

A vintage photograph of a snowy street at night in Fairbanks, Alaska. The street is covered in snow, and several classic cars from the 1940s and 1950s are parked along the sides. In the foreground, a dark car is partially visible on the left. The background is filled with illuminated neon signs, including a large vertical sign for 'CHENNA BAR' on the left and a sign for 'ELBOW ROOM' on the right. The sky is dark, and the overall atmosphere is nostalgic and brightly lit by the neon and streetlights.

A History of the Railbelt Electric Grid

Philip Wight, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of History
University of Alaska Fairbanks



SEWARD ALASKA

Archives, University of Alaska, Fairbanks

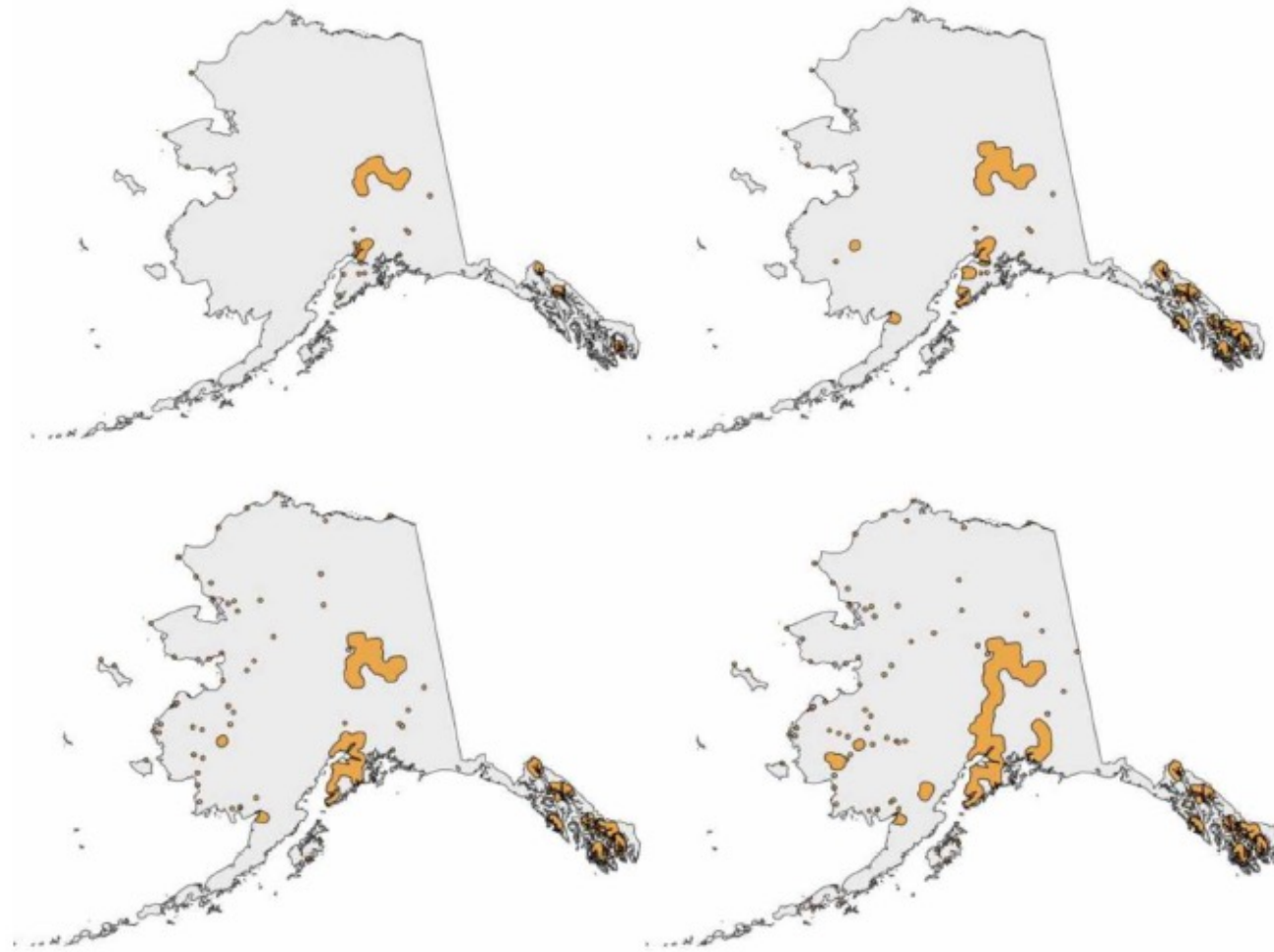


Figure 2.1. Electric grid build-out in Alaska. From upper left going clockwise: 2a) Alaska electric grid infrastructure in 1930; 2b) Alaska electric grid infrastructure in 1950; 2c) Alaska grid infrastructure in 1970; 2d) Alaska electric grid infrastructure present day. Source: Alaska Center for Energy and Power, UAF.

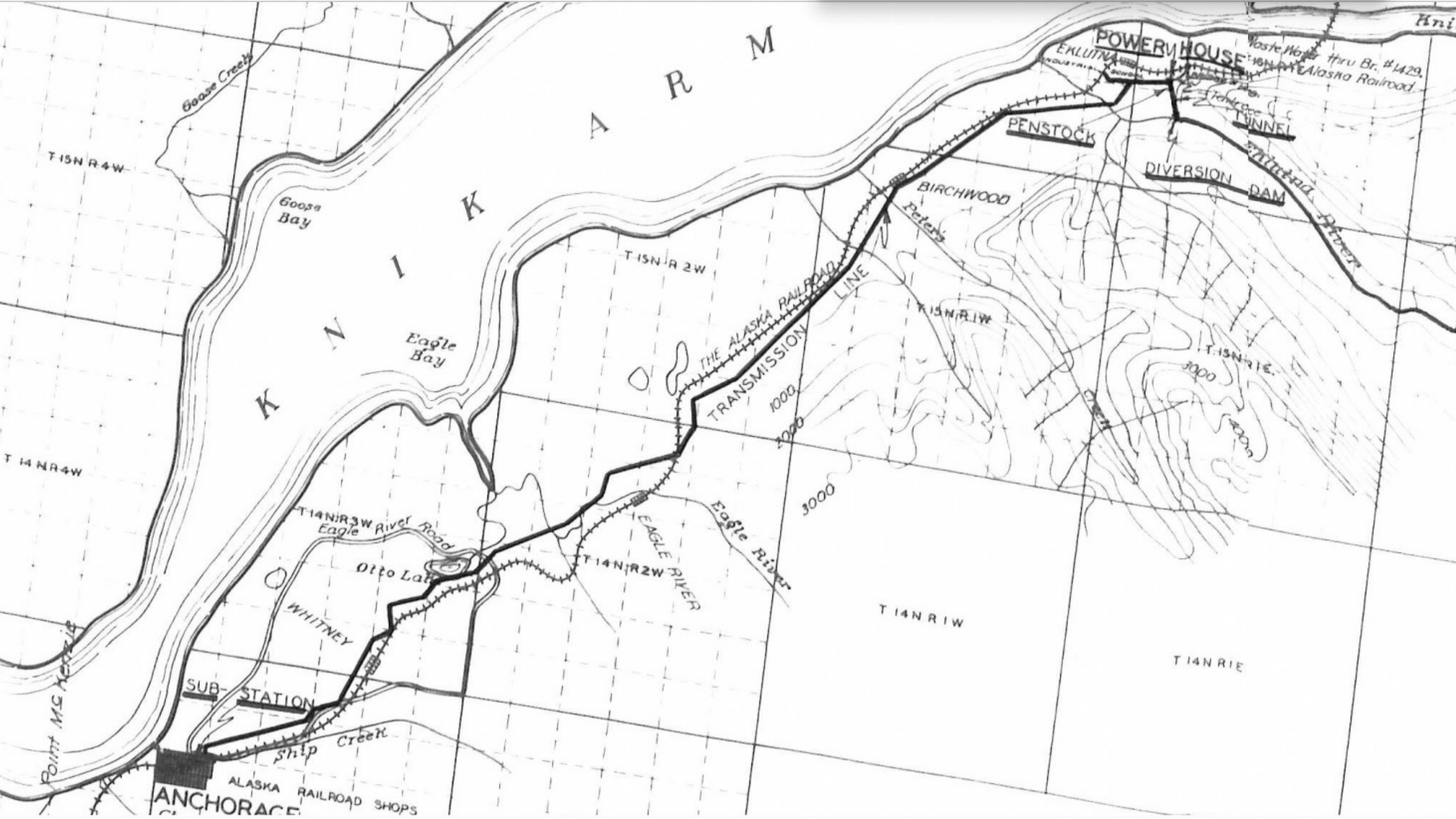
Alaska's Railbelt Utilities

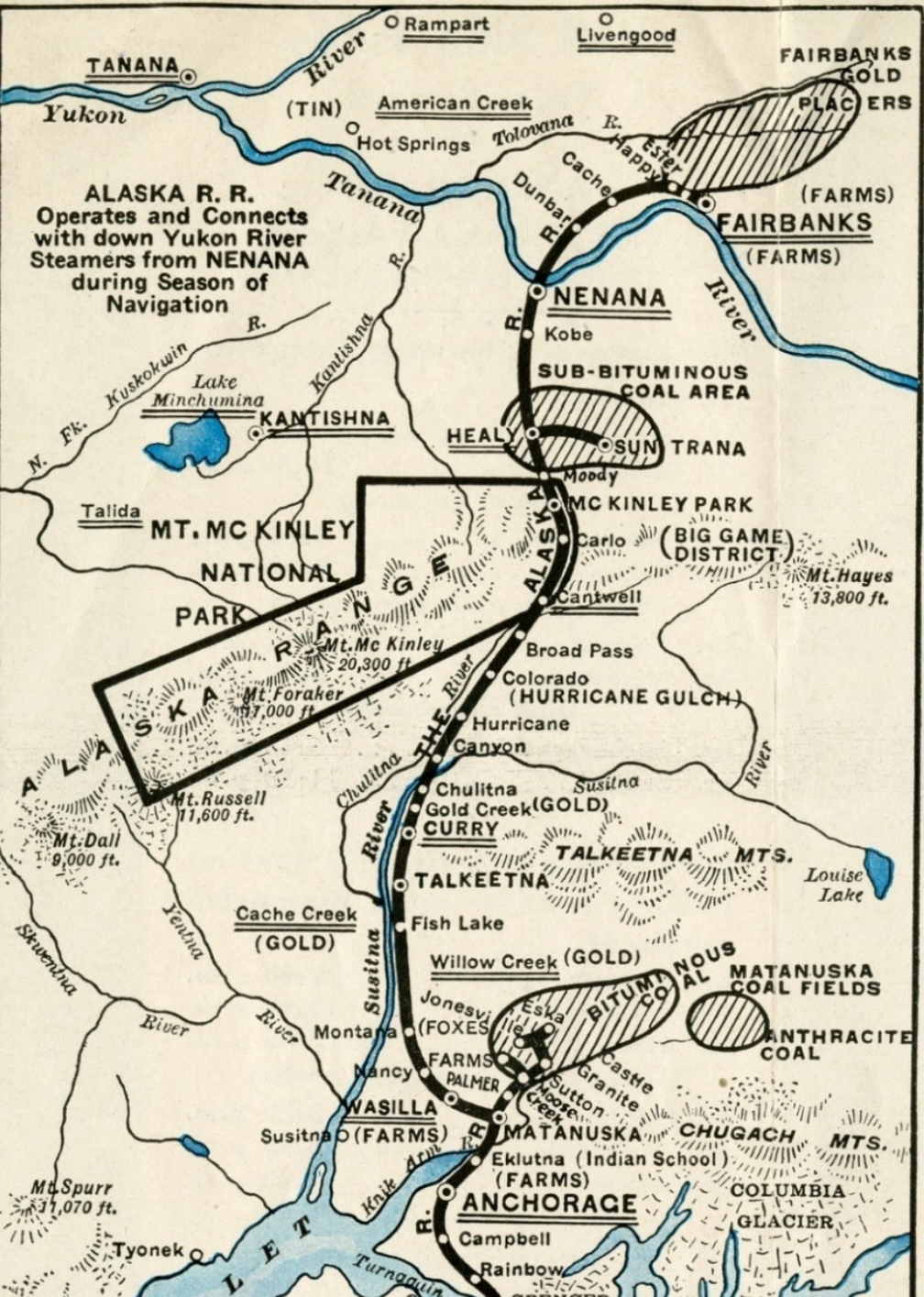
- Follows the road system from Fairbanks through the Kenai Peninsula
- Serves more than 75% of Alaskan's energy needs
- 4 major utility cooperatives (co-ops)
 - **GVEA** - Golden Valley Electric Association
 - **MEA** - Matanuska Electric Association
 - **CEA** - Chugach Electric Association
 - **HEA** - Homer Electric Association



| | |
|------------------|---|
| 1916-1929 | AK Railroad & coal access, FE Co & Eklutna, first transmission |
| 1952-1962 | 5x DoD CHPP plants, Eklutna & Kenai hydro, Kenai-ANC 115 kV |
| 1975-1984 | Pipeline Boom: 784 MW oil & fossil gas generation buildout |
| 1985-1991 | “Bradley Belt”: Alaska Intertie & Bradley Lake hydropower |
| 2012-2016 | 660 MW: Fossil and landfill gas, utility-scale wind, Healy 2 restart |

“Golden Eras” of Railbelt Generation & Transmission Buildout





Map for Alaska
Railroad brochure, late
1940s or early 1950s.

The Alaska Engineering
Commission's 900 KW
Steam plant in 1916.
University of Washington
Special Collections.



Property of University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections

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68 RC Million Dollar Gold Dredge Ester

Major military power projects, 1941-1961

- Ladd Airfield/ Fort Wainwright – ~27 MW coal
- Fort Richardson – 38.6 MW coal (later gas)
- Elmendorf AFB – 23.5 MW coal (later gas)
- Eielson AFB – 10 MW coal
- Ft Greely—20 MW nuclear
- Clear AFS –22.5 MW coal

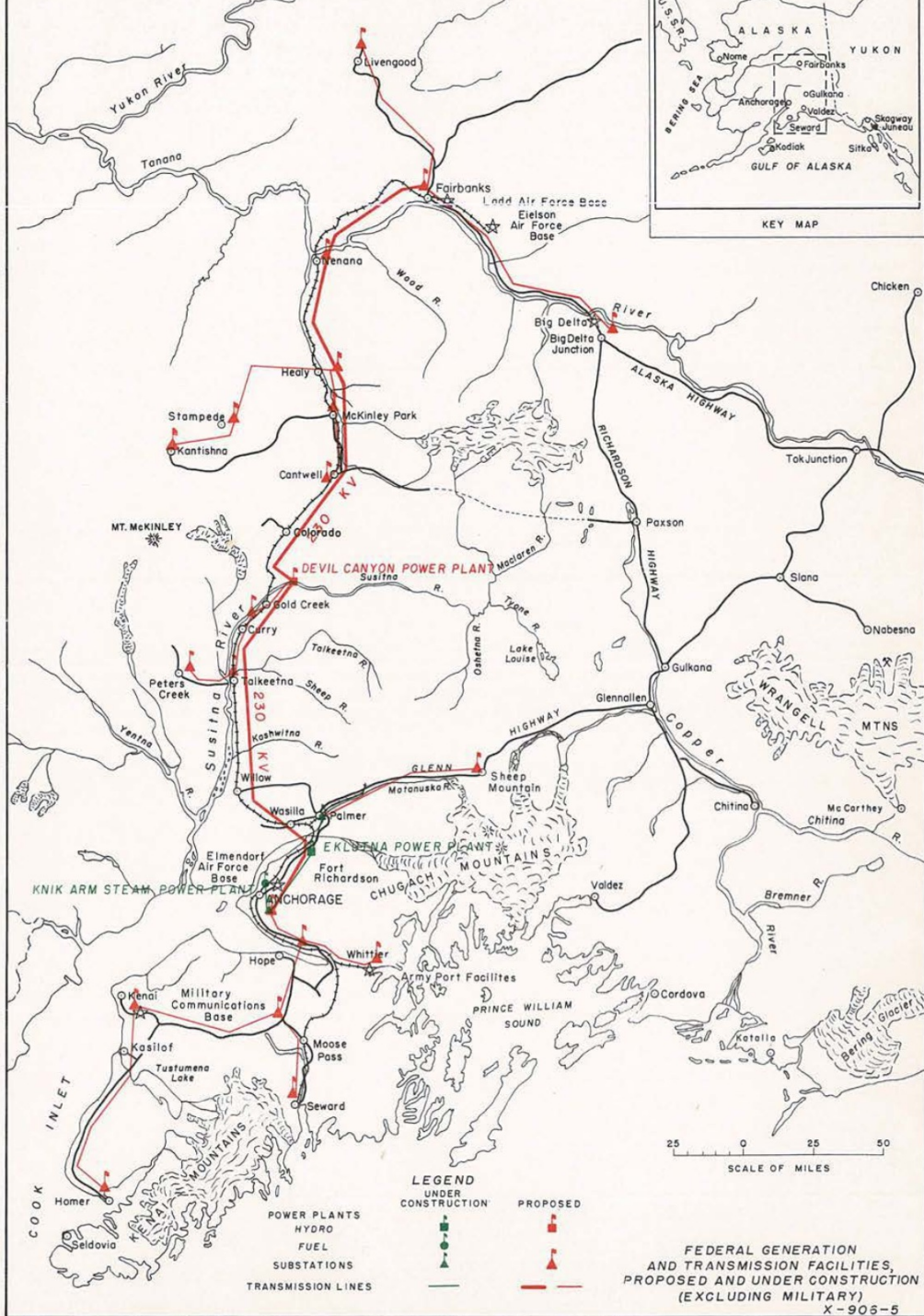


Central power and heating plant. Fort Richard
Alaska. 1-21-42

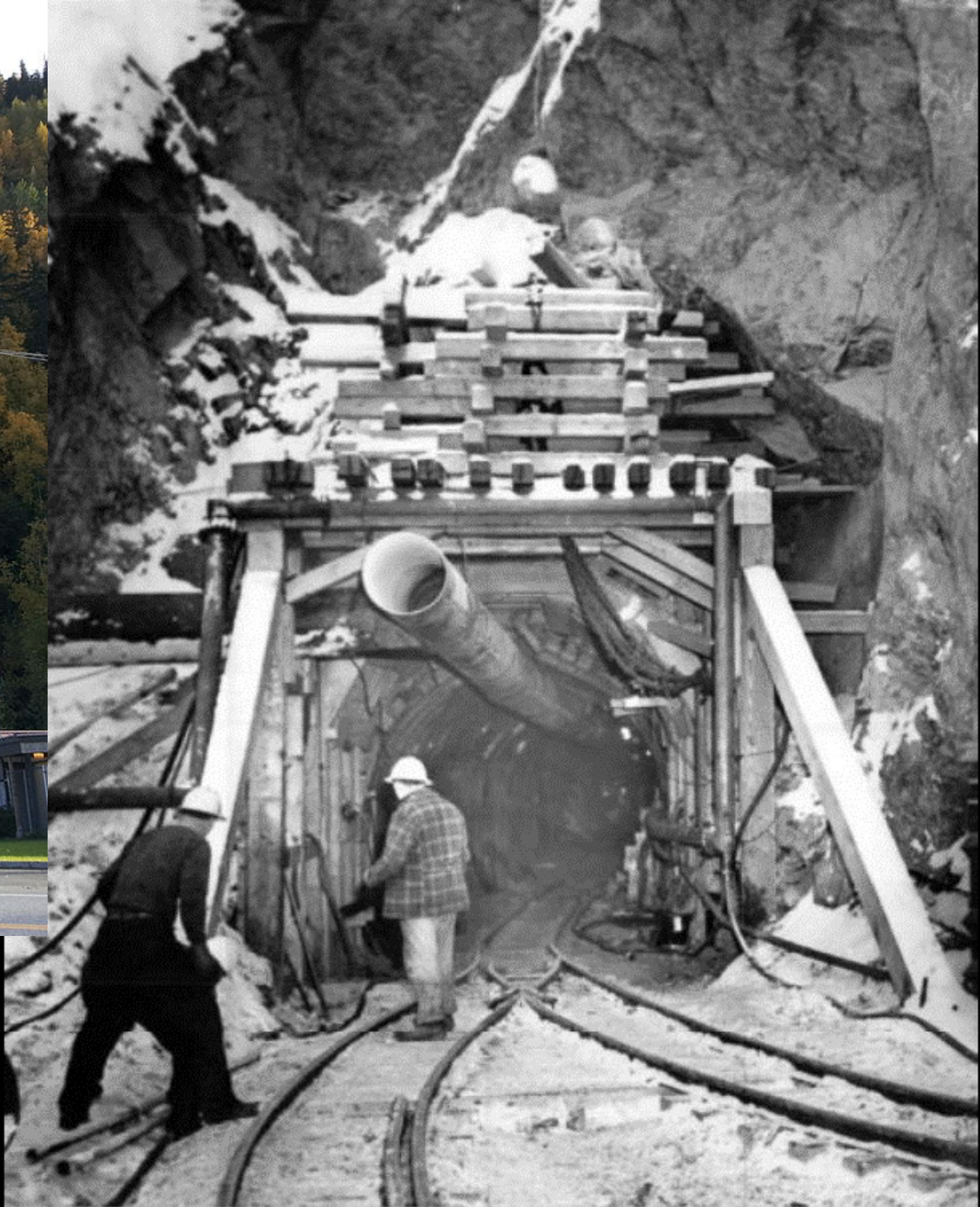
(C494B)



Power Plant - generator room, condensing tur-
bine #1 on left and non-condensing turbine #2
on right. Fort Richardson, Alaska. 1-15-42



“Federal Generation and Transmission Facilities Proposed and Under Construction (Excludes Military)”. Source: Joseph M. Morgan, “Susitna River Basin: A Report on Potential Development of Water Resources in the Susitna River Basin of Alaska”, Bureau of Reclamation, August 1952.



Constructing the power tunnel for the Eklutna hydroelectric plant, 1951-1954. →

Cook Inlet TIDAL POWER

AS PROPOSED BY
Roy W. Johnson
CONSULTING ENGINEER
ARCTIC BLDG. SEATTLE, WN.
1954

Cook Inlet
17 TO 42 FT. RANGE OF TIDE

DIKE & TIDAL GATES
6 MILES LONG

IN AT HIGH TIDE

SHIP LOCKS

ALL THE TIME

DIKE & TIDAL GATES
7 MILES

OUT AT LOW TIDE

FIRE ISLAND
INDUSTRIAL SITES

POWER HOUSE & DIKE 3 MILES

1,000,000 KW CONTINUOUS POWER
2,000,000 KW HALF TIME POWER

Turnagain Arm (LOW BASIN)

KENAI PENINSULA

SIBERIA

CANADA

ALASKA

Cook Inlet

KENAI PENINSULA

Gulf of Alaska

ANCHORAGE AREA
SHOWN ABOVE

PROVIDES
YEAR ROUND
PORT FACILITIES

REDUCES ICE FLOW

ALASKA R.R.

FORT RICHARDSON

ANCHORAGE
INDUSTRIAL SITES

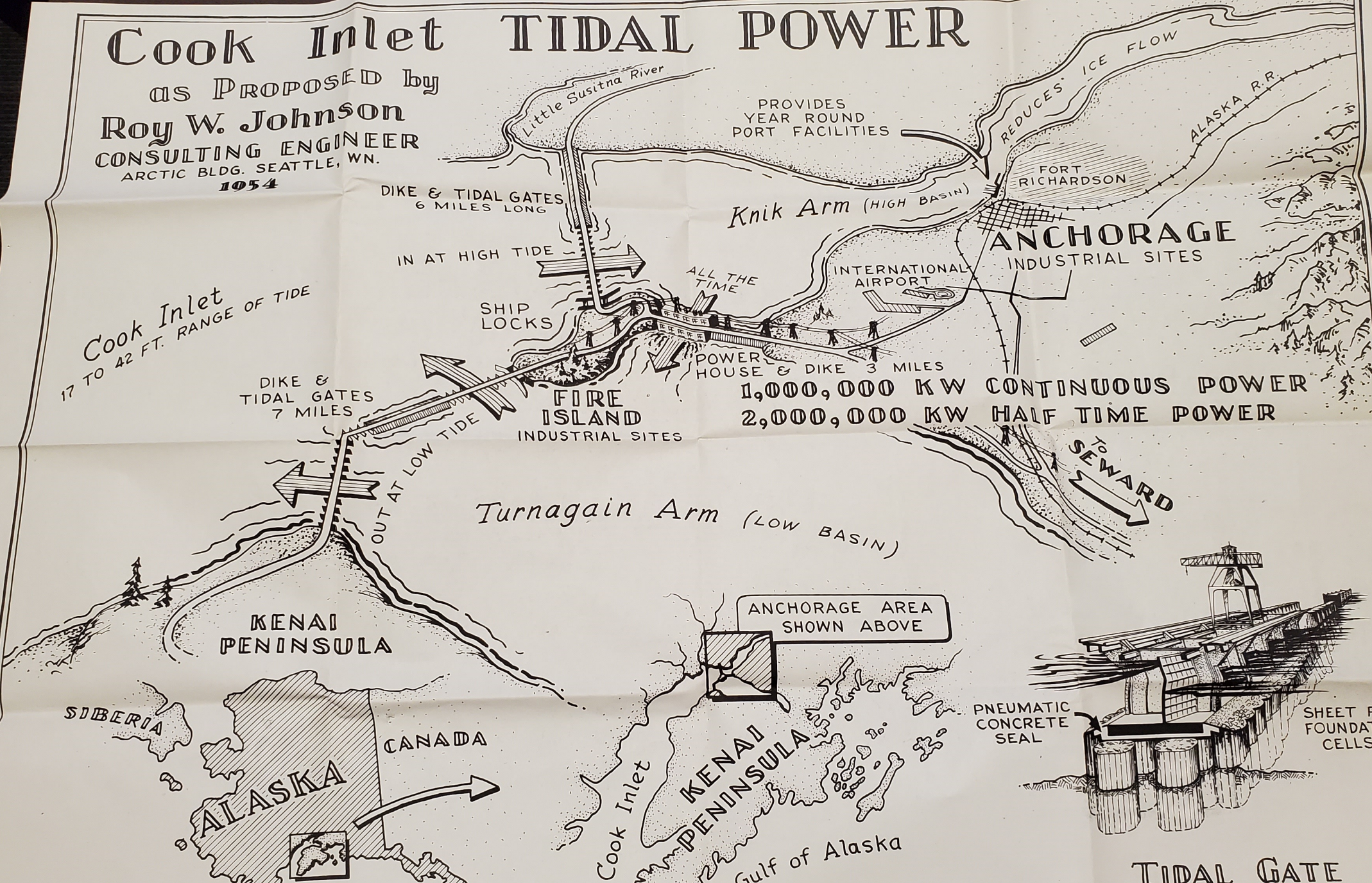
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

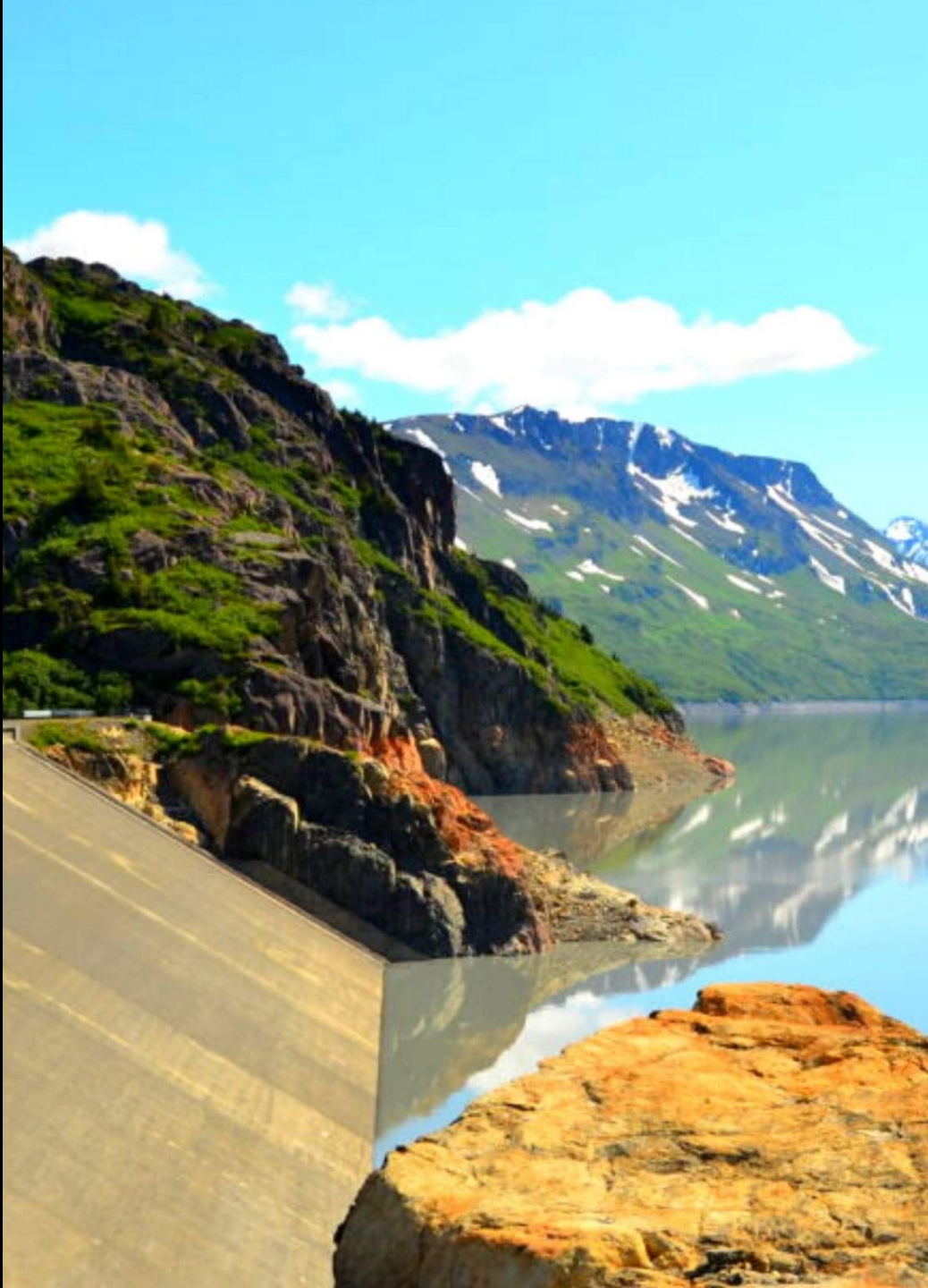
TO SEWARD

PNEUMATIC CONCRETE SEAL

SHEET PILE FOUNDATION CELLS

TIDAL GATE
CONSTRUCTION





SEPTEMBER 6, 1991
**BRADLEY LAKE
HYDROELECTRIC
IS ENERGIZED**

The largest of seven hydroelectric facilities in Alaska, transmitting electricity to residents from Homer north to Fairbanks.



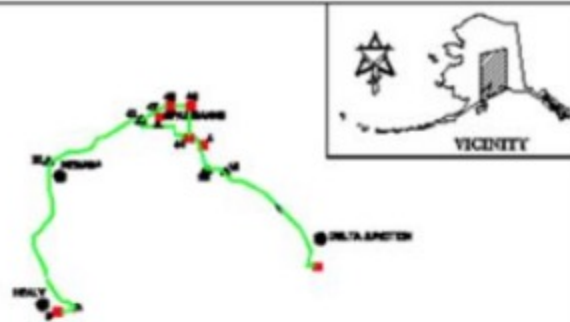
Source: AEA



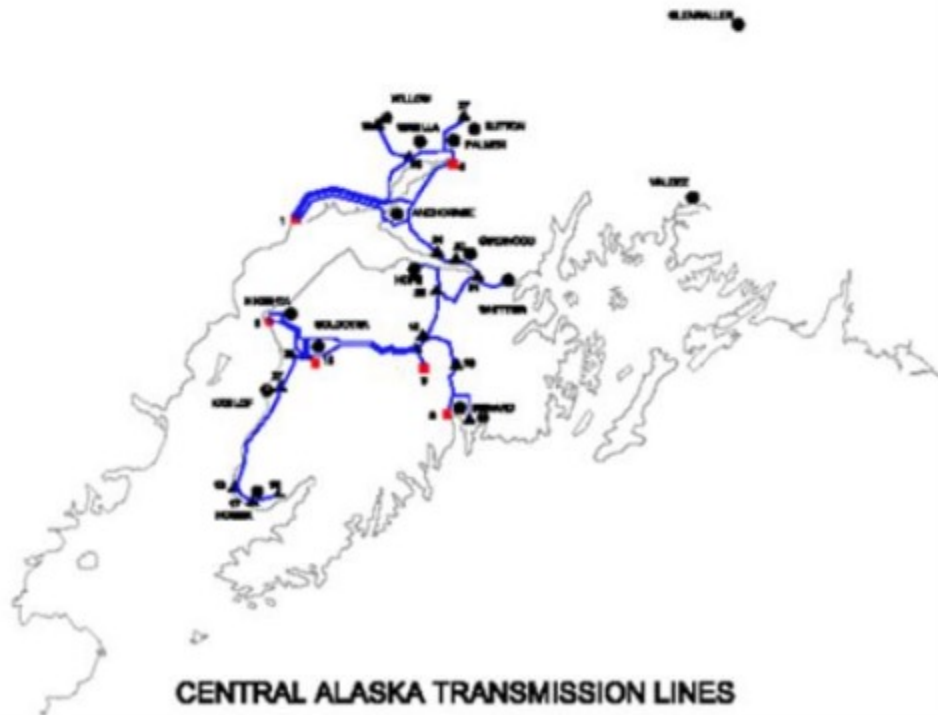
1984 Intertie construction

Alaska Railbelt – 1970s

- GVEA
- MEA
- ML&P
- CEA
- HEA
- Seward



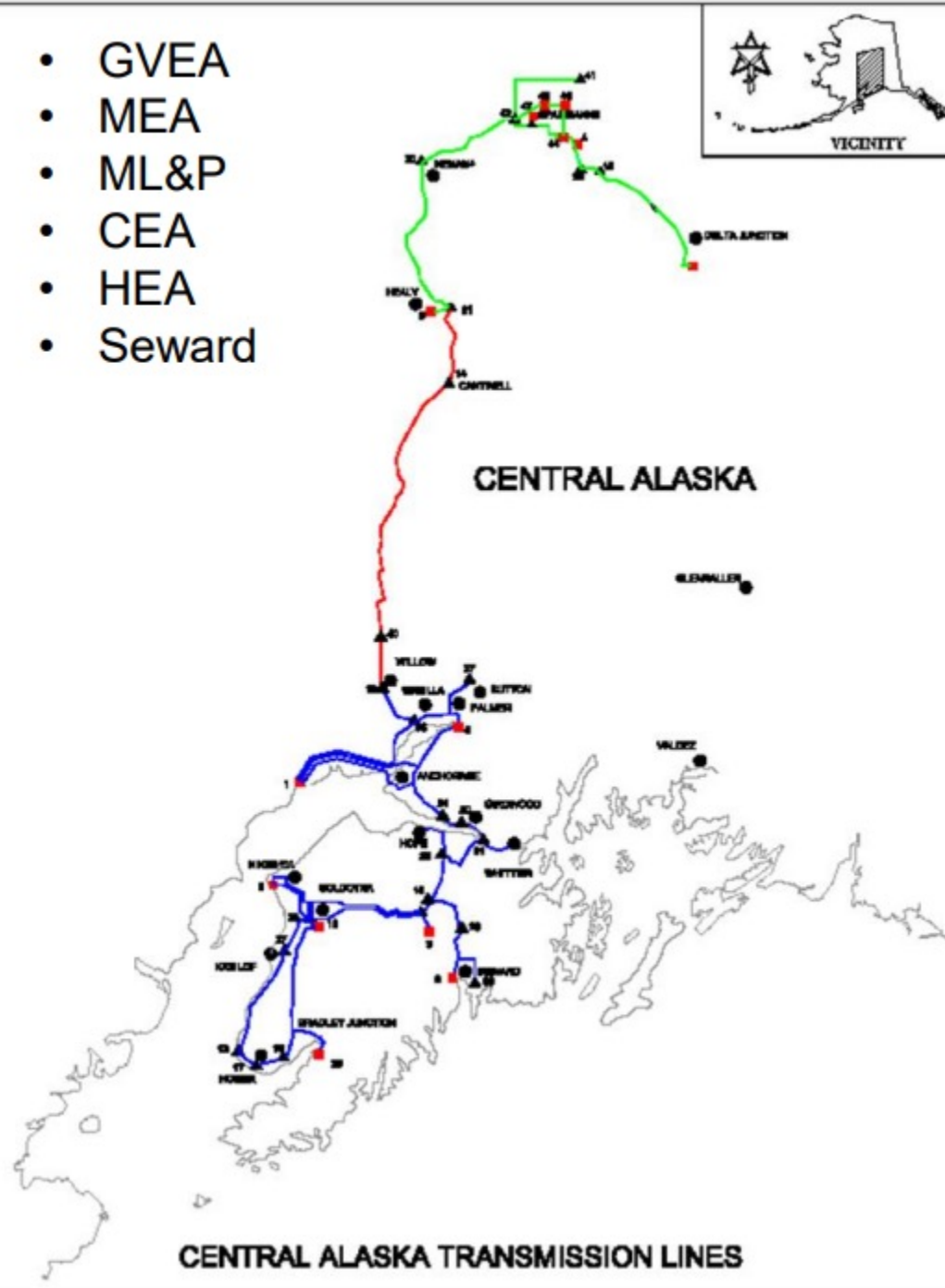
CENTRAL ALASKA



- Pre-Intertie



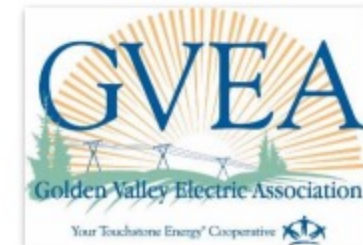
- GVEA
- MEA
- ML&P
- CEA
- HEA
- Seward



Alaska Railbelt –1990s

Added.....

- Bradley Lake Hydro
- Bradley
Transmission Lines
- Ft. Knox Gold Mine



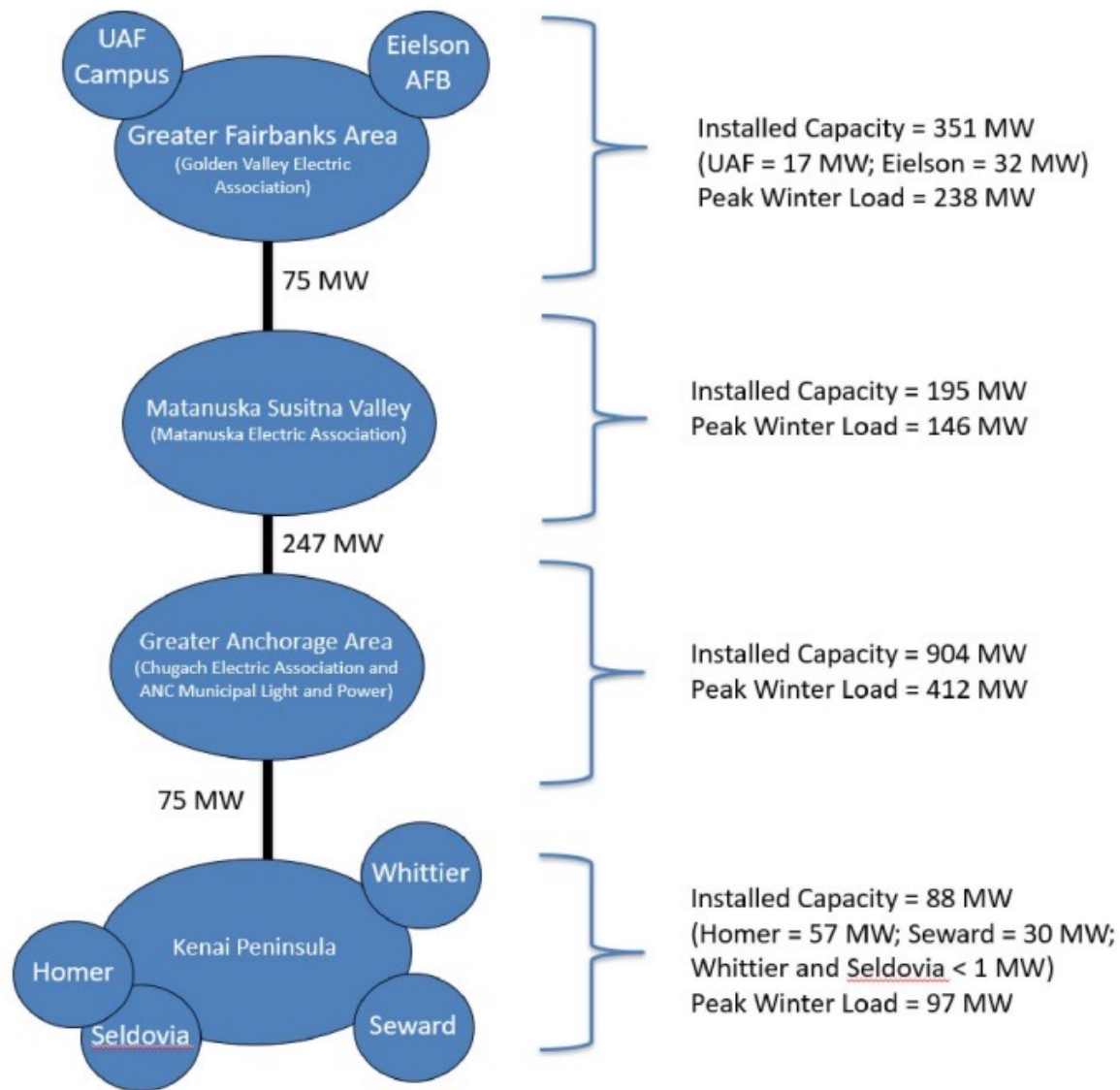


Fig. 2. Diagram depicting the interconnection of utilities with nested microgrids in the Alaska railbelt, including installed generation and transmission capacity and peak load.

Source: Alaska Center for Energy and Power, UAF.

Railbelt Winter Capability (includes nonfirm wind capacity)

