

**GALENA FORWARD OPERATING LOCATION, AK  
COMMISSION BASE VISIT  
29 July 2005**

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**Galena Airport Forward Operating Location, AK**

**ITINERARY  
28-29 July**

**28 July 2005**

<b>TIME</b>	<b>EVENT</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>POC</b>	<b>ACTION</b>
5:23 PM	Pickup Commissioner Bilbray	Anchorage Airport	Craig Hall/Justin Breitschopf	Transport to Hotel (Captain Cook)
7:12 PM	Pickup Commissioner Coyle	Anchorage Airport	Craig Hall/Justin Breitschopf	Transport to Hotel (Captain Cook)

**29 July 2005**

<b>TIME</b>	<b>EVENT</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>POC</b>	<b>ACTION</b>
7::30 AM	Meet in Hotel Lobby	Captain Cook Hotel	Craig Hall/Justin Breitschopf	Transport to MIL AIR Flight
8:00 AM	Depart Elmendorf AFB via MIL AIR	Elmendorf AFB	Craig Hall/Justin Breitschopf	Transport to Galena/Brief Commissioners En route
9:30 AM	Arrive Galena, AK	Galena Airport	Craig Hall/Justin Breitschopf	
9:45 - 10:30 AM	Installation Tour/Discussion	Galena Airport	Craig Hall/Justin Breitschopf	Tour/Discussion
10:45 - 11:15 AM	Chief Peter Captain, First Chief, Louden Tribal Council	Louden Tribal Center	Craig Hall/Justin Breitschopf	Discussion with Community Leaders
11:15 - 11:45 AM	Mr. Marvin Yoder, Galena City Manager	Louden Tribal Center	Craig Hall/Justin Breitschopf	Discussion with Community Leaders
11:50 AM - 12:00 PM	Press Availability	Louden Tribal Center	Craig Hall/Justin Breitschopf	Press conference
12:30 PM	Depart	Galena Airport	Craig Hall/Justin Breitschopf	Transport to Anchorage
2:00 PM	Arrive	Elmendorf AFB	Craig Hall/Justin	Transport to Anchorage

		(Anchorage)	Breitschopf	Airport
2:30 PM	Arrive	Anchorage Airport	Craig Hall/Justin Breitschopf	Check in at Airport
4: 00PM	Commissioner Bilbray Departs	Anchorage Airport	Craig Hall/Justin Breitschopf	Depart Anchorage for Las Vegas
4: 45 PM	Commissioner Coyle Departs	Anchorage Airport	Craig Hall/Justin Breitschopf	Depart Anchorage for Los Angeles



# DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

## BASE SUMMARY SHEET

### Galena Airport Forward Operating Location, AK

#### INSTALLATION MISSION

- Galena airport serves as a Forward Operating Base for air intercept aircraft to respond to intrusions to U.S. airspace. The aircraft are permanently based at Elmendorf Air Force Base, AK. The aircraft are sent “forward” to operate out of Galena when an increased alert posture is declared by the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD). Galena is one of two Forward Operating Locations or FOLs. Another FOL is operated at King Salmon, AK.
- The Galena Airport occupies a total area of 84 acres and is comprised of a number of buildings and other structures. The Air Force-owned structures comprise the majority of facilities at Galena Airport, although there are other non-Air Force (City of Galena, Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, Bureau of Land Management) properties there as well. The Air Force leases land at Galena through a deed agreement with the State of Alaska.
- Galena airport FOL is maintained by contract personnel. No DOD military or civilian personnel are permanently based at Galena.
- The airport was constructed in 1940. During World War II, Galena supported the Alaska-Siberia route for transfer of aircraft to the Soviet Union. Since 1951, the U.S. Air Force has had joint civilian-military use of the airfield, which became a Forward Operating Base for fighter-interceptors to meet the threat of Soviet bombers during the Cold War.

#### DOD RECOMMENDATION

N/A

#### DOD JUSTIFICATION

N/A

#### COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

- One-Time Costs: TBD
- Net Savings (Cost) during Implementation: TBD
- Annual Recurring Savings: TBD
- Return on Investment Year: TBD
- Net Present Value over 20 Years: TBD

**MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)**

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
<b>Baseline</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
Reductions	0	0	0
Realignments	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>

**ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS**

- Releases of hazardous chemicals occurred via spills or past disposal practices over the years of Air Force operations at Galena. The Air Force has identified numerous Installation Restoration Program Sites that are defined as sites with contamination from past (pre-1985) Air Force activities. The U.S. Air Force is the responsible party for cleaning up these sites. The Air Force and Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation are working with the Louden Tribal Council via government-to-government meetings to address the Tribe’s environmental concerns.
- The environmental concerns at the Galena Airport include:
  - Petroleum-contaminated soil and groundwater at several locations around the airport such as the two fuel tank farms
  - Chlorinated-solvents in groundwater beneath maintenance shops (Buildings 1845 and 1700); and
  - Pesticide-contaminated soil around the airport.

**REPRESENTATION**

Governor: Governor Frank Murkowski (R)  
 Senators: Ted Stevens (R), Lisa Murkowski (R)  
 Representative: Don Young (R)

**ECONOMIC IMPACT**

- Potential Employment Loss: 66 jobs ( 40 direct and 26 indirect)
- MSA Job Base: Yukon-Koyukuk County 2971 jobs
- Percentage: 2.2 percent

**MILITARY ISSUES**

- Impact on execution of NORAD Operational Plan

## **COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES**

- A Galena FOL closure will impact operation of the local civil-use, state-owned and operated airport at Galena. Two schools that operate on the property could also be negatively impacted.
- Galena is located in traditional Koyukon Athabaskan Indian territory. Peter Captain, Sr. is First Chief of the Loudon Tribal Council in Galena Alaska. He is the elected leader of this federally recognized tribe.
- The DoD American Indian/Alaska Native Policy specifies that as sovereign dependent nations, federally recognized tribes have a higher status than the general public and DoD must interact with them on a government to government basis. Unlike the lower 48 where most tribes occupy reservations, in Alaska tribes are without a land base (with one exception). Their land is held by one of 12 regional corporations. Doyon is the regional corporation of the Interior Alaska Athabaskans covering Galena, but for most purposes (including BRAC assessments) regional corporations have no tribal status and we have no more of a special relationship with them than any other private corporation in Alaska.
- The Air Force has a contract with Chugach Development Corp., a subsidiary of Chugach Alaska, a regional Native corporation, to maintain the Galena FOL.

## **ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS**

- Impact on NORAD mission
- Impact on local Alaskan Native community
- Infrastructure improvement costs, estimated to be about \$34 million, that will be avoided if Galena FOL is closed



## **Galena Airport, Alaska**

The 611th Air Support Group is responsible for the forward operation locations at Galena Airport and King Salmon Airport, and Eareckson Air Station. The 11th Air Force also accomplished the drawdown of the forward operating bases at Galena Airport, King Salmon Airport and Eareckson Air Force Station (Shemya Island), in a two-year period of time between 1993 and 1995.

The Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) at Galena Airport, Campion Air Station has evolved from a small group, which met irregularly to voice complaints, to a cooperative and mutually beneficial partnership between the community and the Air Force. RAB members helped locate thousands of drums and additional contamination which the Air Force had not known about. The Air Force helped community residents receive necessary training to participate in the cleanup work.

Galena is a small village located in west central Alaska. It is approximately 350 miles north-west of Anchorage and 275 miles west of Fairbanks along the north bank of the Yukon River. Adjacent to the village is an airfield and associated support buildings used by the Air Force for aircraft out of Elmendorf AFB. The Air Force is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the airport and associated facilities.

It is currently accessible only by air and water (the Yukin River). River boats or barges may be used when the river is ice-free. The airport has been in service at least since World War II when it was a Military installation. Until the end of the Cold War, it served as an alert base for F-15 fighters. Now Military use is only occasional. Galena serves as commercial landing field for aircraft up to and including DC-6s and Boeing 727s. There is also quite a lot of commercial and private General Aviation use. This airport has fences and controlled access.

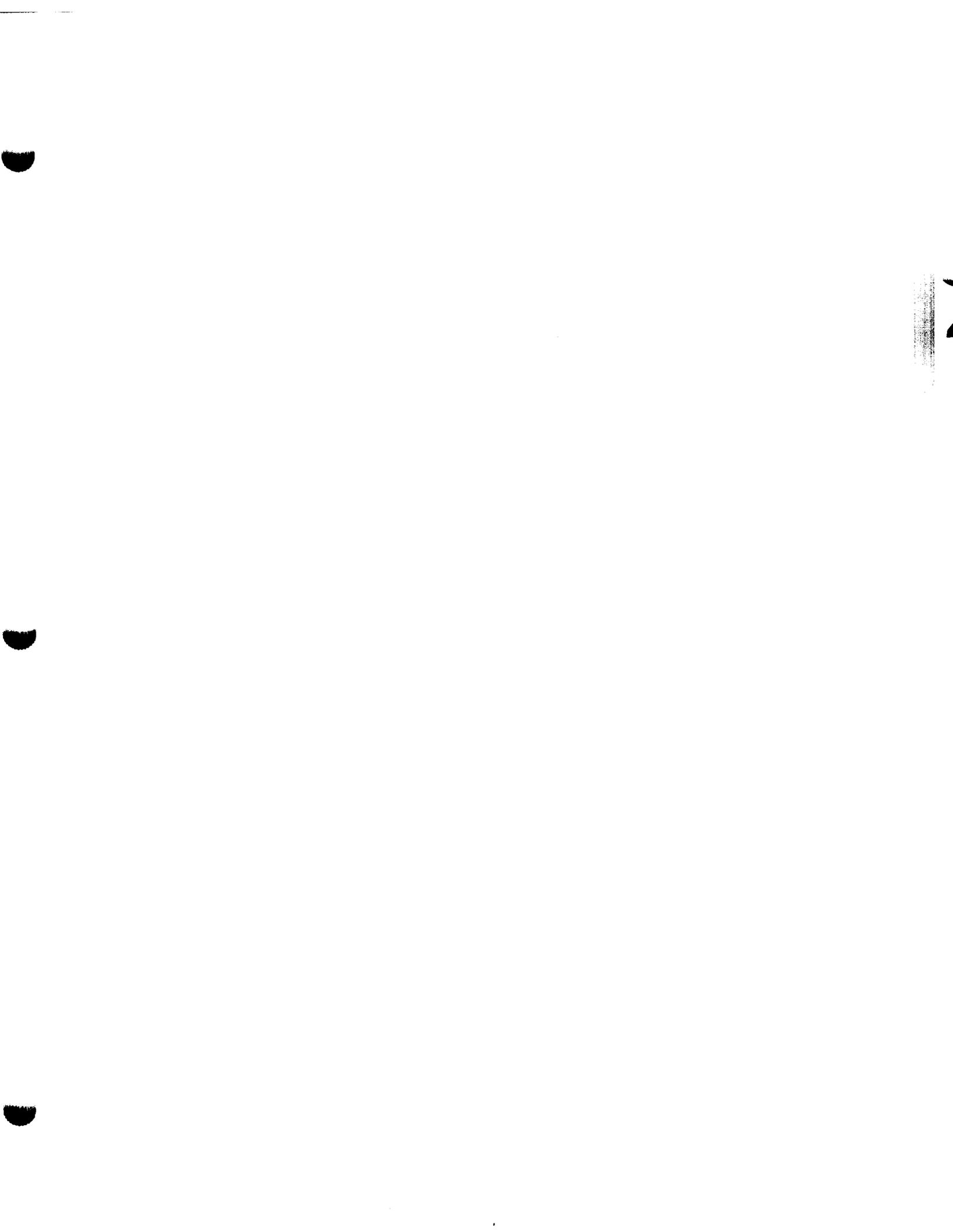
This airport had passenger enplanements of 8,856 in 1997. That is just short of the 10,000 enplanements required to make it a Primary airport. Therefore, according to the latest available data, Galena Airport is Non-Primary. Maintenance of the Galena Airport is unique that it is maintained by Alaska Department of Transportation personnel with equipment and facilities paid for by the United States Air Force. The Air Force designs and builds any pavement rehabilitation that they find is necessary on all airport areas except the General Aviation Apron. However, there has been an Alaska Department of Transportation design project for construction of a parallel taxiway on the books for quite some time.

The main runway (7-25) is 7,254' long and 150' wide with paved shoulders on the Asphalt Concrete surfaced portion. The jointed Portland Cement Concrete (PCC) section, that is 900' long and 150' wide on the east end of the runway is gravel shouldered. There is also a 2786' gravel runway (6-24) on the airport but that is not considered herein. Taxiway D (the "Elephant Ear") is also PCC surfaced. The General Aviation Apron (Branch 4200) has a Bituminous Surface

Treatment (BST) for surfacing. The remainder of the airport's hard surfaces are Asphalt Concrete. The last airport improvement project took place on the runway in 1987.

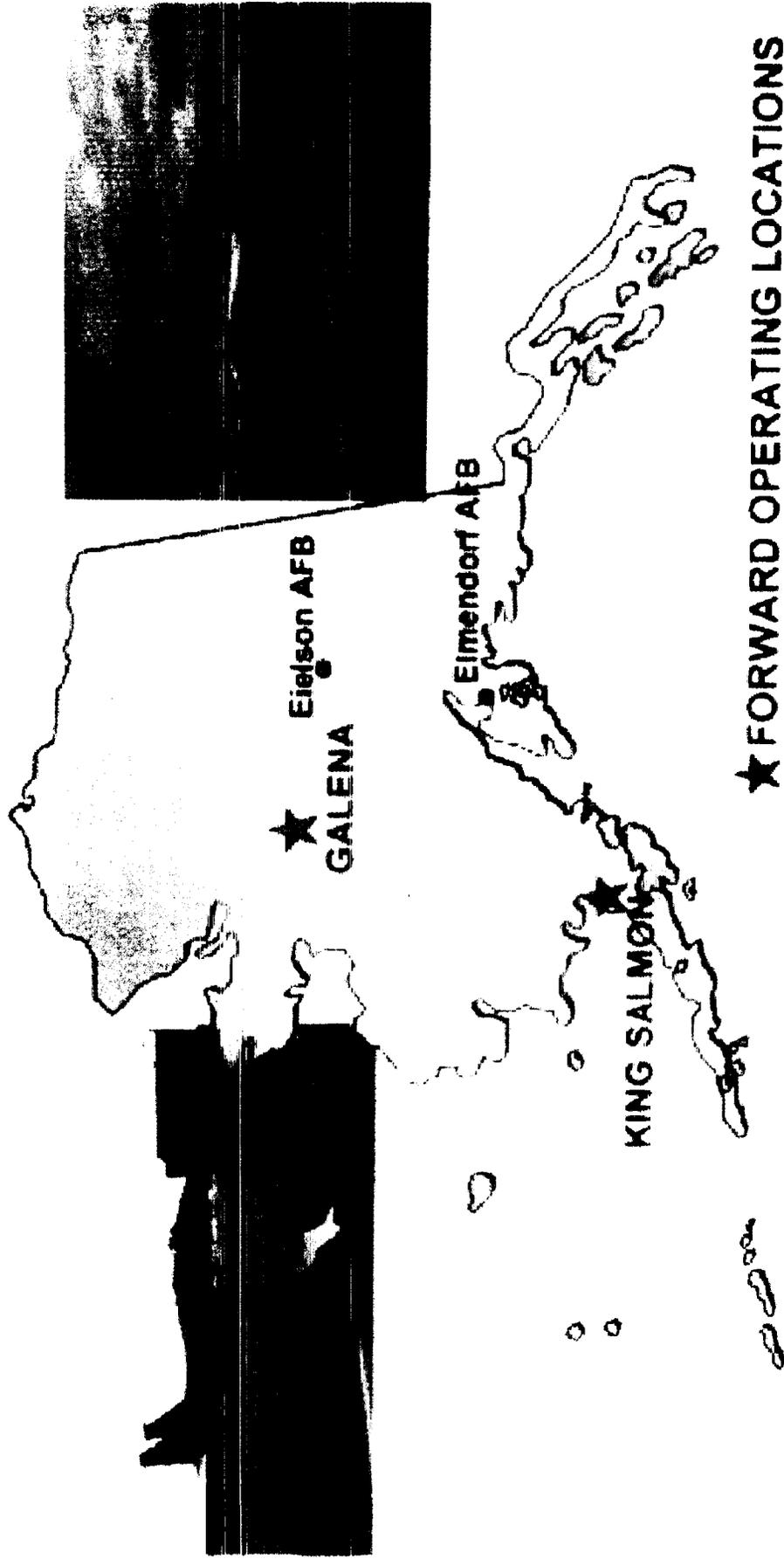
Excluding the paved shoulder, there are over 2.8 million square feet of hard surfaced areas on the Galena Airport. That is 45.1 lane-miles or 62.6 acres that are maintained by State of Alaska, Interior District personnel.

Galena is located on the flood plain in a broad basin more than 30 miles wide bordered by hills and mountains up to 2000 ft high. The basin is crossed by the Yukon River, whose elevation is approximately 100 ft (mean sea level) at low water at Galena, and by the Yukon's large north tributary, the Koyukuk River. Both rivers are bordered by a flood plain that is up to 10 miles wide and covered by many elongated channel lakes, sloughs, and swamps. The rest of the basin between the flood plain and the bordering bed-rock consists of alluvial terraces. Galena is within the discontinuous permafrost zone although there is no known permafrost on the base. The water table varies with the elevation of the Yukon River, but generally is 8–10 ft below the ground surface. There have been times during spring breakup when the elevation of the river actually has become higher than that of the airport. However, the water table at the base seems to rise no more than 2–4 ft below the surface. The base is surrounded by a system of levees. The soils at the site are generally river deposits.





# Forward Operating Locations



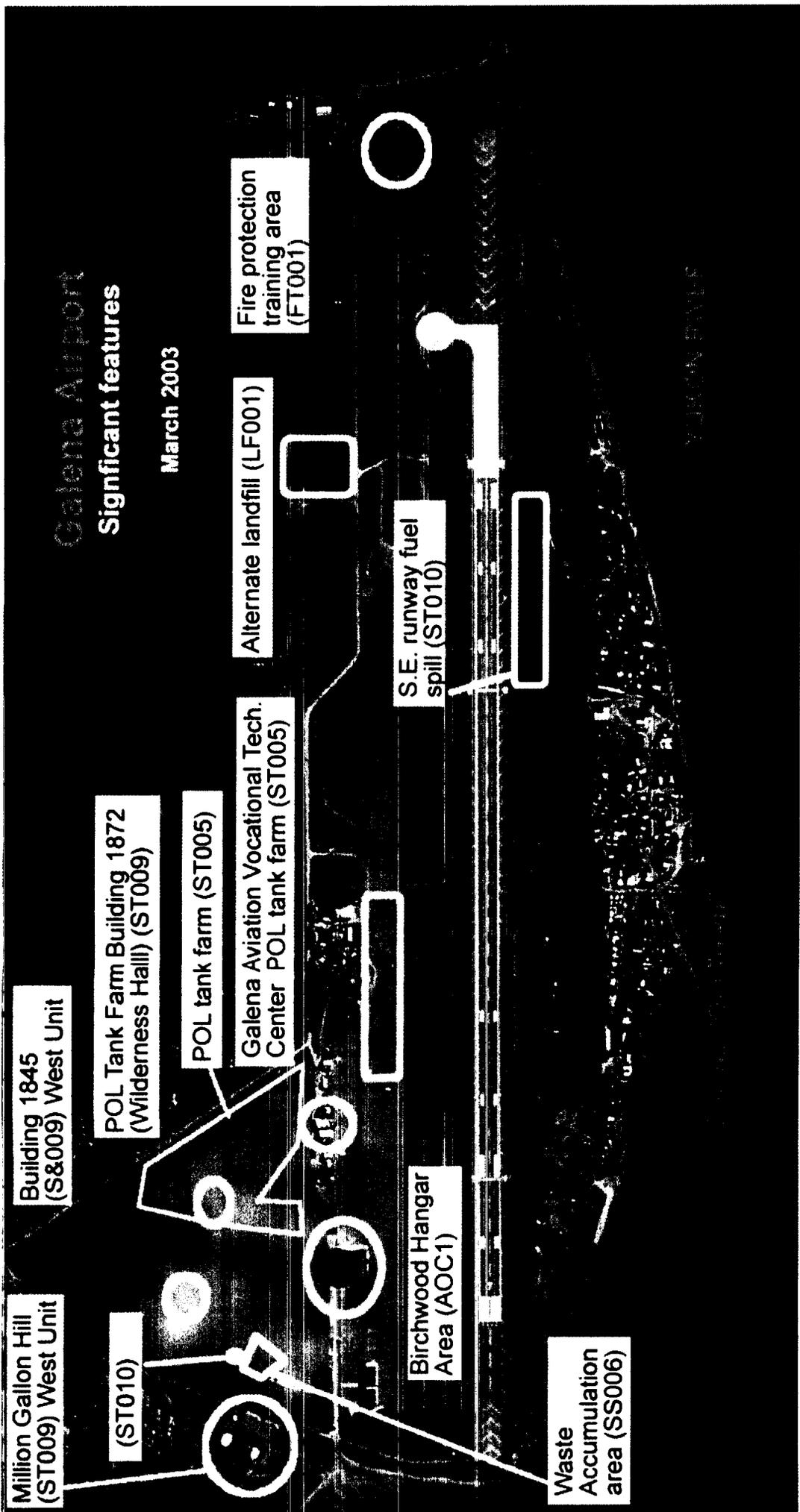
*Integrity - Service - Excellence*

8-Jul-05

# Galena Airport

## Significant features

March 2003



Million Gallon Hill  
(ST009) West Unit

Building 1845  
(S&009) West Unit

POL Tank Farm Building 1872  
(Wilderness Hall) (ST009)

POL tank farm (ST005)

Galena Aviation Vocational Tech.  
Center POL tank farm (ST005)

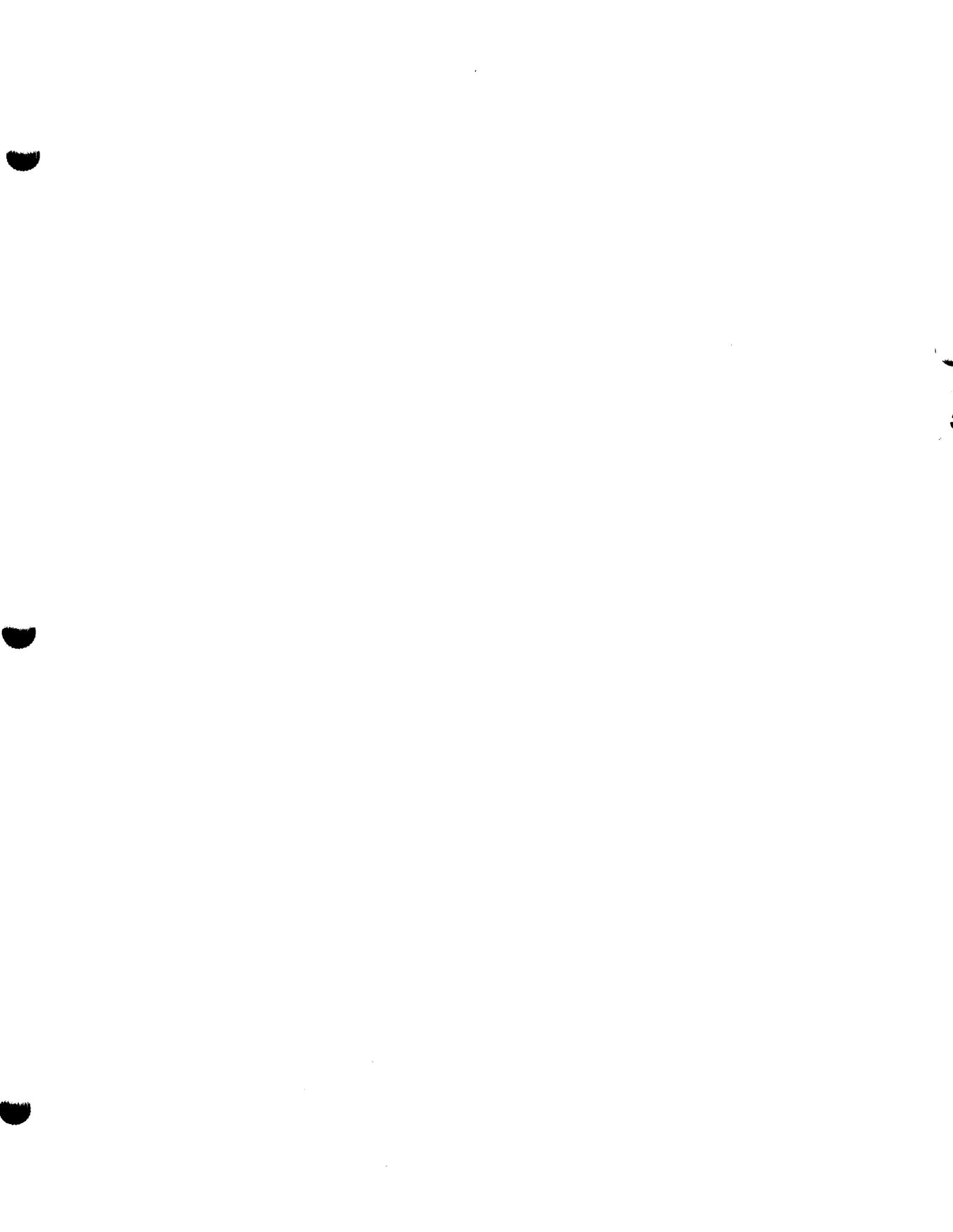
Alternate landfill (LF001)

Fire protection  
training area  
(FT001)

Birchwood Hangar  
Area (AOC1)

S.E. runway fuel  
spill (ST010)

Waste  
Accumulation  
area (SS006)



# APPENDIX L

## BASE CLOSURES AND REALIGNMENTS BY STATE 1988, 1991, 1993, 1995

### ALABAMA

1988	Alabama Army Ammunition Plant	CLOSE
1988	Coosa River Storage Annex	CLOSE
1991	Fort Rucker	REALIGN
1993	Naval Station Mobile	CLOSE
1993	Naval Reserve Center Gadsden	CLOSE
1993	Naval Reserve Center Montgomery	CLOSE
1993	Anniston Army Depot	REALIGN
1995	Fort McClellan	CLOSE
1995	Naval Reserve Center Huntsville	CLOSE

### ALASKA

1995	Fort Greely	REALIGN
1995	Naval Air Facility Adak	CLOSE

### ARKANSAS

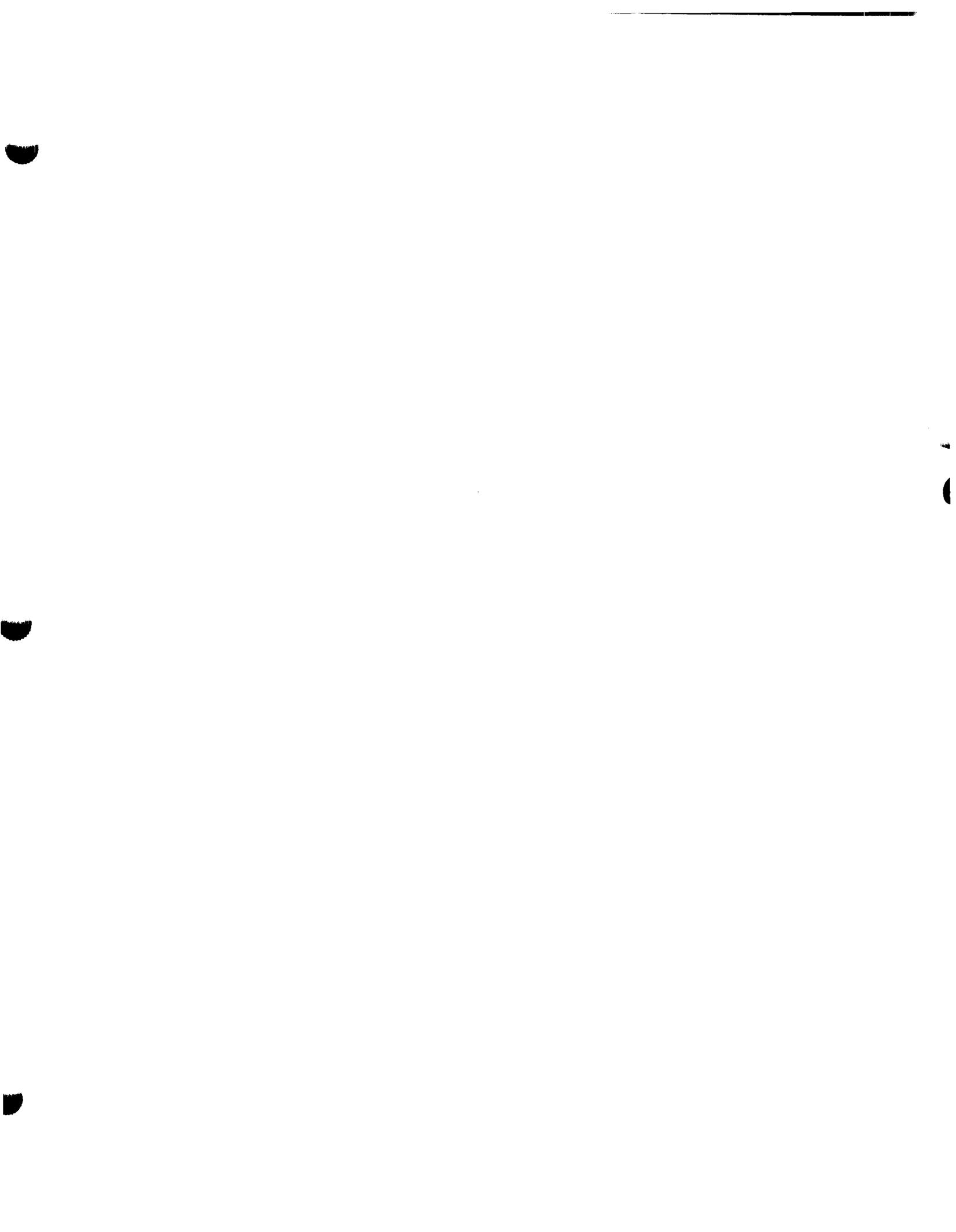
1991	Eaker Air Force Base	CLOSE
1991	Fort Chaffee	CLOSE
1993	Naval Reserve Center Fayetteville	CLOSE
1993	Naval Reserve Center Fort Smith	CLOSE
1995	Fort Chaffee	CLOSE

### ARIZONA

1988	Navajo Army Depot Activity	CLOSE
1991	Williams Air Force Base	CLOSE
1995	Williams Air Force Base	REDIRECT

### CALIFORNIA

1988	George Air Force Base	CLOSE
1988	Hamilton Army Airfield	CLOSE
1988	Mather Air Force Base	CLOSE
1988	Naval Station San Francisco (Hunters Point)	REALIGN
1988	Norton Air Force Base	CLOSE
1988	Presidio of San Francisco	CLOSE
1988	Salton Sea Test Base, Imperial County	CLOSE
1991	Beale Air Force Base	REALIGN
1991	Castle Air Force Base	CLOSE
1991	Fort Ord	CLOSE
1991	Hunters Point Annex, San Francisco	CLOSE
1991	Integrated Combat Systems Test Facility San Diego	CLOSE
1991	Letterman Army Institute of Research Presidio of San Francisco	DISESTAB
1991	Fleet Combat Direction Systems Support Activity San Diego	REALIGN



# GALENA FORWARD OPERATING LOCATION ALASKA

## National News Articles

### Local News Articles

Closure would be critical blow for Galena

BRAC says Galena closing could save millions a year

General supports a 'warm' Eielson; War Games: Exercise needs open space that base provides, officer tells panel.

## Editorial/Opinion Articles

## National News Articles

### Local News Articles

#### **Closure would be critical blow for Galena**

Associated Press State and Local Wire

July 22, 2005

Chugach Alaska Corp. stands to lose millions of dollars it now receives from the U.S. Air Force if military facilities in **Galena** are closed.

The Native corporation maintains the **Galena** Airport Forward Operating Location, which recently was added to the potential closure list being scrutinized by the Base Realignment and Closure Commission.

Chugach, the Anchorage-based regional Native corporation for the Prince William Sound area, has an \$8.5 million contract with the Air Force to maintain facilities at **Galena**. The town of 700 sits on the north bank of the Yukon River about 275 miles west of Fairbanks.

**Galena** at one time hosted fighters on constant alert to intercept aircraft from the former Soviet Union. When that threat faded, the Air Force removed the fighters and hired a contractor to maintain the facilities for less frequent use.

**BRAC** commissioners suggested Tuesday that Eielson Air Force Base near Fairbanks could handle **Galena's** reduced functions. That's regardless of whether Eielson loses most of its Air Force personnel and all its resident jets, as proposed by the Pentagon.

Chugach maintains both the **Galena** facilities and a similar installation at King Salmon on the Alaska Peninsula. But the \$8.5 million figure covers just the **Galena** work, according to Maj. James Law, spokesman for the Alaskan Command at Elmendorf Air Force Base in Anchorage.

Beth Welty, communications specialist with Chugach, said the subsidiary, Chugach Support Services, has 44 employees in **Galena**. The number varies slightly by season.

The company maintains several structures, operates the water and wastewater plant and provides food and lodging for Air Force personnel, she said.

**Galena** City Manager Marvin Yoder said the Air Force structures include a headquarters building, a large auto maintenance shop, a fire department with about a half-dozen vehicles and a boiler plant. The contract workers also maintain a runway barrier system.

After the Chugach contract, the next largest expense for the Air Force at **Galena** is electricity, which will cost between \$1.35 million and \$1.45 million for the fiscal year ending Oct. 1, according to the figures from Law.

The Air Force also expects to pay the state \$442,000 to plow and brush the 7,200-foot runway. That money is on top of about \$180,000 the state spends from its own treasury to maintain the runway.

The Air Force pays another \$58,000 to lease communications circuits, \$21,000 to dump garbage at the landfill and \$5,000 for right of way leases.

It all adds up to between \$10.4 million and \$11.3 million for the current fiscal year, Law said.

**BRAC** officials estimate that closing the **Galena** facilities would eliminate about 2.2 percent of the jobs in the **Galena** region.

Yoder, though, estimated 25 percent of the jobs in the town's immediate area could disappear. The commission figure covered the entire **Galena** region, which includes the villages of Nulato, Kaltag, Koyukuk, Ruby and Huslia. The impact on **Galena** alone is relatively larger.

Also, Yoder said, the commission figure appears to only count the people employed by Chugach at the Air Force facilities.

Those facilities, however, also house a boarding and vocational school run by the **Galena** School District. If the district has to bear the entire cost of running the base's central heating system, it might not be affordable, Yoder said. Closing the boarding and vocational school would cut another 30 jobs.

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### **BRAC says Galena closing could save millions a year**

Associated Press State and Local Wire

July 20, 2005

A decision by the military base review commission could result in cancellation of the Air Force contracts for snowplowing at the **Galena** runway and maintenance of other military facilities at the state-run airport.

Commission staff members said Tuesday stopping the contracts could save the military \$11

million a year, and another \$30 million in improvements through 2012.

The Air Force might face some one-time expenses to close out the contract, but over the next six years the estimated total savings could reach \$90 million.

Dropping the contracts would eliminate 2.2 percent of the jobs available in the **Galena** region, which has about 2,000 people, according to the commission's information.

City manager Marvin Yoder said if the money stops flowing, **Galena** could lose 25 percent of its jobs.

"Initially, the impact is going to be devastating," Yoder said.

Bill O'Halloran, regional aviation manager for the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities said the Air Force pays the state about \$400,000 annually to give the 7,200-foot runway extra attention.

The commission's decision to consider closing **Galena** is not final. It means the commission has agreed to look further into the idea as part of the nationwide base closure and realignment process. By law, before the commission takes a final vote at least two commissioners must visit **Galena**.

**Galena**, a village of about 700 people 275 miles west of Fairbanks, used to host a small Air Force station and several jets on 24-hour alert. The jets were there to intercept Soviet aircraft that entered U.S. airspace.

That need has diminished in recent years, said Craig Hall, senior analyst with the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. Jets haven't been based in **Galena**, even on alert, for two to three years, Hall said, and the field is now classed as a "forward operating location."

"The security environment has changed and the requirement for FOLs may no longer be valid," Hall said.

Intercept flights now come out of Elmendorf Air Force Base near Anchorage, Hall said.

With the expected arrival of new, faster FA-22s at Elmendorf in 2008, the need for forward bases will be further diminished, Hall said. Whatever role **Galena** is still fulfilling could be handled by Eielson Air Force Base near Fairbanks, he said. And, he said, that would be true regardless of whether the commission and Congress approve the Defense Department's separate recommendation to remove most aircraft and personnel from Eielson.

The **Galena** proposal was one of 12 possible closures or realignments suggested by the commission in a July 1 letter to Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld. The letter asked the department why it hadn't proposed the 12.

In a letter of response, defense officials said ending the contracts and assigning **Galena's** role to Eielson raised no objections from the North American Aerospace Defense Command or the U.S. Northern Command.

Commissioner Lloyd Newton asked Tuesday whether the **Galena** airfield would remain open and available as an alternative landing site for military jets, even if the Air Force contracts go away.

Hall assured him that it would stay open. He also said the Allen Army Airfield at Fort Greely has been upgraded in recent years for the arrival of national missile defense interceptors. It also can serve as an alternative landing site for fighters.

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**General supports a 'warm' Eielson; War Games: Exercise needs open space that base provides, officer tells panel.**

Anchorage Daily News

Liz Ruskin

July 19, 2005

Eielson Air Force Base is in a strategic location for sending aircraft over the Pacific or the North Pole, but its real value is its wide-open air space for international war games, an Air Force general told the base closure panel Monday.

"Sir, the Cope Thunder exercise in Alaska is absolutely, fundamentally critical to all of our joint activities," Gen. T. Michael Moseley testified.

He was reiterating the Air Force's position in response to a question by James Hansen, a former congressman from Utah, who is a commissioner on the Base Realignment and Closure Commission, commonly called **BRAC**.

The Air Force has proposed to move Eielson's fighter jets and most of its personnel elsewhere but keep Eielson's facilities "warm" so it can host multiple rounds of Cope Thunder each year.

Hansen said Alaskans and others familiar with Eielson have told him it's "a ludicrous idea" to try to keep a base "warm" in such a cold climate. Eielson is just southeast of Fairbanks. Hansen said he was told that pipes would burst and walls would crumble.

Moseley didn't directly address the challenges of heating buildings. He acknowledged that Eielson, like Elmendorf Air Force Base in Anchorage, is well positioned for reinforcing operations almost anywhere in the world.

"But ... the real value of Eielson is Cope Thunder and the ability to conduct composite force training and advanced composite force training in a piece of airspace that's actually bigger than the Nellis ranges," Moseley said.

The Nellis range complex, also known as the Nevada Test and Training Range, includes the airspace over 12,000 square miles near Las Vegas, while the Eielson airspace extends over 68,000 square miles of the Alaskan Interior and Canada, according to the Air Force.

Cope Thunder is a 10-day exercise that is run as often as four times a year. Recent exercises involved 1,000 people and hundreds of sorties.

A dozen countries participated in the most recent Cope Thunder exercise last month, according to the Air Force.

Eielson's value was brought up briefly in a four-hour hearing; the commission meets again today. Among the ideas it is considering is adding **Galena** to the list of installations on the cut list. **Galena**, between Fairbanks and Nome, hasn't had full-time Air Force personnel since the early 1990s, but the Air Force pays to maintain the airstrip and keeps it as a "forward operating location."

The base-closure commission recently asked Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld whether the military had considered shifting the **Galena** mission to Eielson.

The commission may decide to do that today, when it is scheduled to consider additions to the closures and realignment list.

A final decision from the commission is expected in August.

**GRAPHIC:** MARK FARMER / Associated Press archive 2004; A Japanese Air Self Defense Force E-767 Airborne Warning and Control Aircraft, center, leads a formation of two Japanese F-15Js and two California Air National Guard F-16C Vipers and one U.S. Air Force F-15C over Denali National Park and Preserve in a joint formation on the opening day of the Cope Thunder military exercise last July.

*Editorial/Opinion Articles*

**Galena joins list of bases up for ax;  
COMMISSION: Fairbanks could benefit if installation closes.**

Anchorage Daily News (Anchorage, AK)

Liz Ruskin

July 20, 2005

The Base Closure and Realignment Commission decided Tuesday to add the Galena base in Western Alaska to the list of Air Force installations it will consider closing.

The Air Force no longer keeps planes or workers in Galena, a community of 700 on the Yukon River. But every year it spends millions -- how many was not clear Tuesday -- to maintain its buildings and keep the 7,250-foot runway in shape to land fighter jets there.

If the money stops flowing, Galena could lose 25 percent of its jobs, said city manager Marvin Yoder.

"Initially, the impact is going to be devastating," Yoder said.

But Galena's loss may be Fairbanks' gain.

The commission is still working on the base-closing list it must deliver to President Bush in early September. Among the proposals it is considering is closing Kulis Air National Guard base in Anchorage and emptying Eielson Air Force Base near Fairbanks so it can serve as a training range.

The Air Force moved out of Galena after the Cold War. It keeps Galena as a "forward operating location," meaning that if U.S. air space is threatened, the Air Force could move fighter jets from Elmendorf to Galena to be closer to the action.

That function would move to Eielson if Galena is shut down.

The added service would make Eielson more important and might argue against the Pentagon's proposal to strip Eielson of its airplanes and people, one commissioner suggested Tuesday.

"These two are tied very closely together, and if we're going to close this one, we better give some really (good) second look at the proposal from Eielson," said commissioner James Hansen, a former Utah congressman.

In Galena, Yoder was absorbing the day's news and trying to figure out what it will mean for the community.

Forty-three people are employed to maintain the base, he said.

The Air Force also pays \$400,000 a year to the state Department of Transportation to maintain the large runway, according to Bill O'Halloran, the state's regional aviation manager in Fairbanks. The commercial airport would stay open, but most of the eight state workers would lose their jobs if the Air Force no longer pays to keep it up to fighter-jet standards.

The loss of the Air Force contracts also threatens two schools operating on the old base -- a boarding school and a vocational school, both run by the Galena City School District.

If the Air Force quits paying to keep the central steam heat, water and sewer systems operating, the city would have a hard time filling the gap, Yoder said.

Craig Hall, who analyzed the Galena proposal for the commission, told commissioners that the Air Force could save \$30 million by canceling planned improvements at Galena through 2012. He also told them the Air Force pays \$11 million a year to maintain Galena, but that figure may actually include the costs of maintaining a second forward operating location in King Salmon.

Chugach Development Corp., a subsidiary of Chugach Alaska, a regional Native corporation, maintains both former bases under the same contract. The contract is valued at a little more than \$10 million a year, said Barney Uhart, president of the parent company, and costs are about evenly split between the two locations.

In addition to the 43 people Chugach employs in Galena, it also contracts with a subsidiary of the local tribe for food service and vehicle maintenance. That provides jobs for 10 more Galena residents, Uhart said.

Yoder was dismayed that the commission's decision to add Galena to the list was made unanimously and with little discussion.

"The report we're getting from the hearing is that it looks very, very dismal for Galena," he said.

The commission also voted Tuesday to add military facilities in seven other states and the District of Columbia.

The Navy Broadway Complex in San Diego and the Naval Air Station in Brunswick, Maine, now are on the list of installations to be closed. The Naval Master Jet Base at the Naval Air Station Oceana in Virginia and Pope Air Force Base in North Carolina could see more force reductions than the Pentagon proposed or could be shut down.

Even small facilities were not immune. With an eye on possibly merging administrative, education and medical services, the commission voted to include several small installations in Colorado, Ohio, Indiana, California, Virginia and Washington, D.C., for consideration.

"This commission knows what it is talking about and is not a rubber stamp. We are an independent check on the power of the secretary to close and realign military bases," commission Chairman Anthony Principi said after the vote.

Earlier, Principi cautioned that adding a base to the list "does not necessarily mean that the base will be realigned or closed" but will allow the panel to further analyze those bases' usefulness by visiting sites, collecting data and holding hearings.

In a reprieve for some communities, the commission decided against targeting four large bases for closure: the Marine Corps Recruit Depot in San Diego; the Naval Shipyard at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; Moody Air Force Base in Georgia; and Grand Forks Air Force Base in North Dakota.

# Fairbanks Daily News-Miner

## Galena airfield on BRAC list

By SAM BISHOP News-Miner Washington Bureau

**Wednesday, July 20, 2005** - WASHINGTON--The military base review commission voted unanimously Tuesday to consider canceling the Air Force contracts for snowplowing at the Galena runway and maintenance of other military facilities at the state-run airport.

Commission staff members said stopping the contracts could save the military \$11 million a year.

Another \$30 million in unspecified planned improvements could also be avoided through 2012, they said. The Air Force might face some one-time expenses to close out the contract, but over the next six years the estimated total savings could reach \$90 million.

Dropping the contracts would eliminate 2.2 percent of the jobs available in the Galena region, which has about 2,000 people, according to the commission's information.

The commission's decision to look at closing Galena, made during an afternoon hearing in the U.S. Senate's Dirksen Office Building, is not final. It means the commission has agreed to look further into the idea as part of the nationwide base closure and realignment process.

Galena, a village of about 700 people 275 miles west of Fairbanks, used to host a small Air Force station and several jets on 24-hour alert. The jets were there to intercept Soviet aircraft that entered U.S. airspace.

That need has diminished in recent years, said Craig Hall, senior analyst with the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. Jets haven't been based in Galena, even on alert, for two to three years, Hall said, and the field is now classed as a "forward operating location."

"The security environment has changed and the requirement for FOLs may no longer be valid," Hall said.

Intercept flights now come out of Elmendorf Air Force Base near Anchorage, Hall said. The Air Force also helps maintain the runway at King Salmon as a forward location, but the commission didn't consider adding that facility to the list.

With the expected arrival of new, faster FA-22s at Elmendorf in 2008, the need for forward bases will again drop, Hall said.

Hall said whatever Galena role is still fulfilling could be handled by Eielson Air Force Base near Fairbanks. That would be true regardless of whether the commission and Congress approve the Defense Department's separate recommendation to remove most aircraft and personnel from Eielson, he said.

The Galena proposal was one of 12 possible closures or realignments suggested by the commission in a July 1 letter to Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld. The letter asked the department why it hadn't proposed the 12.

In a July 14 letter of response, defense officials didn't defend Galena. They said ending the contracts and assigning Galena's role to Eielson raised no objections from the North American Aerospace Defense Command or the U.S. Northern Command.

During Monday's hearing, defense officials barely mentioned Galena, and no commissioner asked about it. The idea drew a few questions Tuesday, though.

Commissioner Lloyd Newton, a retired Air Force general who is now a vice president at the aircraft engine manufacturer Pratt & Whitney, asked whether the Galena airfield would remain open and available as an alternative landing site for military jets, even if the Air Force contracts go away.

Hall assured him that it would stay open.

Also, Hall said, the Allen Army Airfield at Fort Greely has been upgraded in recent years for the arrival of national missile defense interceptors. It can serve as an alternative landing site for fighters, too.

Bill O'Halloran, regional aviation manager for the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities said Galena's is a civil airport, state-owned and operated. The Air Force pays the state about \$400,000 annually to give the 7,200-foot runway extra attention.

O'Halloran said the state, in winter, plows and brushes off the snow down to bare pavement. "It basically gives them the ability to quickly drop in there if there's an emergency or redeploy there from Eielson," he said.

Without the extra money, the state would leave a hardpack of snow.

"We will still maintain that but it wouldn't be to the level they require," he said.

The DOT shop in Galena has eight people, some of whom might lose their jobs, O'Halloran said. The state itself spent about \$180,000 on the runway during the last fiscal year.

About 11,000 passengers used Galena runway last year, O'Halloran said. "That's a pretty busy little airport," and it will continue to be, he said.

Placing Galena on the list required "yes" votes from at least seven of the nine commissioners meeting in Washington on Tuesday. Removing Galena would require support from just five of the nine. That vote and the vote on Eielson's fate are several weeks off.

Commissioner Jim Hansen, a former Utah congressman, said he views Eielson and Galena as part of the same question now.

"I just caution the commission that when we get to the point of talking about Eielson, and the recommendations that have been given to us by the Air Force, that this is a factor right here, and it may be taken into consideration," Hansen said. "I just sure hope we give some really serious thought to it when Eielson comes up, because these two are tied very closely together and if we're going to close this one we'd better give a second look at the proposal from Eielson."

Hansen said the Galena closure made sense to him.

"It seems to me that when we were in Alaska looking at this, that all the work they are doing could really be done at Eielson," he said. "I'll vote for this. I think it makes sense. We save money. I don't think we're hurting anybody. I think they're justified in what they're saying."

By law, before the commission takes a final vote on the Galena issue, at least two commissioners must visit the site. Commissioners Hansen, Anthony Principi, Jim Bilbray and Phil Coyle visited Eielson and Fairbanks and held a regional hearing June 15.

The decision Tuesday came toward the end of an afternoon marked by several split votes among commissioners on whether to add other bases around the nation to the proposed closure list.

Staff writer Chris Talbott contributed to this article. Washington, D.C., reporter Sam Bishop can be reached at (202) 662-8721 or [sbishop@newsminer.com](mailto:sbishop@newsminer.com).





## Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission

### 9. Galena Airport Forward Operating Location (FOL), AK

Action under Consideration:  
Close Galena Airport, FOL, AK.



### 9. Galena Forward Operating Location, AK

**Close:**

- Galena Airport Forward Operating Location, AK.

**Requirements:**

- None

**Associated DoD Recommendations:**

- AF-6: Realign Eielson, AFB, AK.





## 9. Galena Forward Operating Location, AK

### Reasons for Consideration:

- Galena is used as a Forward Operating Location (FOL) when threat level is increased
- Requirement was established when threat level was higher— requirement may no longer be valid in today's security environment
- Mission may be accomplished from Eielson AFB, AK with acceptable risk
- F/A-22 aircraft are planned for Alaska



## 9. Galena Airport Forward Operating Location, AK

INSTALLATION	TABLE OF PERSONNEL CHANGES							
	OUT		IN		NET GAIN/(LOSS)		CONT.	TOTAL DIRECT
	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV		
Galena FOL, AK	0	0	0	0	0	0	(40)	0

- \$33.9 million in planned improvements (FY06 to FY12)





## 9. Galena Airport Forward Operating Location, AK

### COBRA DATA

No Certified Data Set for COBRA

One Time Cost	TBD
Net Implementation Cost	TBD
Annual Recurring (Savings)	(\$11.3 M)
Payback Period/Year	Immediate
Net Present Value at 2025	TBD



## Staff Analysis

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
Forward Operating Location Requirement (criteria #3)	No operational impact in closing Galena	None	Requirement may be met from Eielson AFB.
Alternate Landing site (criteria #1)	TBD	None	Requirement may be met from reopened airfield at Ft. Greely, AK.
Economic Impact (criteria #6)	TBD	TBD	2.2 percent



## 9. Galena Airport Forward Operating Location, AK

### DoD Response:

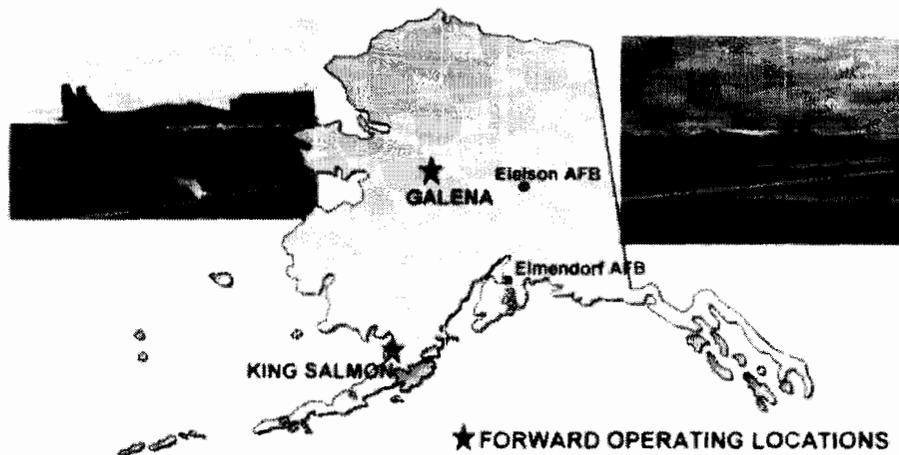
- Closing the Galena FOL, AK and moving its missions to Eielson AFB, AK \*will not create unacceptable risk to North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD)/U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) mission accomplishment

### GAO Comment:

- None



## Forward Operating Locations



8-Jul-05

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## Galena, AK

Galena is located 45 miles east of Nulato and 270 miles (via air) west of Fairbanks. It was established in 1918 as a supply and transshipment point for the nearby lead ore mines, and also a central trading and meeting point for the numerous fish camps along the Yukon and Koyukuk Rivers. In 1920, a school was established, and a post office was opened in 1932.

Galena Air Field was constructed in 1945 during WWII. In 1950, Galena and Campion Air Force Stations, airport and road developments all contributed to community growth. The city/ community center was moved after the last major flood in the region in 1972. The Galena Air Force Station was closed in 1993. Facilities located at the station are currently being used by the Galena School District as a Boarding School. The Base facilities are being maintained under contract by Chugach Development Corp.

Current population according to the Alaska Community Database Community Information Summaries (CIS) is 717 (2004 State Demographer estimate). 67.4% of the community is Alaska Native or part Native (Athabaskan). The 2000 Census states a total of 259 housing units, vacant housing units numbered 43. Vacant housing units used only seasonally numbered 18.

2000 Census stated 334 residents as employed. Median household income was \$61,125, per capita income was \$22,142, and 10.16% of residents were living below poverty level.

Water is well-derived and treated. 28 residences and the school are connected to a piped water and sewer system. 110 households use a flush/haul system. 20 households use honeybuckets, and others have individual septic systems.

There are four schools located in Galena, attended by 3,846 students. There is also a functional clinic with emergency care, X-ray, Lab, Dental, and Dark Room.

Galena is the transportation, government and commercial center for Western Interior. 31 residents hold commercial fishing permits, while other seasonal employment such as construction work and BLM firefighting provide additional income. The Illinois Creek gold mine has shut down due to low market prices (but in the last two years, there has been an increase in the interest for gold and other mineral mines in Interior Alaska; there may be future potential in other mining industry in the Region.) Industries providing employment in Galena are broken out as follows: Education, Health and Social Services, 44%; Public Administration, 16%, and 10% were unemployed (figures rounded, are as of 2000).

Galena is also the regional transport center for surrounding villages (Nulato, Ruby, Koyukuk, and Kaltag). They are represented by Doyon, Limited Regional Native Corporation.

# Alaska Community Database Community Information Summaries (CIS)

[State of Alaska](#) > [Commerce](#) > [Community Advocacy](#) > [Community Database Online](#) > [CIS](#) > [Results](#)



## Galena

(guh-LEE-nuh); a.k.a. Louden  
[For Photos of Galena click here](#)

<b>Current Population:</b>	717 (2004 State Demographer estimate)
<b>Incorporation Type:</b>	1st Class City
<b>Borough Located In:</b>	Unorganized
<b>Taxes:</b>	Sales: 3%, Property: None, Special: None

### Location and Climate

Galena is located on the north bank of the Yukon River, 45 miles east of Nulato and 270 air miles west of Fairbanks. It lies northeast of the Innoko National Wildlife Refuge. The community lies at approximately 64.733330° North Latitude and -156.9275° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 06, T009S, R010E, Kateel River Meridian.) Galena is located in the Nulato Recording District. The area encompasses 17.9 sq. miles of land and 6.1 sq. miles of water. The area experiences a cold, continental climate with extreme temperature differences. The average daily high temperature during July is in the low 70s; the average daily low temperature during January ranges from 10 to below zero. Sustained temperatures of -40 degrees are common during winter. Extreme temperatures have been measured from -64 to 92. Annual precipitation is 12.7 inches, with 60 inches of snowfall annually. The River is ice-free from mid-May through mid-October.

[Topographic map of Galena area](#)

[TopoZone.com](#)

### History, Culture and Demographics

The area's Koyukon Athabascans had spring, summer, fall, and winter camps, and moved as the wild game migrated. In the summer many families would float on rafts to the Yukon to fish for salmon. There were 12 summer fish camps located on the Yukon River between the Koyukuk River and the Nowitna River. Galena was established in 1918 near an old Athabaskan fish camp called Henry's Point. It became a supply and trans-shipment point for nearby lead ore mines. In 1920, Athabascans living 14 miles upriver at Loudon began moving to Galena to sell wood to steamboats and to work hauling freight for the mines. A school was established in the mid-1920s, and a post office opened in 1932. The Galena Air Field was constructed in World War II. In 1945, the community suffered a major flood. During the 1950s, military facilities at the Galena and Campion Air Force

Stations, airport and road developments, sparked growth in the community. Due to another severe flood in 1971, a new community site was developed at Alexander Lake, about 1 1/2 miles east of the original townsite. City offices, the health clinic, schools, washeteria, store, and more than 150 homes were constructed at "New Town," and a City government was formed. The Air Force Station was closed in 1993, and the facilities are currently being used by the Galena School District as a Boarding School. The Base facilities are maintained under contract by the Chugach Development Corp.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community – the Loudon Tribal Council. The population of the community consists of 67.4% Alaska Native or part Native. The population is mixed Athabascan and non-Native, and traditional festivals attract visitors from other river villages. The establishment of the Galena and Campion Air Force Bases in the 1950s brought growth and change to Galena. Many of Galena's residents were originally from Loudon or are descendants of Loudon. Subsistence food sources include salmon, whitefish, moose and berries are harvested. During the 2000 U.S. Census, total housing units numbered 259, and vacant housing units numbered 43. Vacant housing units used only seasonally numbered 18. U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 334 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 8.74 percent, although 32.53 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$61,125, per capita income was \$22,143, and 10.16 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

### **Facilities, Utilities, Schools and Health Care**

Water is derived from wells and is treated. 28 residences and the school are connected to a piped water and sewer system. 110 households now use a flush/haul system. 20 households use honeybuckets, and others have individual septic tanks. Construction of a new well, water treatment system, storage tank and washeteria are underway. Additional homes are being added to the piped water system. Refuse collection and a landfill are provided by the City. The City began operating the landfill, located on the former Campion AFS grounds, in 1997. Improvements are needed. Electricity is provided by City of Galena. There are 4 schools located in the community, attended by 3,846 students. Local hospitals or health clinics include Edgar Nollner Health Center (656-1366); Galena Public Health Office (656-1200). The clinic is a qualified Emergency Care Center. X-Ray, Laboratory, Dental, Dental X-Ray, and Dark Room are available. Galena is classified as an isolated town/Sub-Regional Center, it is found in EMS Region 1C in the Interior Region. Emergency Services have limited highway, river and airport access. Emergency service is provided by 911 Telephone Service, volunteers, a health aide and the military

### **Economy and Transportation**

Galena serves as the transportation, government and commercial center for the western Interior. Federal, state, city, school and village government jobs dominate, but Galena has many other jobs in air transportation and retail businesses. 31 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Other seasonal employment, such as construction work and BLM fire fighting, provide some income. The Illinois Creek gold mine, 50 miles southwest of Galena, has closed due to low market prices.

Galena serves as a regional transport center for surrounding villages. The State-owned Edward G. Pitka Sr. Airport provides the only year-round access. There is a paved, lighted 7,254' long by 150' wide runway and a 2,786' long by 80' wide gravel ski strip adjacent to the main runway. The rivers allow access by cargo barges from mid-May through mid-October. A boat launch was recently completed. Pickups, cars, snowmachines, skiffs and ATVs are used for local travel. During winter, the frozen rivers are used for travel to Ruby, Koyukuk, Kaltag and Nulato. A winter trail is available to Huslia.

### **Organizations with Local Offices**

**City - City of Galena**  
P.O. Box 149  
Galena, AK 99741  
Phone 907-656-1301  
Fax 907-656-1769

**School District - Galena City Schools**  
P.O. Box 299  
Galena, AK 99741-0299  
Phone 907-656-1205

Fax 907-656-1368  
E-mail [jims@galenanet.com](mailto:jims@galenanet.com)  
Web <http://www.galenaalaska.org>

**Village Corporation - Gana-A' Yoo, Limited**  
3000 A Street #417  
Anchorage, AK 99503  
Phone 907-569-9599  
Fax 907-569-9699  
E-mail [ganaayoo@arctic.net](mailto:ganaayoo@arctic.net)

**Village Council - Louden Village Council**  
P.O. Box 182  
Galena, AK 99741  
Phone 907-656-1711  
Fax 907-656-1716  
E-mail [louden@arctic.net](mailto:louden@arctic.net)

## Regional Organizations

**School District - Galena City Schools**  
P.O. Box 299  
Galena, AK 99741-0299  
Phone 907-656-1205  
Fax 907-656-1368  
E-mail [jims@galenanet.com](mailto:jims@galenanet.com)  
Web <http://www.galenaalaska.org>

**Regional Native Corporation - Doyon, Limited**  
One Doyon Place, Suite 300  
Fairbanks, AK 99701  
Phone 907-459-2000  
Fax 907-459-2060  
E-mail [info@doyon.com](mailto:info@doyon.com)  
Web <http://www.doyon.com>

**Regional Native Health Corporation - Tanana Chiefs Conference**  
122 First Avenue, Suite 600  
Fairbanks, AK 99701-4897  
Phone 907-452-8251  
Fax 907-459-3850  
E-mail [hbrown@tananachiefs.org](mailto:hbrown@tananachiefs.org)  
Web <http://www.tananachiefs.org>

**Native Housing Authority - Louden Village Council**  
P.O. Box 182  
Galena, AK 99741  
Phone 907-656-1711  
Fax 907-656-1716  
E-mail [louden@arctic.net](mailto:louden@arctic.net)

# Galena, Alaska

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

**Galena** is a city located in Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area, Alaska. As of the 2000 census, the population of the city is 675.

## Contents

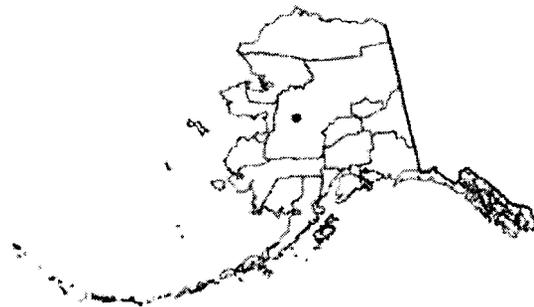
- 1 Geography
- 2 Demographics
- 3 History
- 4 External links

## Geography

Galena is located at 64°44′26″ North, 156°53′8″ West﻿ / ﻿64.740643, -156.885462<sup>1</sup>.

Galena is located on the north bank of the Yukon River, 72 km (45 miles) east of Nulato. The Innoko National Wildlife Refuge is southwest of Galena.

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 62.1 km<sup>2</sup> (24.0 mi<sup>2</sup>). 46.3 km<sup>2</sup> (17.9 mi<sup>2</sup>) of it is land and 15.8 km<sup>2</sup> (6.1 mi<sup>2</sup>) of it is water. The total area is 25.41% water.



## Demographics

As of the census<sup>2</sup> of 2000, there are 675 people, 216 households, and 149 families residing in the city. The population density is 14.6/km<sup>2</sup> (37.8/mi<sup>2</sup>). There are 259 housing units at an average density of 5.6/km<sup>2</sup> (14.5/mi<sup>2</sup>). The racial makeup of the city is 30.22% White, 0.30% Black or African American, 63.41% Native American, 1.04% Asian, 0.30% Pacific Islander, 0.30% from other races, and 4.44% from two or more races. 1.93% of the population are Hispanic or Latino of any race.

There are 216 households out of which 49.1% have children under the age of 18 living with them, 50.5% are married couples living together, 12.0% have a female householder with no husband present, and 31.0% are non-families. 24.5% of all households are made up of individuals and 3.7% have someone living alone who is 65 years of age or older. The average household size is 2.83 and the average family size is 3.44.

In the city the population is spread out with 37.5% under the age of 18, 7.6% from 18 to 24, 29.9% from 25 to 44, 20.9% from 45 to 64, and 4.1% who are 65 years of age or older. The median age is 28 years. For every 100 females there are 121.3 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there are 123.3 males.

The median income for a household in the city is \$61,125, and the median income for a family is \$70,250. Males have a median income of \$46,563 versus \$37,000 for females. The per capita income for the city is \$22,143. 10.2% of the population and 1.3% of families are below the poverty line. Out of the total population, 1.4% of those under the age of 18 and 0.0% of those 65 and older are living below the poverty line.

## History

The Koyukon Athabascans had seasonal camps in the area and moved as the wild game migrated. In the summer many families floated on rafts to the Yukon River to fish for salmon. There were 12 summer fish camps located on the Yukon River between the Koyukuk River and the Nowitna River. Galena was established in 1918 near an Athabaskan fish camp called Henry's Point. It became a supply and point for nearby lead ore mines that opened in 1918 and 1919.

In 1920, Athabascans living upriver at Louden began moving to Galena to sell wood to steamboats and to work hauling freight for the mines. A school was established in Galena in the mid-1920s. In World War II an air field, the Galena Air Force Station, was built. During the 1950s, the construction of military facilities at the Galena and Campion Air Force Stations, airport and road developments, caused economic growth in Galena.

There were floods in 1945 and 1971. Because of the floods, a new townsite, called New Town, was chosen at Alexander Lake, about 2 1/2 km (1 1/2 miles) east of the original townsite. The city offices, the health clinic, schools, store, and more than 150 homes were constructed at New Town.

The Air Force Station was closed in 1993.

## External links

- **Maps and aerial photos** ([http://kvaleberg.com/extensions/mapsources/index.php?params=64.740643\\_N\\_-156.885462\\_E\\_type:city\\_region:US](http://kvaleberg.com/extensions/mapsources/index.php?params=64.740643_N_-156.885462_E_type:city_region:US))
  - Street map from MapQuest (<http://mapquest.com/maps/map.adp?latlongtype=decimal&latitude=64.740643&longitude=-156.885462&zoom=6>) or Google Maps (<http://maps.google.com/maps?ll=64.740643,-156.885462&spn=0.11,0.18>)
  - Topographic map from TopoZone (<http://topozone.com/map.asp?lat=64.740643&lon=-156.885462&s=200&size=m&layer=DRG100&datum=nad83>)
  - Aerial image or topographic map from TerraServer-USA (<http://terraserver-usa.com/image.aspx?s=14&lon=-156.885462&lat=64.740643&w=2>)
  - Satellite image from Google Maps (<http://maps.google.com/maps?ll=64.740643,-156.885462&spn=0.11,0.18&t=k>)

Retrieved from "[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galena%2C\\_Alaska](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galena%2C_Alaska)"

Categories: Cities in Alaska | Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area, Alaska

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# ***Eleventh Air Force***

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## **Warm Basing: Alaska Forward Operating Locations (FOLs)**



THIS BRIEFING IS CLASSIFIED AS  
**UNCLASSIFIED**

**U.S. AIR FORCE**

8-Jul-05



## **Overview**



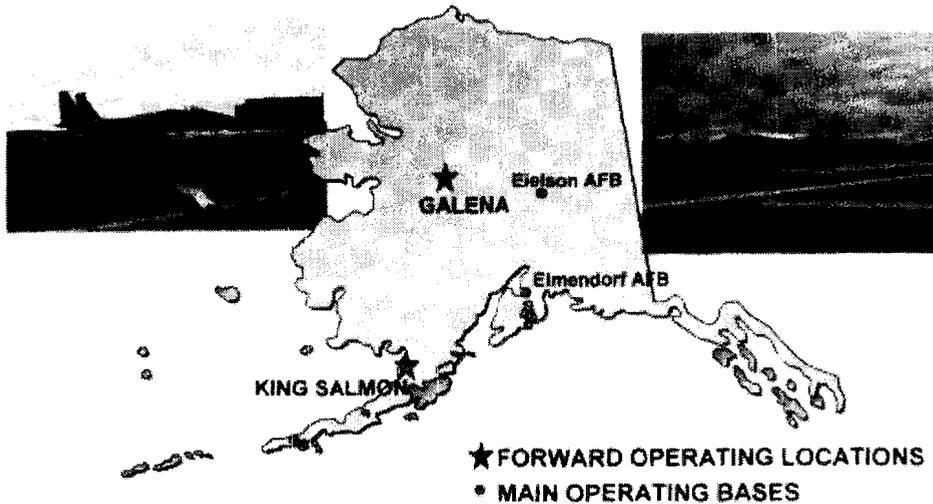
- **History/Requirements**
- **Alaska Warm Basing 101**
- **Current FOL Status**
  - **King Salmon Airport**
  - **Galena Airport**

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## Forward Operating Locations



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## History/Requirements



- FOLs provided 24/7 fighter alert bases in support of NORAD mission
  - Each FOL had 300+ military personnel assigned
  - Full services and facilities (Supply, Security Forces, etc.)
  - Limited aircraft maintenance personnel assigned
- End of Cold War changed daily fighter alert posture
  - Daily fighter alert relocated to Elmendorf AFB
    - Tanker alert remained at Eielson AFB
    - AWACS alert remained at Elmendorf AFB
  - FOLs still required for increased alert postures
    - Operation NORTHERN DENIAL primary example

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## History/Requirements (Cont)



- HQ PACAF directed conversion of FOLs to full contracted "caretaker" installations (Warm Base)
  - Galena converted in 1993
  - King Salmon converted in 1994
- FOLs now manned 100% by contractor personnel
  - Military positions eliminated or reallocated
  - Funding burden shifted from MilPers to O&M
- Contractor maintains base facilities at minimum level to support contingency operations
  - Must be able to support 150 personnel on 24 hours notice
  - Expansion to full operational level (350+ personnel) attainable within 7 days

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## History/Requirements (Cont)



- Separate contract with State of Alaska for Runway/Taxiway maintenance
  - Snow removal
  - Runway/Taxiway De-icing
  - Sweeping/FOD control
  - Equipment currently GFE to State
    - Will convert to CFE in FY07 (New equipment)
    - Contract cost will increase approx \$250K per FOL per year

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## Alaska Warm Basing 101



- Determine facility status based on overall mission
  - Active facilities – Daily use
  - Warm facilities – Support Contingency/OPlan
  - Cold facilities – No mission requirement
- Active facilities maintained/operated at full capability
- Warm facilities
  - Minimum temperature of 45° F
  - Water service shut off – system drained
  - Frequent monitoring
  - Brought to full capability as needed
    - Time required dependent on time of year, weather, etc.

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## Alaska Warm Basing 101 (Cont)



- Cold facilities = demolition candidates
  - All utilities shut off
  - No minimum temperature
  - Once cold-soaked, facility cannot be economically revived
- Other factors
  - Annual Aircraft Arresting System certification engagement
    - External unit must be tasked to perform (e.g., 3 WG @ Elmendorf)
  - Base utility runs may necessitate some facilities being in warm status when there is no requirement for them
    - Would require project to re-route utility run
  - Impacts of lowered heating/electrical usage on base heating/power generation facilities

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# King Salmon Airport



- Manning: 35 Contractors
- Facilities
  - 45 Active/Warm
  - 35 Cold/Demolished
- BOS Contract
  - \$8.0M/Yr
- Rwy Maintenance
  - \$350K/Yr
- Utilities Cost
  - \$1.4M/Yr
- SRM
  - \$1.1M/Yr

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# Galena Airport



- Manning: 40 Contractors
- Facilities
  - 34 Active/Warm
  - 13 Cold/Demolished
- BOS Contract
  - \$8.5M/Yr
- Rwy Maintenance
  - \$450K/Yr
- Utilities Cost
  - \$2.4M/Yr
- SRM
  - \$1.8M/Yr

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## KING SALMON



	<u>Before Conversion</u>	<u>Current</u>
Electricity	Base Power Plant	Commercial Power
Heating Steam	Base Steam Plant	Base Steam Plant
Water	Base Wells	Base Wells
Sewer	Base Sewage Lagoon	City Sewer
Control Tower	24/7 FAA/USAF Tower	FAA Tower (16 hours per day)
Communications	USAF Maintained	Contractor Maintained
Security	USAF (Included Entry Control)	Contractor – Industrial Only

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## Galena



	<u>Before Conversion</u>	<u>Current</u>
Electricity	Base Power Plant	Commercial Power
Heating Steam	Base Steam Plant	Base Steam Plant
Water	Base Wells	Base Wells
Sewer	Base Sewage Lagoon	Base Sewage Lagoon
Control Tower	24/7 FAA/USAF Tower	Uncontrolled Airfield – No Tower
Communications	USAF Maintained	Contractor Maintained
Security	USAF (Included Entry Control)	Contractor – Industrial Only

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