNGe program is to help reclaim the lives of at-risk youth.

To graduate from the residential phase, cadets are required to pass eight core components – academic excellence, physical fitness, job skills, service to the community, health and hygiene, responsible citizenship, leadership/followership and life coping skills. The residential phase further prepares cadets to successfully continue in the program's yearlong post-residential phase where students pursue their documented future plans.

To provide Alaskan youth and families easier access to Academy information and facilitate the application process, the school maintains two satellite offices – one in the Dimond Center in South Anchorage and another co-located with the Air and Army National Guard recruiting office in Fairbanks. Since the opening of the admissions office in Fairbanks, applications from interior and rural Alaska have increased and continue to remain high.

The classes that were conducted in 2010 reflect some of the best applicant-to-candidate show rates ever experienced by the Academy. The Academy was awarded the national USO ChalleNGe Award as the “Best Academic Program” in the nation.

During the spring and fall of 2010, the Academy achieved maximum use of the Academy’s capabilities by seeking the maximum number of applicants per class and ensuring that all candidates capable of participating in each class were invited to attend. The last four classes represent the highest average number of applicants and graduates in the 16-year existence of the Academy. In 2010, the Academy enhanced its Cooperative Work Experience program through an agreement with the University of Alaska Anchorage Career and Technical Education Program and awarded college credits for selected cadets participating in the Culinary Arts and Emergency Trauma Technician classes. The Academy’s largest group of graduates, 15, enrolled and began attending UAA classes in the fall of 2010.

The Academy works closely with a number of agencies to take advantage of the vast opportunities to provide services for the cadets. This includes a continuing education program with the U.S. Department of Education Educational Opportunity Center hosted by UAA that provides assistance with post-secondary institutions within the United States, as well as WorkKeys® Career Readiness Certificates through a joint partnership with the Departments of Education and Early Development and Labor and Workforce Development. The Academy was featured in “The Activity” August 2010 newsletter highlighting best practices of an educational institution achieving success with the WorkKeys® Career Readiness Courseware. Since implementing the pilot program in the summer of 2008, Alaska Military Youth Academy cadets have been awarded more than 400 Career Readiness Certificates, more than any other institution in the state.

Graduation metrics for the spring/summer class of 2010 – Class 2010-2 – show that the class graduated 156 cadets. This is the second largest graduating class in the 16-year history of the Academy. The fall/winter class – Class 2010-01 – graduated 136 cadets. These graduation statistics demonstrate that the Academy is producing 115 percent more than its target graduation population. The Academy ranks in the top two programs among all ChalleNGe programs in this area.

As of Oct. 1, 2010, the Academy had graduated more than 3,261 ChalleNGe cadets. The Academy is proud that 100 percent of the cadets graduating from the fall class of 2010-02 were placed for success after completion of the residential phase.



**Hands on Training.** Cadets practice emergency trauma technician skills, a job skills core component. To graduate from the residential phase, cadets are required to pass eight core components. Photo: Courtesy of Alaska Military Youth Academy



**Drill and Ceremony.** Alaska Military Youth Academy cadets perform in the drill and ceremony competition for Class 2010-1. During the event, cadets combine rigid marching formations with creative drill routines choreographed to music.

Photo: Staff Sergeant Karima Turner, DMVA Public Affairs

The Academy’s main campus located at Camp Carroll provides living facilities, food service, academic classes, vocational training, counseling, medical services and administrative support 24 hours a day, seven days a week for ChalleNGe cadets. The Alaska Military Youth Academy is accredited by the Northwest Accreditation Commission. The Academy is also an Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development GED testing site.

- Per capita, the Academy ranks #1 in the nation with regard to contacting and recruiting high school dropouts into the program.
- The Alaska Military Youth Academy is #2 nationally with regard to the number of cadets graduated above the published target graduation population.
- In June 2010, the Alaska Military Youth Academy received the national USO ChalleNGe Award for the “Best Academic Program” in the nation.
- Nationally, the Alaska Military Youth Academy is one of only seven ChalleNGe programs that has a nationally accredited educational component to issue high school diplomas.
- The Academy is producing 118 percent more than its target graduation population per year. The Academy ranks in the top three ChalleNGe programs nationally in this area.
- Class 2010-02, which graduated 156 cadets in August 2010, was the second largest graduating class in the Academy’s 16-year history.
- Cadet graduates from both classes in 2010 earned a total of 261 multi-level National Career Readiness Certificates.

# STARBASE Alaska

Department of Defense STARBASE, sponsored locally by the Alaska Air National Guard, is a partnership between the military, local school systems and communities.

DoD STARBASE is a premier educational program, sponsored by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs. STARBASE students make connections with the “real world” and participate in challenging “hands-on, mind-on” activities in aviation, science, technology, engineering and math. Students also learn teamwork, goal setting and the importance of staying off drugs.

STARBASE Alaska’s goal is to motivate students to explore science, technology, engineering and math, or STEM, as they continue their education.

STARBASE is a world leader in introducing the latest STEM curriculum to elementary and middle school students. The inquiry-based curriculum, developed on six core concepts, engages students in exciting experiments and technology activities. The program is rigorous, relevant and has a “wow” factor for maximum learning.

STARBASE core curriculum concepts are: 1. Physics: Newton’s Law of Motion, fluid mechanics and aerodynamics; 2. Chemistry:



**Hands-on Learning.** A student from Rabbit Creek Elementary School demonstrates air pressure principles.

Photo: Courtesy of STARBASE Alaska

building blocks of matter, atmospheric properties, and physical and chemical changes; 3. Technology: innovations, navigation and mapping; 4. Engineering: engineering design process and 3-D computer-aided design; 5. Mathematics: numbers and number relationships, measurement, geometry and data analysis; 6. STEM Careers: STEM careers on military facilities and personal investigations.

Each year STARBASE Alaska has grown in size and scope of its original mission. During the 2010 school year and summer sessions, STARBASE Alaska at Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson reached



more than 1,700 students in the Anchorage and Matanuska-Susitna areas. This diverse group of young people came from 20 different schools.

In the summer months, we were able to reach out to special groups such as the families of the Department of Military & Veterans Affairs and students from Family Programs, as well as to partner with the Federal Aviation Administration to offer an Aviation Career Education Academy to students who have previously attended STARBASE. We continued to offer Teacher Kits, to reach more classrooms and support the Matanuska-Susitna School District.

By becoming Partners in Education with local school districts, STARBASE Alaska continues the mission of educating and developing responsible, productive, life-long learners and critical thinkers capable of assisting and leading America successfully in the 21st century. Together with the help of parents and teachers – 1,400 chaperone hours and 1,325 teacher hours in 2010 – STARBASE Alaska is making a difference in the lives of its students.



**Fun Experiment.** A student from Chugiak Elementary School demonstrates Bernoulli’s Principle – that air has lift.

Photo: Courtesy of STARBASE Alaska



**Ready for Action.** Students from Aquarian Charter School prepare to put Newton’s Laws of Motion into action.

Photo: Courtesy of STARBASE Alaska

## Ethnicity of Student Population

Caucasian	1,083
Native American or Alaska Native	157
Asian/Pacific Islander	144
Hispanic	122
African American	102
Multiracial	88
Other	13

Number of Students Registering:  
1,709

Female ..... 871  
Male ..... 838



**Space and Science.** Students from Aquarian Charter School and Ursa Major Elementary in Anchorage work on various STARBASE curriculum highlights from spectrum of light effects and space station concepts to navigation and mapping techniques. Photos: Courtesy of STARBASE Alaska

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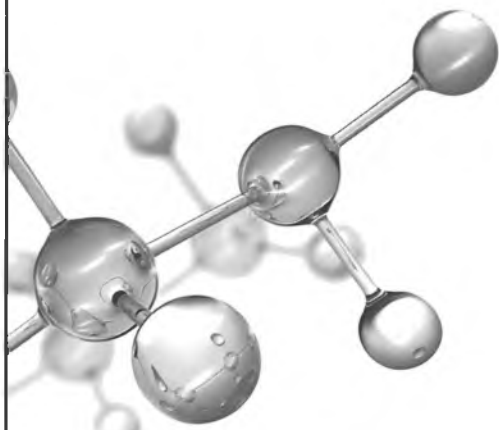


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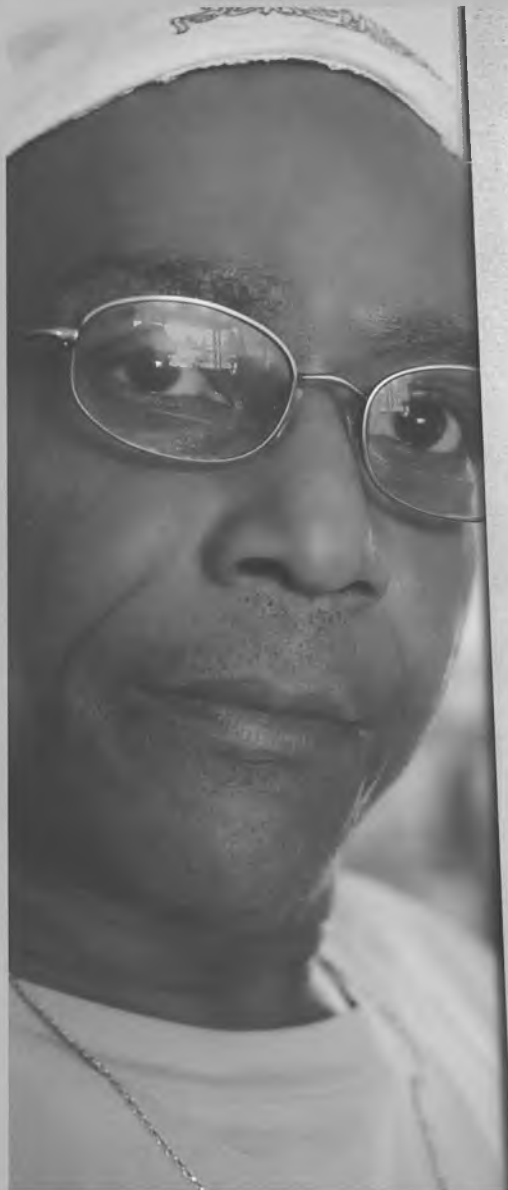


ExxonMobil has been a committed partner since Alaska's statehood. As such, our employees and their families are active participants in the community, volunteering for such events as the United Way Day of Caring, Habitat for Humanity, Junior Achievement and the Citywide Cleanup. We hope our involvement in these programs will help improve the overall quality of life in the state of Alaska. Because after all, we live here, too.

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# BIOGRAPHY



## UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

### LIEUTENANT GENERAL DANA T. ATKINS

Lt. Gen. Dana T. Atkins is Commander of Alaskan Command, Alaskan North American Aerospace Defense Command Region, Joint Task Force Alaska and Eleventh Air Force with headquarters at Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska. He is the senior military officer in Alaska responsible for the integration of all military activities in the Alaskan theater of operations. As commander of Alaskan Command, a sub-unified command under Pacific Command, General Atkins integrates the activities of more than 21,000 active duty, Guard and Reserve members from all Services in Alaska.

General Atkins commands Eleventh Air Force and oversees the training and readiness of two wings and Air Force installations located throughout the state. As commander of the Alaskan North American Aerospace Defense Command Region, General Atkins directs air operations within Alaska to ensure defense against all hostile airborne threats. Reporting to U.S. Northern Command, General Atkins is the commander of Joint Task Force Alaska and is responsible for the planning and execution of all Homeland Defense operations within the theater, including security and civil support actions.



After serving a year as an enlisted member, General Atkins received a four-year ROTC scholarship to the University of Portland in Oregon where he earned his Air Force commission. During his career, General Atkins has flown as a demonstration pilot for the European A-10 Demonstration Team and the U.S. Air Force Demonstration Team, the Thunderbirds. The general has commanded a fighter squadron, an operations group and two fighter wings, and served as Vice Commander, 7th Air Force and U.S. Air Forces Korea. He has also served on both major command and joint staffs.

The general was special assistant to the Supreme Allied Commander Europe during the air war over Serbia. He was involved in all aspects of the Kosovo campaign planning and execution, to include pre-war diplomatic negotiations in Belgrade. General Atkins is a command pilot with more than 4,000 hours in fighter aircraft.

#### EDUCATION

1977 Bachelor's degree in biology, University of Portland, Portland, Oregon  
1984 Distinguished graduate, Squadron Officer School, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama  
1990 Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Virginia  
1992 Master's degree in aeronautical science, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University

1995 Master's degree in national security strategy, National War College, Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington, D.C.

2006 Joint Force Maritime Component Commander Course, Naval Station Pearl Harbor, Hawaii

2006 Program for Senior Executives in National and International Security, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts

## **ASSIGNMENTS**

1. June 1978 - June 1982, student, undergraduate pilot training, later, instructor pilot, 54th Flying Training Wing, Reese AFB, Texas
2. January 1983 - December 1985, instructor pilot, European A-10 demonstration pilot and assistant chief of standardization and evaluation, 81st Tactical Fighter Wing, Royal Air Force Bentwaters, England
3. January 1986 - June 1987, operations inspector, Inspector General Team, Headquarters U. S. Air Forces in Europe, Ramstein AB, West Germany
4. June 1987 - December 1989, left wingman, U. S. Air Force Demonstration Squadron Thunderbirds, Nellis AFB, Nev.
5. January 1990 - June 1990, student, Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Va.
6. June 1990 - February 1993, program manager for Commander, North American Aerospace Defense Command, Directorate of Plans and Programs, Headquarters Tactical Air Command; later, command briefer and speech writer for the Commander, Tactical Air Command and Air Combat Command, and Assistant Chief of Staff for ACC, Langley AFB, Va.
7. February 1993 - June 1994, Commander, 74th Fighter Squadron, Pope AFB, N.C.
8. June 1994 - June 1995, student, National War College, Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington, D.C.
9. June 1995 - May 1997, Branch Chief for North and South America, Western Hemisphere Division, Directorate for Strategic Plans and Policy, the Joint Staff, Washington, D.C.
10. June 1997 - June 1998, Commander, 8th Operations Group, Kunsan AB, South Korea
11. July 1998 - January 2000, special assistant to the Supreme Allied Commander Europe, Headquarters Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe, Belgium
12. January 2000 - June 2001, Commander, 20th Fighter Wing, Shaw AFB, S.C.
13. June 2001 - July 2002, Deputy Director for Operational Requirements, Deputy Chief of Staff for Air and Space Operations, Headquarters U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C.
14. July 2002 - April 2004, Commander, 35th Fighter Wing, Misawa AB, Japan
15. April 2004 - December 2005, Vice Commander, 7th Air Force and U.S. Air Forces Korea, and Chief of Staff, Air Component Command, Osan AB, South Korea
16. January 2006 - January 2008, Director for Operations, Headquarters U.S. Pacific Command, Camp H.M. Smith, Hawaii
17. January 2008 - April 2008, Special Assistant to the Commander, Pacific Air Forces, Hickam AFB, Hawaii
18. May 2008 - present, Commander, Alaskan Command, U.S. Pacific Command; Commander, Alaskan North American Aerospace Defense Command Region, NORAD; Commander, Joint Task Force Alaska, U.S. Northern Command; and Commander, Eleventh Air Force, Pacific Air Forces; Elmendorf AFB, Alaska

## **FLIGHT INFORMATION**

Rating: Command pilot

Flight hours: More than 4,000

Aircraft flown: T-37, T-38, A-10 and F-16

## **MAJOR AWARDS AND DECORATIONS**

Defense Superior Service Medal with oak leaf cluster

Legion of Merit with three oak leaf clusters

Distinguished Flying Cross

Defense Meritorious Service Medal

Meritorious Service Medal with three oak leaf clusters

Air Force Commendation Medal  
Air Force Achievement Medal  
Joint Meritorious Unit Award with three oak leaf clusters  
Air Force Outstanding Unit Award with three oak leaf clusters  
Air Force Organizational Excellence Award with two oak leaf clusters  
Combat Readiness Medal  
Air Force Good Conduct Medal  
Air Force Recognition Ribbon  
National Defense Service Medal with bronze star  
Korea Defense Service Medal  
Small Arms Expert Marksmanship Ribbon (Rifle)  
NATO Medal (Former Republic of Yugoslavia)

**EFFECTIVE DATES OF PROMOTION**

Second Lieutenant	August 26, 1978
First Lieutenant	August 26, 1980
Captain	February 26, 1982
Major	December 1, 1988
Lieutenant Colonel	April 1, 1992
Colonel	October 1, 1996
Brigadier General	September 1, 2003
Major General	June 15, 2006
Lieutenant General	May 9, 2008

(Current as of May 2008)

## MAJOR GENERAL THOMAS H. KATKUS



### **Adjutant General, Commissioner of Alaska DMVA**

Major General Katkus is a life long Alaskan who enlisted in the Alaska Army National Guard on 31 October 1977. After attaining the rank of Sergeant, he entered Alaska's Officer Candidate School and received his commission on 5 December 1980 as a Second Lieutenant of Infantry. He graduated the Infantry Officer Basic Course, the Armor Officer Advance Course, the Combined Arms Staff Service School, the United States Army Command and General Staff College, and the United States Army War College..

As a non-commissioned officer, Major General Katkus served as an airborne medic with the Alaska Army National Guard's Long Range Reconnaissance Detachment. After receiving his commission, Major General Katkus served as a Light Reconnaissance Team leader, Scout Platoon Leader, Support Platoon Leader, Battalion Motor Officer, Headquarters Company Commander, Assistant S-4, Infantry Company Commander, Battalion Plans and Operations Officer, Battalion Commander, Counterdrug Coordinator, Chief of Staff of the Army National Guard, and Assistant Adjutant General – Space and Missile Defense, Commander, Alaska Army National Guard/Assistant Adjutant General – Army.

In August 2009, Major General Katkus assumed the duties of The Adjutant General.

In his civilian career, Major General Katkus retired from the Anchorage Police Department on 14 December 2000 after over 21 years of service. During his tenure with APD he served as patrol officer, traffic officer, canine handler, Patrol Sergeant, Sergeant of the Crimes Against Children Unit, shift Lieutenant, and Captain of the Resource Division.

Major General Katkus resides in Chugiak with his wife Jo and his sons Kristopher and Kevan.

### **Education:**

- 1977 B.A. Political Science, Saint Michael's College, Colchester , VT

- 1980 Officer Candidate School , Ft. Richardson , AK
- 1982 Officer Basic Course, Infantry, Ft. Benning , GA
- 1986 Officer Advanced Course, Armor, Ft. Knox , KY
- 1992 Police Staff & Command School , Northwestern University, Evanston , IL
- 1999 Command and General Staff College (Reserve Component)
- 2002 U.S. Army Defense Strategies Course
- 2004 M.A., Strategic Studies, U.S. Army War College DDE, Carlisle, PA

### **Assignments:**

- Oct 77 Enlisted Service (Medic), Airborne Detachment, 207 th Infantry Group (Scout), Camp Carroll , AK
- Mar 81 Light Reconnaissance Team Commander, Airborne Detachment, 207 th Infantry Grp, Camp Carroll , AK
- May 85 Scout Platoon Leader, A Company, 5 th Battalion, 297 th Infantry, Anchorage , AK
- Dec 86 Support Platoon Leader, Headquarters Company, 5 th Battalion, 297 th Infantry, Anchorage , AK
- Apr 98 Battalion Motor Officer, Headquarters Company, 5 th Battalion, 297 th Infantry, Anchorage , AK
- May 90 Headquarters Company Commander, Headquarters, 5 th Battalion, 297 th Infantry, Anchorage , AK
- Sep 92 Assistant S-4 (Logistics), 207 th Infantry Group (Scout), Camp Denali , AK
- Nov 93 Communications/Electronics Officer, Headquarters, 2 nd Battalion, 297 th Infantry, Bethel , AK
- May 94 Infantry Company Commander, B Company, 2 nd Battalion, 297 th Infantry, Quinhagak , AK
- Aug 96 Battalion S-3 (Operations), Headquarters, 3 rd Battalion, 297 th Infantry, Juneau , AK
- Nov 99 Inspector General, 207 th Infantry Group (Scout), Camp Denali , AK
- Jul 00 Battalion Commander, Headquarters, 3 rd Battalion, 297 th Infantry, Juneau , AK
- Oct 01 Management Information Security Officer, STARC, Camp Denali , AK
- Jan 03 Chief of Staff, STARC, Camp Denali , AK
- Feb 04 Chief of Staff, AKARNG Element-Joint Forces Headquarters, Camp Denali , AK
- Apr 04 Assistant Adjutant General – Space & Missile Defense, Joint Forces HQ – Alaska , Camp Denali , AK
- Apr 07 Commander, Alaska Army National Guard, Joint Forces HQ – Alaska , Camp Denali , AK
- Aug 09 The Adjutant General - Alaska

### **Federal Awards and Decorations:**

- Legion of Merit
- Meritorious Service Medal
- Army Commendation Medal with 3 Oak Leaf clusters
- Air Force Commendation Medal
- Army Achievement Medal with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters
- Army Reserve Component Achievement Medal with 6 Oak Leaf Clusters
- National Defense Service Medal
- Global War on Terrorism Service Medal
- Armed Forces Reserve Medal with Silver Hourglass Device
- Army Service Ribbon

- Alaska State Service Medal
- United States Army Excellence in Competition Badge (Bronze Pistol)
- Parachute Badge

### **Effective Dates of Promotion**

- Dec 80 Second Lieutenant
- Dec 83 First Lieutenant
- Jul 88 Captain
- Apr 94 Major
- Jan 00 Lieutenant Colonel
- Jun 03 Colonel
- Aug 05 Brigadier General
- Apr 10 Major General

## Susan Wallen

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**From:** Gration, Julie A Capt USAFR ALCOM JTF-AK/J021 [julie.gration@elmendorf.af.mil]  
**Sent:** Monday, February 14, 2011 9:10 AM  
**To:** Susan Wallen; Christy Harvey  
**Subject:** JASC Brief  
**Attachments:** Comparison of Costs for Eielson AFB Central Heat and Power Plant.docx; Short JPARC Funding Estimates.pptx; AK AD Military Suicide Attempts.docx; TALKING PAPER-1995 MOA Examples (3).docx

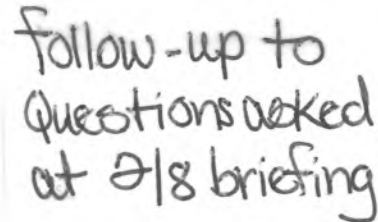
Good Morning Susan and Christy

The following bullet background papers are sent on behalf of Lt Gen Atkins. Per requests during the ALCOM JASC Brief, attached is a BBP on Natural Gas v Coal, Background on JPARC Funding History, BBP on Alaska Active Duty Military Suicide Attempts plus a BBP on Historical Concerns and Resolution from MOA EIS, 1995 that may be of interest. I've already provided copies of the papers to the offices that requested the information but wanted you to have copies as well. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Thanks again for all your support!

Very Respectfully,  
Julie

JULIE ANN GRATION, Capt, USAFR  
Legislative Liaison  
ALCOM/JTF-AK  
DSN 317.552.5625  
CML 907.552.5625  
CELL 907.229.1832



Follow-up to  
Questions asked  
at 2/8 briefing

**BULLET BACKGROUND PAPER**  
**ON**  
**COMPARISON OF COSTS FOR ALASKA MILITARY POWER PLANTS**  
**(COAL VS. NATURAL GAS)**

**PURPOSE:** To provide a response to Senator Huggins' request to complete a side by side comparison of natural gas versus coal at the power plants (particularly Eielson) with regard to impact and cost savings?

**BACKGROUND:** The following base information is provided with additional details for Eielson AFB as requested.

NOTE: MBtu=1 Million British Thermal Units; CCF=100 cubic feet

<b>Eielson AFB</b>	<b>Coal</b>	<b>Natural Gas (Equivalents)</b>
Annual Avg MBtu	2.7M MBtu*	2.7M MBtu**
Annual Avg Costs	\$10.8M	\$54.5M
Annual Avg Fuel Quantity	185K Tons	12.5M CCF
Annual Manpower	\$5.04M	\$4.14M
Annual O&M	\$1.5M	\$1.0M
Emission Controls	Unknown	Savings***
New Boilers – Each	\$32M	\$8M

- Many of the cost differences associated with using natural gas vs. coal as a fuel cannot be quantified without a detailed engineering analysis
- Various factors make natural gas more attractive (e.g. fewer pollutant emissions=less regulatory concern)
  - \*Based on \$58.56/ton delivered price for coal
  - \*\*Based on estimated price of \$20/1000 cubic feet of natural gas
  - \*\*\* The savings in emissions control oversight must be compared to the overall fuel savings cost to determine if an overall savings is achieved.

<b>Clear AS</b>	<b>Coal</b>	<b>Natural Gas (Equivalents)</b>
Annual Avg MBtu	.81M MBtu	.81M MBtu
Annual Avg Costs	\$2.8M	\$17.0M
Annual Avg Fuel Quantity	55K Tons	3.8M CCF

- Coal provides 100% of the electricity and a majority of the steam heating. No natural gas on base

<b>Ft Wainwright</b>	<b>Coal</b>	<b>Natural Gas (Equivalents)</b>
Annual Avg MBtu	2.7M MBtu	2.7M MBtu
Annual Avg Costs	\$17.0M	\$25.8M
Annual Avg Fuel Quantity	200K Tons	12.5M CCF

- Cost to convert equipment from coal to gas est. \$10M

<b>JBER</b>	<b>Coal</b>	<b>Natural Gas (Equivalents)</b>
Annual Avg MBtu	1.7M MBtu	1.7M MBtu
Annual Avg Costs	\$12.6M	\$16.8M
Annual Avg Fuel Quantity	140K Tons	7.6M CCF

- Power Plant currently not in use

**RECOMMENDATION:** None. For Information only

# Joint Pacific Alaska Range Complex (JPARC) Funding History

- JPARC has lineage back to 1940's as Military Withdrawn Lands
  - Extensive numbers of surges in investments:
    - 1950s (DEW Line); 1960s (NIKE Missile Systems); 1970s (Vietnam and Post Vietnam Era Threat System emplacements, and Bombing Range developments); 1980s (Bomb scoring infrastructures, radio communications, and large military presence)
  - Near Term...
  - Significant investments began in 1991 after Mt. Pinatubo eruption and subsequent transfer of COPE THUNDER to Alaska
    - O&M Contract ~ \$4.5 – 9.0M annually
    - Range Road, Targets, and Threat Improvements ~ \$10 - 20M annually between 1992 and 1997
    - Installation of ACMI and TPS-63 and Remote Air-to-Ground Radios ~ \$20M annually between 1995 and 1999
    - At end of 1990s, over \$200M of equipment in place on JPARC range lands
  - 2000's saw expansion and improvements in AAR instrumentation capabilities, a significant addition of surface threats and fidelities, modernizations and additions of communications capabilities, enhanced safety and airspace coverage capability with installations of long-range radars, the conversion of COPE THUNDER to RED FLAG-ALASKA, and aggressive installations/enhancements of electronic systems to leverage 21<sup>st</sup> Century virtual and constructive training tools
    - O&M Contracts totaling ~ \$10.0 – 16M annually, Cost of direct military support ~ 2.5M Annually
    - Expanded and improved AAR instrumentations, communications, V-C systems ~ \$4M annually (amortized)
    - Added and Improved Threat Systems ~ \$12M annually (amortized)
    - Long range radar systems ~ 4.5M annually (amortized)
    - RED FLAG Transformation (including base infrastructures/building/etc.) ~ \$150M total over 2006 - 2009
    - NOTE: Does not include other base and/or higher headquarters support, nor military salaries and benefits

## TALKING PAPER

### ON

#### SUICIDE ATTEMPTS OF ACTIVE DUTY MEMBERS IN ALASKA

- Data presented in this talking paper was extracted from the Department of Defense Suicide Event Report (DoDSER), the Behavioral Health Clinics and Risk Reduction Managers at Ft Wainwright and Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER), the America Association of Suicidology and Alaska's Suicide Report
- In CY10 there were 85 documented suicide attempts made by Soldiers and Airmen across the state of Alaska
  - This number could be higher as Non-Fatal Self Injurious Events that do not result in hospitalization are not always entered in DoDSER, depending on the situation
  - Seventy-four of these attempts were made by Soldiers
- In CY10 Alaska lost a total of six Active Duty members across the State
  - The Air Force lost two Airman, one at JBER and one at Eielson AFB
  - The Army lost four Soldiers, three at Ft Wainwright and one at JBER
- The most common factor in military attempts and completed suicides is relationship issues
- Deployments are a huge factor in relationship issues but a correlation between deployments and suicides or suicide attempts has yet to be proven
  - Suicide or suicide attempt data was not readily tracked during previous conflicts
- The AD military rate of suicide in Alaska is at almost twice that of the nation at .20/1000 as opposed to .12/1000 Nationally, however is consistent with Alaska rate of .22/1000
  - Alaska is a high risk State, the most current national report from 2007 ranked Alaska as number one in suicides
  - The ratio of attempts to suicides in Alaska is 5:1; the nation is 25:1 and Alaska's military is 14:1
  - The number one method used in attempts across the nation, Alaska and Alaska's military is overdose
  - Whereas Caucasians commit the most suicides in the Nation and the military, Native Alaskans commit suicides at twice the rate of any other ethnicity in the state
- Multiple preventive services are offered at installations across Alaska to include stress management courses; suicide prevention training; briefings on how to combat Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD) at new-comers orientation; and Front Line Supervisor Training to help supervisors identify potential signs of suicidal ideations. Light therapy to combat SAD is offered at health and wellness centers and behavioral health clinics as well

## TALKING PAPER

### ON

#### HISTORICAL CONCERNS AND RESOLUTION FROM MOA EIS, 1995

- Senator Coghill requested specifics on the history of public concerns raised during the Military Operations Areas Environmental Impact Statement process conducted in 1995. In addition, he requested specifics as to how the U.S. Air Force mitigated or resolved these concerns. Below are a few specific examples.
- AIR-014 – The SUSITNA MOA is particularly noted for conflicts with noise and the effects on lifestyles, peaceful enjoyment of residence, and on wildlife.
  - Response: Supersonic flight was limited to only ½ of the MOA. In addition, the number of sorties per year decreased as the FOX MOA became MOA of choice for daily sorties.
- AIR-007 – Communication is needed to coordinate activities between civilian and military aircraft in the new airspace.
  - Response: Eleventh Air Force created the Special Use Airspace Information Service (SUAIS) during the 95 EIS with a toll free number and VHF frequency for real time deconfliction.
- AIR-005,008, others – Low altitude flights adversely affect small communities and many habitats for wildlife.
  - Response: Protected zones are established over and around affected communities, scenic rivers, and wildlife zones. Higher floors are established to protect the citizens and creatures of those areas.
  - Specifically, the floor was raised to 2,000AGL in the SE half of Yukon3 MOA (near the Eagle, Boundary, and Chicken communities). General aviation flight corridors were established thru Buffalo MOA and no fly zones below 5,000AGL are established over caribou calving areas identified annually by the AK Fish and Game.
- Source: FINAL Environmental Impact Statement ALASKA MILITARY OPERATIONS AREAS; Vol. IV-Comments and Responses; August 1995; Department of the Air Force, 11<sup>th</sup> Air Force, Elmendorf AFB, Alaska.

**2/14/12**

**Briefings:**

**Alaska**

**Command and**

**Alaska Army**

**National**

**Guard**

<TARGET><BILL></BILL><SUBJECT>2-14-12 Briefings Alaska  
Command and Alaska Army National  
Guard</SUBJECT><COMM>JASC27</COMM></TARGET>



**America's finest fighting team,  
engaged in crises worldwide  
while securing America's future  
in the Last Frontier**

# **Alaska Joint Armed Services Committee Briefing**

**Lt Gen Stephen L. Hoog  
Feb. 14, 2012**

*2 short months  
on duty w/ us*



# Proposed Structure Changes

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## Alaska Impacts

- **Relocate the F-16 Aggressor squadron from Eielson AFB to Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER) in FY13.**
  - 21 F-16s currently assigned to Eielson AFB
  - Approx. 900 military/civilian personnel assigned to F-16 operations at Eielson AFB
  - Efficiencies will be garnered from co-locating the Aggressors with the 3rd Wing's F-22s at JBER, the Aggressors biggest customer.
  - Aggressors will continue to support Red Flag Alaska exercises and maintain Pacific Air Forces (PACAF) building partnership capabilities.
- **Retirement/transfer of four C-130Hs stationed at JBER in FY13**
  - Assigned to the 537th Airlift Squadron



# Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER)

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## 673d Air Base Wing

- Full Operational Capability: Oct. 1, 2010
- \$5B in assets, 60,000 acres real property, and 1,100 Army personnel to Air Force

## Accomplishments

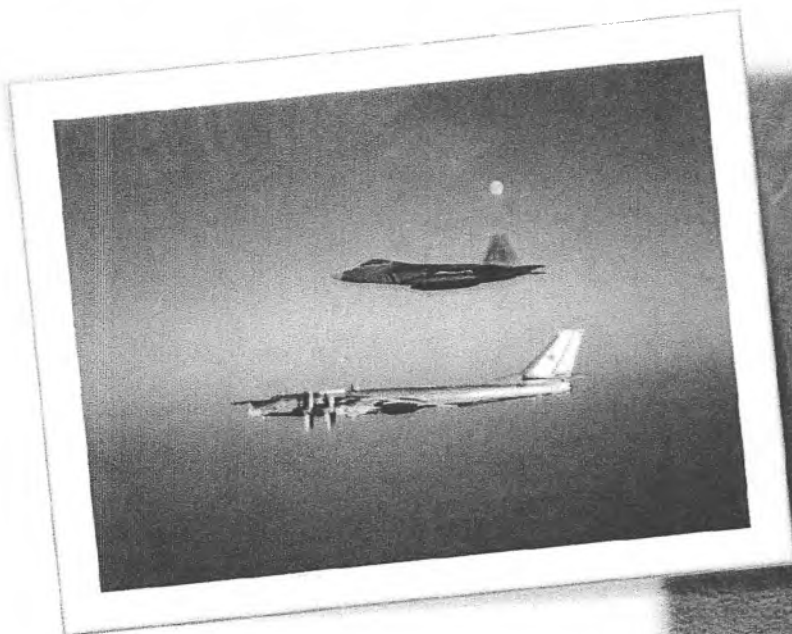
- “A model joint base” – Pacific Air Forces Inspector
- Renovated Incident Command Center
- Housing consolidated with private contractor

## Culture

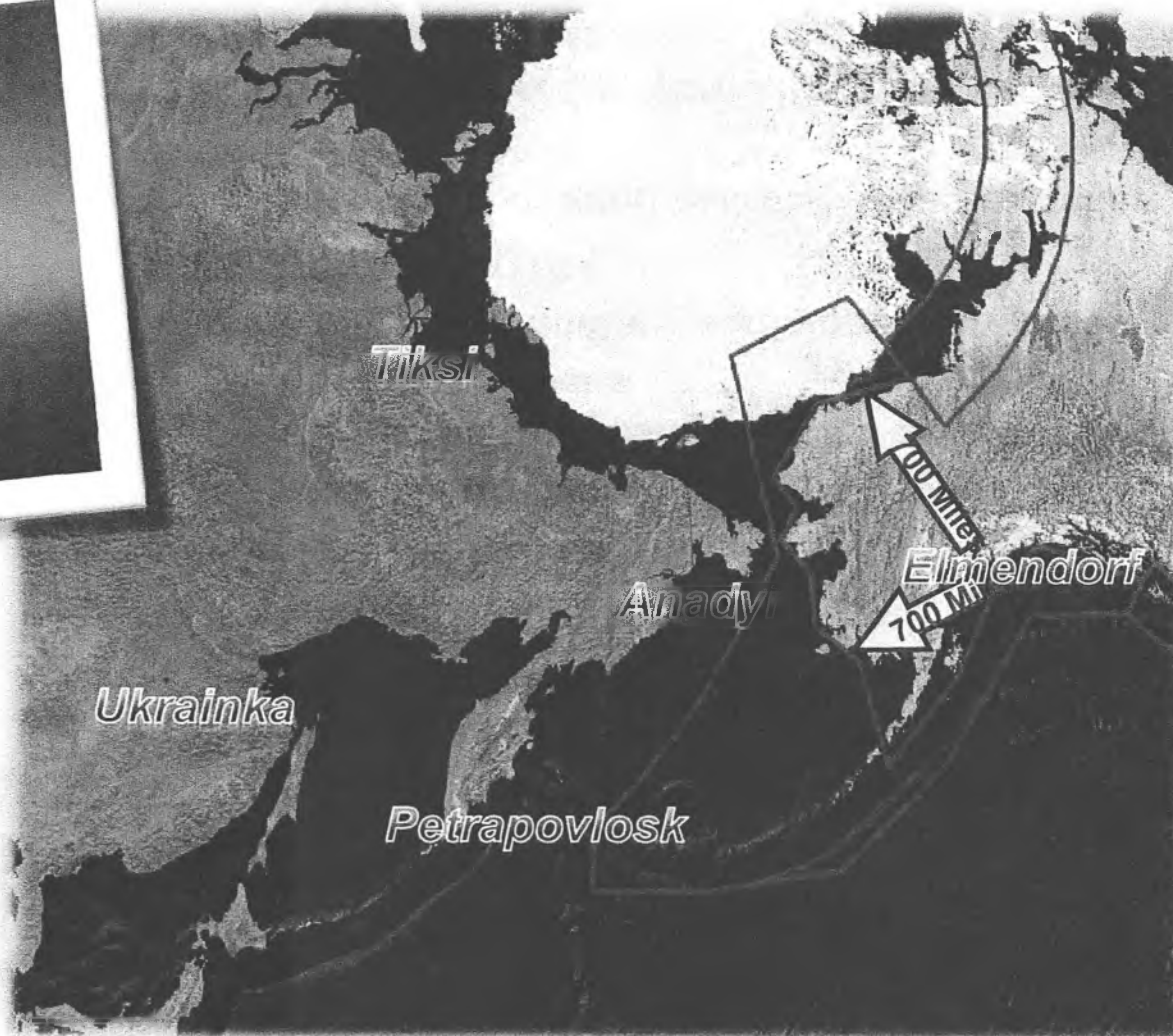
- Fosters joint culture and community
- Breaks down barriers/improves communication, interoperability



# Alaskan NORAD Region

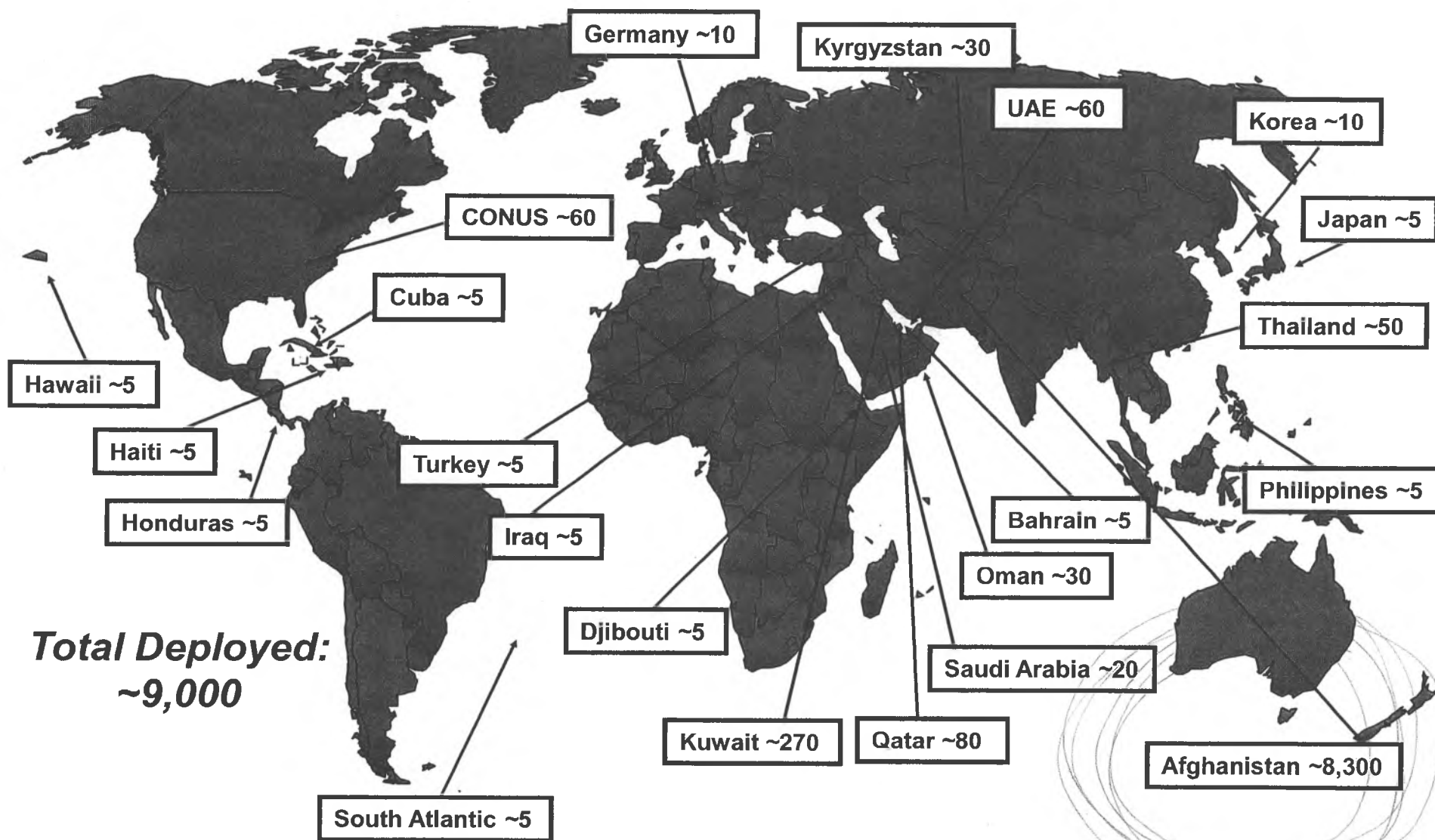


- North American Aerospace Defense Command
- Canada and U.S. working together to ensure air sovereignty and Homeland Defense





# Alaska-Based Forces Currently Deployed





# 11th Air Force Deployments

## In Support of Operation Enduring Freedom

- Jan to Jun: 719 Airmen
- Jul to Dec: 812 Airmen

## Exercises outside of Alaska

- Feb: 90th Fighter Squadron, RED FLAG at Nellis AFB
- Jul: Air Mobility Command Rodeo

18th Aggressor Squadron, Mobile Training Team (MTT):

- Feb: Andersen AFB, Guam, supporting COPE NORTH
- Nov: Hickam AFB, Hawaii, training Hawaii Air National Guard F-22s

## Theater Security Package

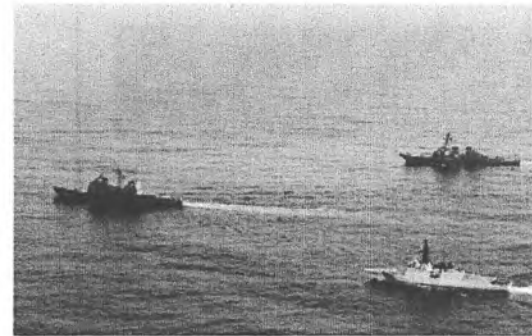
- Jan: 525th Fighter Squadron (Japan)
- Jan: 18th Aggressor Squadron (Japan)



# Overview

## 2011 Highlights

- Alaska Units
- Deployments
- 2011 Exercises



## 2012 Way Ahead

- Joint Pacific Alaska Range Complex
- The Arctic
- 2012 Exercises
- Military Construction
- Budget Realities
- Family Support
- 2012 Open House

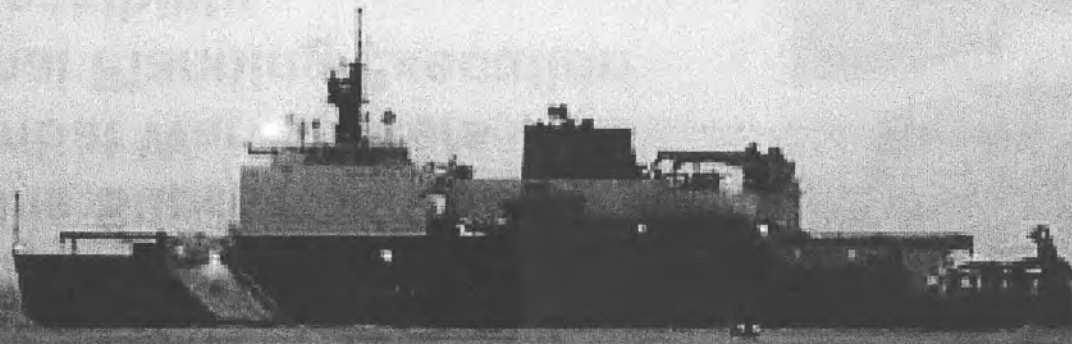




# The Arctic

## U.S. National Arctic Policy

- Directs Department of State, Department of Homeland Security, and Department of Defense to:
  - Develop greater capabilities and capacity to protect U.S. borders
  - Increase Arctic maritime domain awareness
  - Cooperate with Arctic nations to address issues, like increased shipping



- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)
- Arctic Council is a multi-national forum for Arctic issues
- Arctic is U.S. Northern Command's mission area, with JTF-Alaska as operational agent



# Future Exercises

- **ARCTIC EDGE 12: Reduced exercise, events supporting 4 venues**
  - **Alaska Shield: AK Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management (extreme cold weather event), Feb. 6-12** *- just finished*
  - **Arctic Care: AK National Guard (Innovative Readiness Training event), Apr 9-23**
  - **Ardent Sentry: USNORTHCOM-led Defense Support to Civil Authorities**
  - **Arctic Shield: U.S. Coast Guard-led (Arctic oil spill response scenario), Jul 31 – Aug 8**
- **NORTHERN EDGE 13**
  - **USPACOM sponsored exercise, similar participation to NE11**
  - **6,000-10,000 participants, multiple US Navy ships in Gulf-of-AK**
  - **June 17-28, 2013**
- **ARCTIC EDGE 14: Major exercise, similar scope to AE10**
  - **Synchronized with ARDENT SENTRY/ALASKA SHIELD**
  - **50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of 1964 Good Friday earthquake**
  - **Major earthquake event scenario exercise**
  - **“Whole of government” participation**
  - **AE12 events are the first step on the road to AE14**



# FY12 Military Construction

<u>Base/Post</u>	<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Fort Wainwright	Aviation Task Force Complex	\$57M
JBER	Brigade Complex	\$74M
JBER	Organizational Parking	\$3.6M
JBER	Physical Fitness Facility	\$26M
JBER	Brigade Combat Team (Light) Complex (480 room)	\$97M
Eielson AFB	Dormitory (168 room) <i>Additions or replacement?</i>	<del>\$45M</del>
Eielson AFB	Upgrade Rail Line <i>— refueling assistance</i>	\$14.8M
Kodiak	Special Operations (SOF) Cold Weather Maritime Training Facility	\$18.4M

*? on hold  
now due  
to BRAC*

*F-116's move to JBER - cuts to civilian airforce @ Eielson? Plan details not set in stone yet. More info coming*



# 2012 Deployment Forecast

## U.S. Army Alaska

- Returning home to Fort Wainwright (Fairbanks):
  - 1/25 Stryker Combat Team: 4,400
  - 539th Transportation Company: 150
  - 16th CAB (AK): 250
- Returning home to JBER (Anchorage):
  - ↳ 4/25 Airborne Brigade Combat Team: 3,500
  - 164th Military Police: 150
  - 716th Explosive Ordnance Delivery: 50
- Departing this year JBER (Anchorage):
  - 23rd Engineer Company: 200
  - 98th Maintenance Company: 150
  - 793rd Military Police: 250





# DOD Personnel Reductions

## Civilian Reductions in Force

- 13,500 Air Force positions eliminated nationwide in two phases
  - Alaska-wide net reduction: 270 out of 2,956 positions (9%)
  - Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson: 222 positions net reduction
  - Eielson Air Force Base: 48 civilian positions net reduction
- Nationwide: Nearly 9,000 Army positions to be eliminated by end of FY12
  - Ft. Wainwright: Estimate for reduction of 62 positions
- Mitigation: Early retirement incentives and reassignment to vacant positions
- Continue work to comply with DoD directives

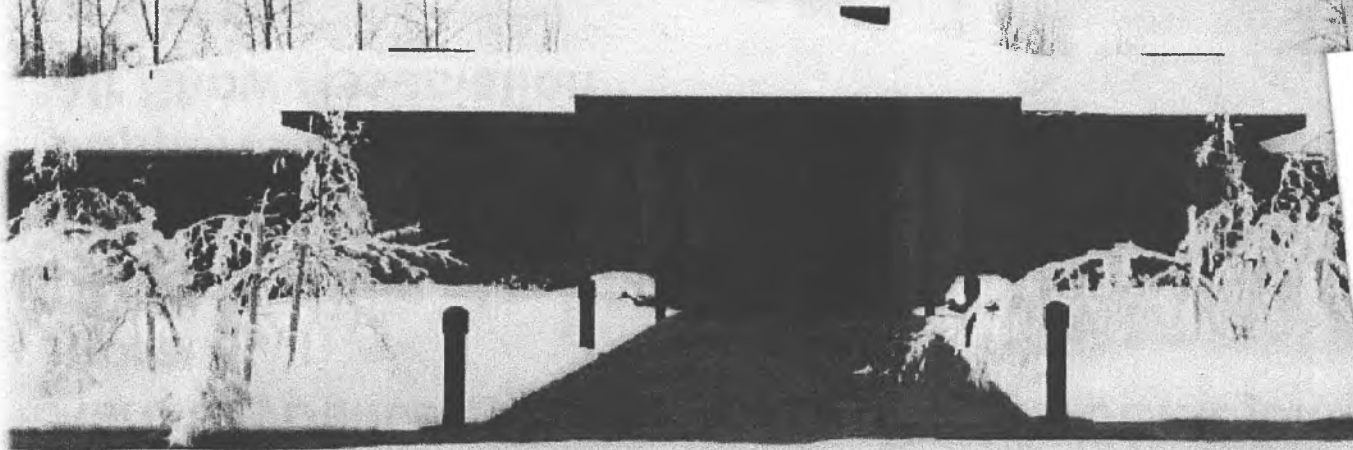
*Early Retirement  
being offered.*

*40-60 folks won't  
have jobs - none to  
transfer them to*



# Fisher House of Alaska

- Opened Dec. 22, 2011
- Formal dedication and ribbon cutting Feb. 17, 2012
- 12-room house within walking distance from JBER hospital and Veterans Affairs Center
- Free for patients and their families from all military branches



The Fisher House is a “comfort home” near military medical centers which provides free lodging to military members, veterans, and their families during treatments far from their homes.

[www.akfisherhouse.org](http://www.akfisherhouse.org)



# Thank You for Your Support

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What should we be doing  
for the Northern Region? -  
AK not heard working to stay  
benefit of the  
Northern Unit's  
emergence.

# **Joint Armed Services Committee Alaska National Guard**

**Major General Thomas Katkus  
The Adjutant General – Alaska  
14 February 2012**

***Alaska National Guard***

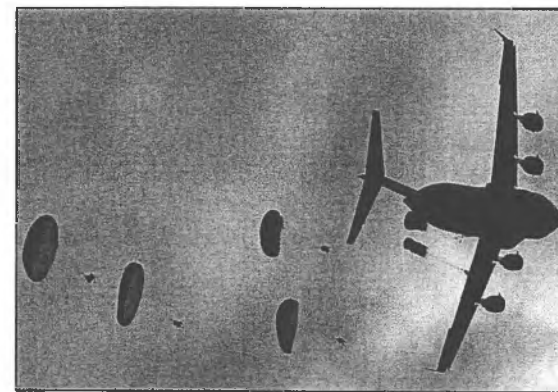


# Army

## “Our Present and Future”

- One brigade and over 1900 members
- Primary Weapons Systems:
  - BFSB: Battlefield intelligence, surveillance, and long-range communications
  - Aviation: <sup>we have 10</sup> UH-60L, <sup>big asset - in Afghanistan now,</sup> C-12, and C-23
  - 49<sup>th</sup> GMD:
    - 24/7 ICBM Defense-Unique National Mission
  - Military Police: Critical Site Security and Combat Support
  - Airborne Infantry: Airborne combat arms capability

*practice parachute dropping in Bethel @ runway*



**Alaska National Guard**



# Army

## Operational Relevance:

- Relevant force structure that “fits” Alaska and supports State and Federal Missions
- Modular units that match Army Force Structure
- Deployable units capable of conducting Full Spectrum Operations

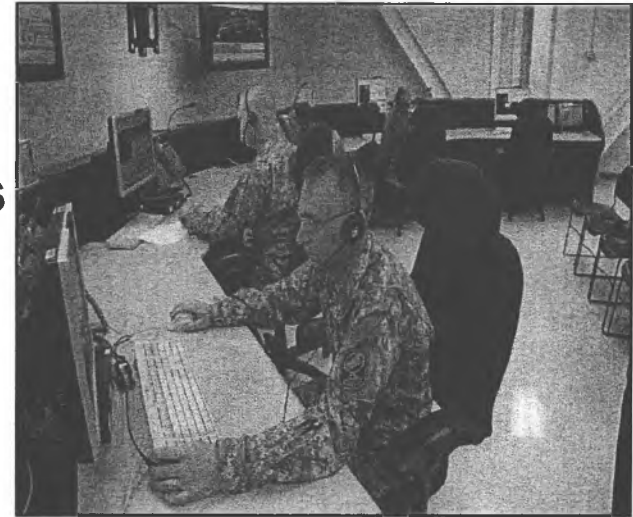


*Alaska National Guard*



# Space

- **49<sup>th</sup> Missile Defense Battalion** conducts real-world missile defense at Ft. Greely
- **213<sup>th</sup> Space Warning Squadron** provides space warning to NORAD at Clear AFS
- **\$220M Clear systems upgrade** will data link with GMD at Greely
- **Greely/Clear: 300 Fulltime, 24/7 Staffing**



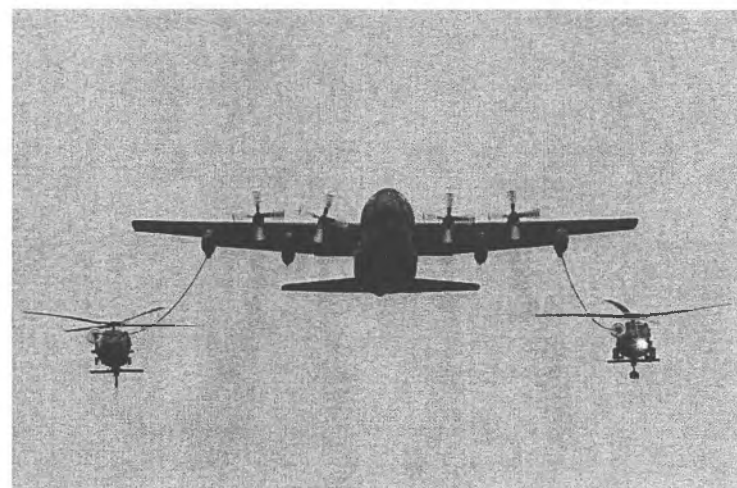
*Alaska National Guard*



# Air

## “Our Present and Future”

- **Two Wings totaling 2,297 authorizations**
- **Alaska Air National operating budget \$246.5 million**
- **176<sup>th</sup> Wing Weapons Systems:**
  - **Personnel Recovery:**
    - 4 x HC-130,
    - 6 x HH-60 and Pararescue
  - **Tactical Airlift: 12 x C-130H**
  - **Strategic Airlift: 8 x C-17**  
(associate squadron)



*Alaska National Guard*

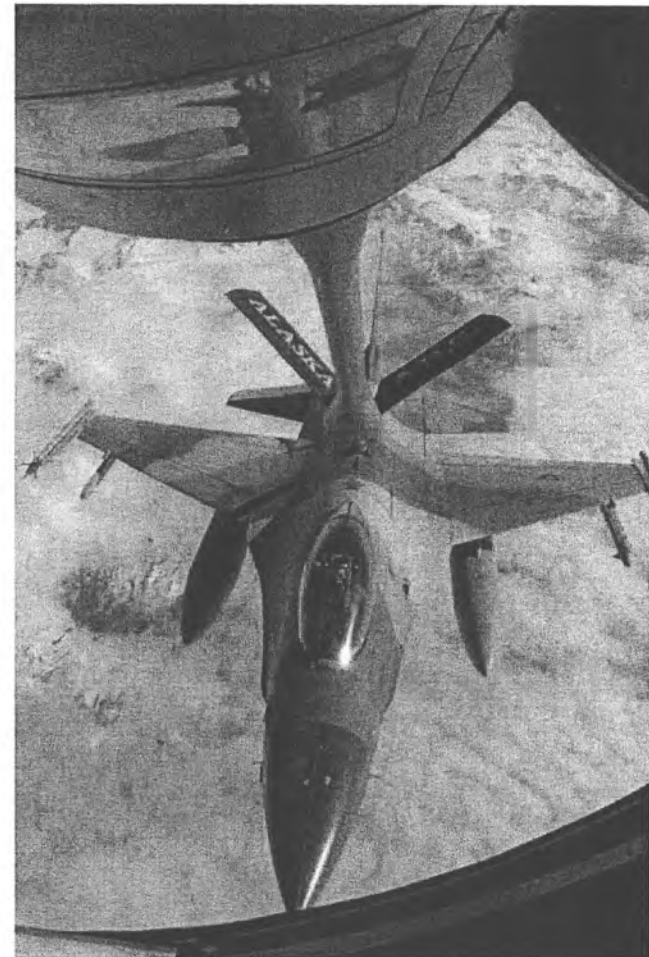


# Air

## 168<sup>th</sup> Wing Weapons Systems - Air Refueling: 9 x KC-135

*- I went on this!*

**Air Defense: Air Sovereignty and Theater Air Control Operations, 24/7 Surveillance, Identification and Intercept**



***Alaska National Guard***



# In Summary

## Community Relations

- Iron Dog (lead sponsor) *3rd year*
- Top Dog Charity Race (supports Wounded Warrior Foundation)
- Funeral Honors (455 ceremonies held) *last year & growing*

*provides Arlington grade ceremony*



**Alaska National Guard**



# Questions?

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**Building partnerships to protect the Arctic**

***Alaska National Guard***