



JOINT PACIFIC ALASKA RANGE COMPLEX

Training Frequently Asked Questions

1) What is the JPARC?

A. The JPARC consists of all the land, air, sea, space and cyberspace used for military training in Alaska, providing unmatched opportunities for present and future Service, joint, interagency and multinational training. Today, the JPARC is comprised of approximately:

- 65,000 square miles of available airspace
- 2,490 square miles of land space with 1.5 million acres of maneuver land
- 42,000 square nautical miles of sea and airspace in the Gulf of Alaska

The JPARC provides a realistic training environment that where actual deployment distances can be replicated to train for full spectrum engagements, ranging from individual skills to complex, large-scale joint engagements. Each year, thousands from the U.S. military Services, federal, state and local agencies, allied nations and nongovernmental organizations receive training in the JPARC. In addition to home-station training for Alaskan-based units and smaller unit training events, the JPARC hosts three to four large-scale exercises annually.

2) Q. What type of air training is available in the JPARC?

A. The JPARC offers one of the best military aviation training environments in the world. It has extensive Military Operations Areas (MOA), Special Use Airspace and ranges encompassing over 65,000 square miles of airspace, along with a robust military and civilian infrastructure, all supporting a wide variety of training activities.

- Air-to Ground Joint Training; Air-to-Air Joint Training; Air-to-Surface Joint Training
- Air Refueling
- Air Defense
- Assault Landing Zone (ALZ) Operations
- Defense Support to Civil Authorities
- Electronic Warfare
- Field Training Exercise
- Flight Simulation
- Global Strike
- GPS Jamming
- Helicopter Gunnery
- Joint Close Air Support (JCAS)
- Joint Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses
- Large-Scale Joint Force Exercises
- Live/Inert Weapons Training
- Low Altitude Capability
- Low altitude Tactical Navigation
- Missile Defense
- Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR)
- Personnel Recovery (Search and Rescue)
- Surface Attack Tactics (SAT)
- Strategic/Tactical Airlift and Air Drop
- Supersonic flight
- Surface-to-Air Threat Training
- Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS)/Remotely Piloted Vehicles (RPV) Operations

3) Q. What type of land training is available in the JPARC?

A. The JPARC has 2,490 square miles of land space with 1.5 million acres of maneuver land, providing the space and varied terrain and weather needed to train in support of diverse missions and threats. In-depth information on the training ranges/complexes within the JPARC is available in reference USARAK Regulation 350-2 at <http://www.usarak.army.mil/range/Default.asp>.

- Air Assault Operations
- Airborne Operations
- C4ISR Systems Training
- Cold Weather Training
- Complex Urban Operations
- Defense Support to Civil Authorities
- Deploy/Redeploy Operations
- Disaster Preparedness
- Electronic Warfare
- Explosive Ordnance Disposal Operations
- Emergency Vehicle Operations Training
- Field Training Exercise (FTX)
- Foot March
- Full Spectrum Operations
- High Altitude Training
- Improved Explosive Device (IED) Defeat
- Individual and Small Unit Training
- Large-scale joint force exercises
- Laser Practice
- Live Fire Operations
- Mountaineering Training
- Mounted and Dismounted Maneuver
- Nuclear, Biological or Chemical Attack
- Personnel Recovery (Search and Rescue)
- Signal Intelligence
- Tactical Interoperability

4) Q. What type of Maritime training is available in the JPARC?

A. The Temporary Maritime Activities Area (TMAA) is the designated Maritime Area for training of naval forces in Alaska. The TMAA is composed of 42,146 square nautical miles of surface and subsurface ocean training area and overlying airspace. The adjacent air and land space allows for realistic operational deployment, employment and engagement distances for modern weapon systems.

- Air Defense/Ballistic Missile Defense
- Air-to-Surface At-Sea Bombing Exercise
- Cold Water Search and Rescue/Personnel Recovery
- Defense Support to Civil Authorities
- Electronic Attack and Counter Targeting
- Live Fire Surface-to-Surface Missile/Gunnery; Surface-to-Air Missile/Gunnery; Air-to-Surface Missile/Gunnery
- Large-Scale Joint Force Exercises
- MSO/MIO (counter piracy)
- Sinking Exercises
- Special Warfare Operations
- Tomahawk Land Attack Missile (TLAM)/Sea-launched Land Attack Missile Exercise (SLAMEX)
- Undersea Warfare and Anti-Submarine Warfare including active, LFA and EER sonar
- Visit, board, search and seizure

5) Q. Can I participate in large-scale exercises such as RED FLAG-ALASKA, NORTHERN EDGE, or ARCTIC EDGE, or do I have to be invited?

A. Force lists for large-scale exercises are based on exercise goals and objectives and developed 12-24 months prior to the event. However, there are opportunities for units to volunteer. To volunteer to participate in RED FLAG-ALASKA, U.S. Air Force units coordinate through their Major Commands (MAJCOM) to PACAF A3YE. For more information about NORTHERN

EDGE or ARCTIC EDGE, units should contact Alaskan Command J71 at alcomj7.admin@us.af.mil, com 907-552-4873 or DSN 317-552-4873.

- 6) Q. What training can the JPARC accommodate for state and local government?**
- A. The JPARC welcomes state and local government entities to use facilities and venues to practice tactical maneuvers and techniques that personnel face every day. For example, the Anchorage Police Department uses a Joint Base Elmendorf taxiway, as the tarmac provides the appropriate space and isolation required to conduct emergency vehicle operations training.
- 7) Q. Can any U.S. military units train in the JPARC?**
- A. The JPARC can support training requirements of both conventional and special forces from all Services.
- 8) Q. Is the JPARC accredited?**
- A. Since 2009, the JPARC has been an accredited and certified Joint National Training Capability, ensuring that the range space and infrastructure are interoperable, supportable and meet standards to provide a realistic joint training environment.
- 9) Q. Does the weather allow for year-round training in Alaska?**
- A. Training can be conducted year-round in Alaska. However, environmental factors do have an effect. For example, limited darkness in the May-August timeframe reduces time available for night training. Most training areas are accessible throughout the year.
- 10) Q. What seasonal aspects should be considered for training in Alaska?**
- A. Limited darkness in the May-August timeframe reduces time available for night training. Some equipment may require preparation or maintenance servicing before operating in winter conditions in Alaska.
- 11) Q. How many people can be housed/“bed down” for exercises?**
- A. Housing is available to support exercises on all four major installations in the JPARC, as well as at Coast Guard Station Kodiak. The number of people that can be housed varies by installation, ranging from 36 rooms at Fort Greely to more than 1,000 rooms at Eielson Air Force Base. Room types include one and two bed options. Accommodations can be on post, barracks or off-base facilities.
- 12) Q. Is it more expensive to train in Alaska than in CONUS?**
- A. Deployment costs can be managed through the use of Joint Airborne/Air Transportability Training (JA/ATT) and military or commercial sealift. Use of military lodging and troop billeting can make the overall cost of training in Alaska lower than in many CONUS locations.
- 13) Q. How does the JPARC environment compare to worldwide locations of interest to DoD?**
- A. The ranges of the JPARC are geographically dispersed, providing diverse opportunities for realistic training. The varied training areas and venues in the JPARC support specialized training opportunities across flat and rolling woodlands to open tundra crossed by navigable rivers to mountains and woodlands. Units have the ability to train coastal, inland or both.

The mountainous terrain, along with cold weather and long periods of daylight, provides realistic training conditions for ongoing operations, such as those in Afghanistan. With an increased international focus on the Arctic, the JPARC provides a unique opportunity to train

units to execute military operations in that region. Cold weather training available throughout the JPARC can also prepare units for freezing temperatures in other areas of interest, including Korea.

14)Q. What munitions can be fired on the JPARC?

A. Almost every munition in the inventory can be used on the JPARC.

15)Q. Can JPARC support “tests” such as Advanced Capability Technology Demonstrations (ACTD) or Joint Capability Technology Demonstrations (JCTD) events?

A. Alaskan Command actively seeks ACTD and JCTD events to include in exercises such as NORTHERN EDGE and ARCTIC EDGE. Opportunities also exist to conduct ACTD/JCTDs as stand-alone events on the JPARC.

16)Q. Is GPS jamming permitted on the JPARC?

A. GPS jamming can be conducted on the JPARC. This has been approved by the FAA for exercises as recently as NORTHERN EDGE 11.

17)Q. What are some recent enhancements to the JPARC?

A. Enhancements to the JPARC are ongoing to ensure that it continues to support critical training as technology evolves and new threats emerge. Some of the newer additions to the JPARC include an Indoor Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Awareness Facility at Fort Richardson that.... Additionally, a Mobile Medical Simulation Trailer will be available starting in September 2012. This enclosed, state-of-the-art medical lab uses computer technology and medical mannequins, to challenge combat medics, EMTs, combat lifesavers, and others to provide routine-to-advanced first aid to a life-like casualty.

To learn more about recent enhancements to the JPARC, please visit *What's New to the JPARC* at <http://www.jber.af.mil/jparc/>

18)Q. What is the future plan for the JPARC?

A. The vision of the JPARC is “premier, multi-domain, live-virtual-constructive joint integration range enabling full spectrum twenty-first century joint and multinational training.” A JPARC Master Plan builds on these strengths and drives continued tactical relevance to the evolving operational conditions, latest technology, and mission priorities. Objectives include:

Near-Term Objectives (Immediate)

- Urban Target Set
- Additional Dry Targets
- Realistic Live Ordnance Delivery
- Joint Combined Arms Live Fire
- Night Joint Training
- Low-Altitude Threat for 5th Generator Fighters
- Enhanced Air-to-Ground Flexibility
- Joint Precision Airdrop System Drop Zones
- Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) Access
- Reduce Energy Costs for Aerial Training
- Helicopter Gunnery
- Joint Air Ground Integration Complex
- Low Altitude Tactical Navigation
- Real-time Airspace Control Facility
- Joint Range Management and Scheduling

Mid-Term Objectives (2-5 years)

- Mountain Scenario Live Fire Range

- Enhanced Ground Maneuver Space
- Complex Urban Terrain
- Digital Range Connectivity

Long-Term Objectives (5-30 years)

- Intermediate Staging Base
- Missile Live Fire for AIM-9 and AIM-120

19)Q. How can I find out about off-duty opportunities for units in Alaska?

A. There are other things to do in Alaska besides train, as the state boasts a wealth of recreational activities. The below links provide resources for making the most of your time in Alaska.

- <http://www.anchorage.net/>
- <http://www.elmendorf-richardson.com/>
- <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=home.main>
- <http://www.dnr.state.ak.us/parks/index.htm>
- <http://www.anchorage.net/>
- <http://www.sewardresort.com/>
- <http://www.explorefairbanks.com/>
- <http://shade.keeptrees.com/publications/g31/The%20Army%20in%20Alaska%20-%20Ft%20Wainwright%20and%20Ft%20Greely/>

20)Q. Who do I contact to get more information on training in the JPARC?

A. For more information on training opportunities in the JPARC, contact:
Alaskan Command Public Affairs
(907) 552-2341
alcom.j08@elmendorf.af.mil