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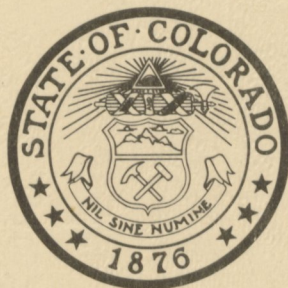
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**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**ADJUTANT GENERAL**  
**OF THE**  
**STATE OF COLORADO**

**1979**



**JOHN L. FRANCE**  
**BRIGADIER GENERAL**  
**THE ADJUTANT GENERAL**

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ADJUTANTS-GENERAL OF COLORADO  
1861 - 1979

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Brigadier General David H. Moffatt .....	1862-1865
Colonel Leavitt L. Bowen, Aide-de-camp and Commander-in-Chief .....	1865-1866
Brigadier General Lewis N. Tappan .....	1866-1867
Brigadier General Hal Sayre .....	1867-1872
Brigadier General W. R. Thomas .....	1872-1874
Brigadier General Champion Vaughn .....	1874-1875
Brigadier General Robert S. Roe .....	1875-1879
Brigadier General Frank Hall .....	1879-1881
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Brigadier General Sidney A. Shepperd .....	1883-1885
Brigadier General F. A. Taylor .....	1885-1887
Brigadier General George West .....	1887-1889
Brigadier General Benjamin F. Klee .....	1889-1891
Brigadier General John C. Kennedy .....	1891-1893
Brigadier General T. J. Tarsney .....	1893-1895
Brigadier General Cassius M. Moses .....	1895-1898
Brigadier General Lewis Barnum .....	1898-1899
Brigadier General J. C. Overmeyer .....	1899-1901
Brigadier General George F. Gardner .....	1901-1903
Brigadier General Sherman Bell .....	1903-1905
Brigadier General Bulkeley Wells .....	1905-1907
Brigadier General Carleton A. Kelley .....	1907-1909
Brigadier General John Chase .....	1909-1916
Brigadier General Harry P. Gamble .....	1916-1917
Major General (US Army, ret.) Frank D. Baldwin .....	1917-1919
Colonel William Spangler .....	1919-1921
Colonel Patrick J. Hamrock .....	1921-1923
Colonel Paul P. Newton .....	1923-1931
Brigadier General W. C. Danks .....	1931-1934
Brigadier General Neil W. Kimball .....	1934-1937
Brigadier General Alphonse P. Ardourel .....	1937-1939
Brigadier General Harold H. Richardson .....	1939-1943
Brigadier General Frazier Arnold .....	1943-1946
Major General Irving O. Schaefer .....	1947-1959
Major General Robert D. Charlton .....	1959-1960
Major General Joe C. Moffitt .....	1960-1974
Major General William D. Weller .....	1974-1979
Brigadier General John L. France .....	1979-



TABLE OF

STATE OF COLORADO

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

300 Logan Street  
Denver, Colorado 80203  
Phone (303) 733-2431  
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COTAG

1 July 1980

Richard D. Lamm  
Governor

Brig. Gen. John L. France  
The Adjutant General

Colonel Paul A. Parsons  
Deputy Adjutant General

The Honorable Richard D. Lamm  
Governor of Colorado and  
Commander-In-Chief, Colorado National Guard  
State Capitol  
Denver, Colorado

Dear Governor Lamm:

Pursuant to the provisions of Title 28, Article 3, Section 106,  
Colorado Revised Statutes 1973, it is my pleasure to forward the  
Annual Report of the Department of Military Affairs for the  
Calendar Year 1979.

This report describes the programs and accomplishments of the  
Colorado Army and Air National Guard in satisfying the responsi-  
bilities of our State and Federal missions, and recounts major  
operations, activities and achievements of the Division of Emergency  
Services and Civil Air Patrol. It also provides permanent reference  
of an historical value.

I wish to express my thanks and appreciation to you and the members  
of the legislature for the support of the Colorado Department of  
Military Affairs.

Respectfully,

JOHN L. FRANCE  
Brigadier General  
The Adjutant General



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In further implementing its constitutional authority, Congress enacted Title 32, United States Codes, which is entitled 'NATIONAL GUARD' of which the following extracts are particularly significant:



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# Authority & Responsibility

The drafters of the Constitution of the United States, recognizing the need for the militia (now known as the National Guard), included the following in Article III, Section 8;

*"The Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;*

*To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress..."*

The authors of the Colorado Constitution also recognized the need for the militia and included Article XVIII which reads:

*"Section 1. Persons subject to service. The Militia of the State shall consist of all able-bodied male residents of the state between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years; except, such persons as may be exempted by the laws of the United States, or of the state.*

*Section 2. Organization - equipment - discipline. The organization, equipment and discipline of the militia shall conform as nearly as practicable to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.*

*Section 3. Officers - how chosen. The governor shall appoint all general, field, and staff officers and commission them. Each company shall elect its own officers, who shall be commissioned by the governor; but if any company shall fail to elect such officers within the time prescribed by law, they may be appointed by the governor.*

*Section 4. Armories. The general assembly shall provide for the safekeeping of the public arms, military records, relics and banners of the state.*

*Section 5. Exemption in time of peace. No person having conscientious scruples against bearing arms, shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace; provided, such person shall pay an equivalent for such exemption."*

In further implementing its constitutional authority, Congress enacted Title 32, United States Codes, which is entitled 'NATIONAL GUARD' of which the following extracts are particularly significant:



"Section 102. General policy

In accordance with the traditional military policy of the United States, it is essential that the strength and organization of the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard as an integral part of the first line defenses of the United States be maintained and assured at all times. Whenever Congress determines that more units and organizations are needed for the national security than are in the regular components of the ground and air forces, the Army National Guard of the United States and the Air National Guard of the United States, or such parts of them as are needed, together with such units of other reserve components as are necessary for a balanced force, shall be ordered to active Federal duty and retained as long as so needed. Aug. 10, 1956, c. 1041, 70A Stat. 597."

"Section 106. Annual appropriations

Sums will be appropriated annually, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard, including the issue of arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster stores, camp equipage, and other military supplies, and for the payment of other expenses authorized by law. Aug. 10, 1956, c. 1041, 70A Stat. 599."

"Section 108. Forfeiture of Federal benefits

If, within a time to be fixed by the President, a State does not comply with or enforce a requirement of, or regulation prescribed under its title, its National Guard is barred, wholly or partly as the President may prescribe, from receiving money or any other aid, benefit, or privilege authorized by law. Aug. 10, 1956, c. 1041, 70A Stat. 600."

The Colorado General Assembly has further implemented provisions of the Colorado Constitution through enactment of laws now contained in Title 28, Article 3, Colorado Revised Statutes 1973.

In further recognition of the need and responsibility of the State to protect its citizens in times of emergency, the General Assembly enacted the Colorado Disaster Emergency Act of 1973, from which the following is extracted:

"28-2-102. Purposes and limitations. (1) The purposes of this part 1 are to:

(a) Reduce vulnerability of people and communities of this state to damage, injury, and loss of life and property resulting from natural or manmade catastrophes, civil disturbance, or hostile military or paramilitary action;

(b) Prepare for prompt and efficient search, rescue, recovery, care, and treatment of persons lost, entrapped, victimized, or threatened by disasters or emergencies;



(c) Provide a setting conducive to the rapid and orderly start of restoration and rehabilitation of persons and property affected by disasters;

(d) Clarify and strengthen the roles of the governor, state agencies, and local governments in prevention of, preparation for, response to, and recovery from disasters;

(e) Authorize and provide for cooperation in disaster prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery;

(f) Authorize and provide for coordination of activities relating to disaster prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery by agencies and officers of this state and similar state-local, interstate, federal-state, and foreign activities in which the state and its political subdivisions may participate;

(g) Provide a disaster and emergency management system embodying all aspects of predisaster, preemergency preparedness, postdisaster, and postemergency response; and

(h) Assist in prevention of disasters caused or aggravated by inadequate planning for regulation of public and private facilities and land use."

The Administrative Organization Act of 1968 as amended created the Department of Military Affairs, with the following organizational elements:

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

DIVISION OF NATIONAL GUARD

DIVISION OF DISASTER EMERGENCY SERVICES

DIVISION OF CIVIL AIR PATROL

DIVISION OF STATE GUARD

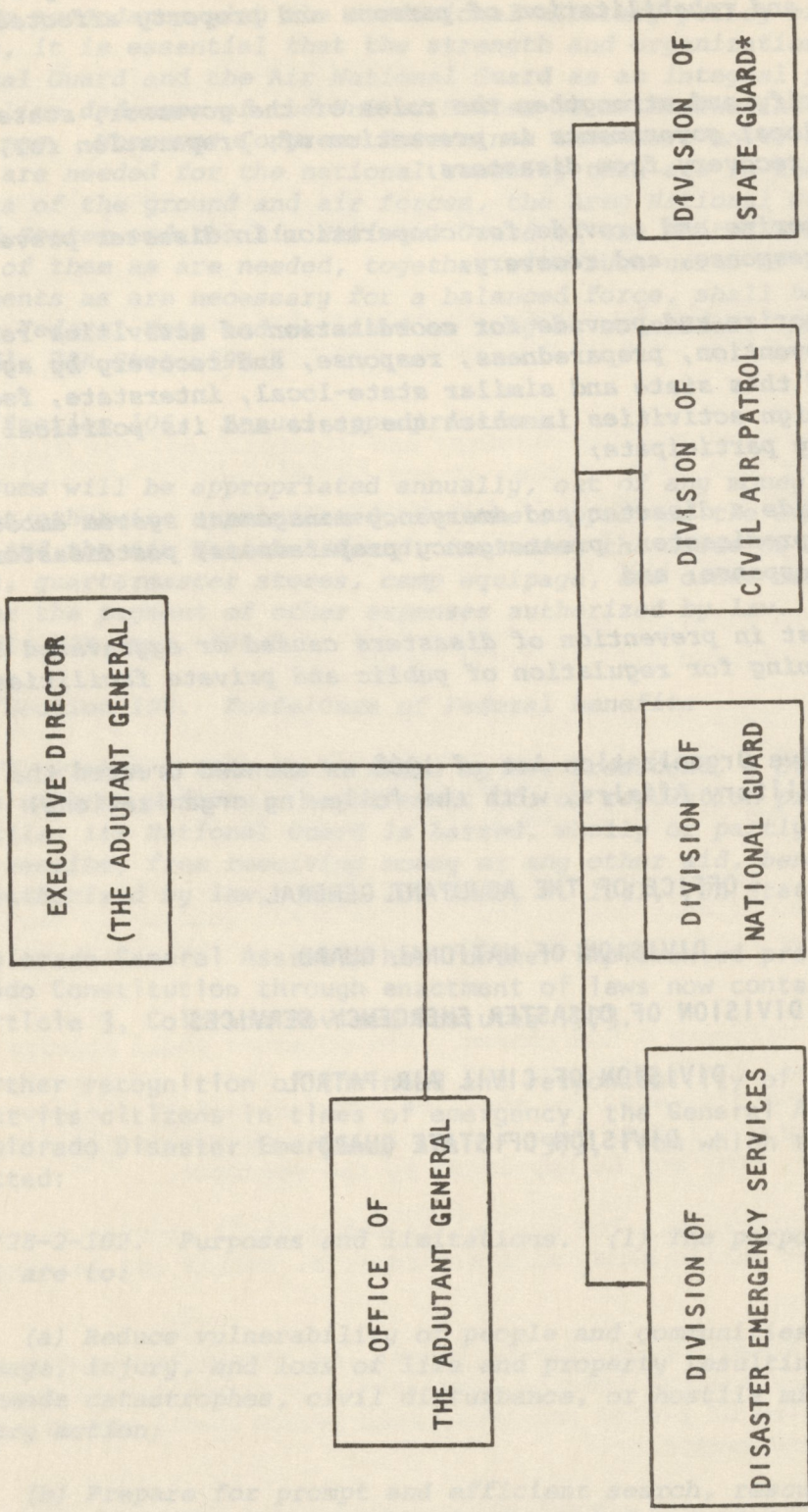
(A)

(B)

(3)



# Department of Military Affairs



\* Not organized unless National Guard is mobilized for Federal service.



# The State Budget

State support of the Department is provided through appropriation by the Joint Budget Committee. Funding provides for a total of 34.2 State employees and 8 federal contract employees. Maintenance and operation of expenditures and revenues for FY 1978-1979 are shown below.

## State Funding Sources and Expenditures from July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979

### FUNDING SOURCES:

General Fund	\$920,967	
Federal Funds	<u>706,333</u>	
TOTAL FUNDS.....		\$1,627,300

### EXPENDITURES

#### Division of National Guard:

Personal Services (25.2 FTE)	\$443,003	
Operating Expenses	184,474	
Travel	1,302	
Capital Outlay	4,052	
Controlled Maintenance	33,594	
Utilities	<u>213,414</u>	879,839

#### Division of Disaster Emergency Services:

Personal Services (8.0 FTE)	\$151,078	
Operating Expenses	11,964	
Travel	1,633	
Utilities	5,068	
Federal Contracts	248,097	
Federal Flow-Thru	<u>250,490</u>	668,330

#### Division of Civil Air Patrol:

Personal Services (1.0 FTE)	\$ 15,385	
Operating Expenses	40,229	
Travel	1,132	
Workmans Compensation Premium	<u>22,385</u>	79,131

TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....		\$1,627,300
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# Engineering & Facilities

## 1. GENERAL

Within the Office of the Adjutant General, Department of Military Affairs, the Engineering and Facilities Section has overall direct responsibility for the management of approximately 170 Army National Guard (ARNG) facilities totaling in excess of 900,000 gross square feet with an assessed valuation in excess of \$10,000,000. The facilities are located at Camp George West, Buckley, Fort Carson and throughout the State. Specific responsibilities of the Director of the Engineering and Facilities Section include repair and maintenance of Federal and State ARNG facilities (to include planning, programming, budgeting, engineering, and designing and contracting drawings and specifications) rehabilitation and remodeling of ARNG facilities, new Federal and/or State construction, custodial maintenance and upkeep of all ARNG facilities, and overall planning of ARNG new facilities. In addition, the Director of the Engineering and Facilities Section is responsible for preparing, budgeting and administering and management of the ARNG Training Site Contract and the ARNG Service Contract as well as the Federally supported Organizational Logistic Support Minor Construction program. Other duties of the Engineering and Facility Section include utilities administration, real property record keeping (to include acquisition, leases, permits and ARNG site selection) and administration, State personal property inventory and accountability.

## 2. STATE CONTROLLED

During the first half of FY 1979-80 the Engineering and Facilities Section contracted approximately \$60,000 worth of much needed State controlled maintenance work for ARNG facilities. The following represents the status of major projects designed, engineered, contracted and awarded for construction prior to 1 December 1979.

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
Roof Repl-USPFO Warehouse	\$58,310.00	Completed
Roof Repair/Maintenance OMS 3	2,934.00	Under construction
Roof Repair/Grand Junction Armory	8,066.00	Under construction
Montrose Wall Repair/Replacement	14,590.00	Under contract
Replace deep well pump, Camp George West	5,800.00	Under contract
Camp George West Repl Natural Gas Fuel	14,950.00	Under contract
Repair/Repl Water Pipe (Ft Carson) 3650th	2,500.00	Completed
Replace Overhead Door OMS 9	1,020.00	Completed
Replace Boulder boiler	14,999.00	Under contract
Replace Natural Gas Fuel Dist Pipe OMS 5	3,900.00	Completed



Construction contract documents were prepared for replacement of the Sterling Armory roof. Contractors' proposals/bids were received until 2:00 p.m. on 13 November 1979 and the low bidder's proposal of \$67,139 is currently under analysis and award is probable.

The Facilities Section is currently preparing contract drawings and specifications for re-roofing of the old Aurora Armory (217th Med Co) roof. Estimated cost is \$16,000.

### 3. FEDERAL/STATE BASE OPERATIONS

The Federal/State FY 1980 ARNG Training Site Contract in the amount of \$27,500 and ARNG Service Contract in the amount of \$140,800 are in effect. During the past NGB Performance Profile, Colorado achieved a 0.9838% BASEOPS Performance compared to a National Average performance of 0.8343%.

### 4. MAJOR/MINOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

MOBILIZATION AND TRAINING EQUIPMENT SITE (MATES). Fort Carson  
Project Status: Project was completed during 1977-78 and is currently under warranty. Total project cost \$871,884.00.

ARMY AVIATION SUPPORT FACILITY (AASF) ARMAMENT ADDITION/ADDITIONAL PARKING PAD PROJECT

Project status: Project was completed during 1977-78 and is currently under warranty. Total project cost \$152,991.00.

INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEM (IDS) MODIFICATION PROJECT

Project status: Project under construction (contractor approaching default). Total project cost \$39,953.00.

ARMY AVIATION SUPPORT FACILITY (AASF) ADDITION (FY 79MCARNG PROJECT)

Project status: Project to add additional 17,814 square feet hangar and administrative space. Project is under construction. Total project cost \$899,300.00.

ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE SHOP (OMS 2), Camp George West

Project status: Project is under construction. Total project cost \$284,990.00.

CAMP GEORGE WEST SITE IMPROVEMENTS (PHASE II).

Project status: Project is under preliminary planning phase. Total estimated project cost \$46,000.00.

### 5. MAJOR O & M MINOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
OMS 3 Wash Platform & Sewer Line Construction	\$8,537.00	Completed
OMS 1 Bituminous Paving Construction	2,974.00	Completed
OMS 3 Bituminous Paving Construction	1,800.00	Completed
MATES Bituminous Paving Construction	4,204.00	Under construction
MATES Electrical Construction	3,400.00	Under construction



REAL PROPERTY OWNED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

LOCATION	TYPE FACILITY	YEAR CONSTRUCTED	REPLACEMENT COST
Aurora	Armory - 47,115 square feet 5.6 acres	1967 & 1973	\$ 1,623,263.94
Boulder	4 Buildings - Admin Bldg, Supply Bldg, OMS & Flammable Storage - 22,952 square feet 10 acres	1948 & 1949	707,594.90
Burlington	Armory - 12,670 square feet .24 acres	1927	298,724.36
Canon City	Armory - 14,510 square feet .4 acres	1922	297,805.31
Colorado Springs	6 Buildings - Armory, OMS, 3 Storage Bldgs, Fuel Station - 24,383 square feet 15 acres	1942, 1958 & 1976	758,719.69
Cortez	Armory & OMS #7 (1 Building) - 12,200 square feet 4.9 acres	1962	434,299.57
Craig	Armory - 12,616 square feet 5 acres	1974	505,467.35
Denver	Armory - 47,278 square feet 3.7 acres	1936	936,077.93
Durango	Armory - 7,522 square feet 1.4 acres	1949	122,400.00



LOCATION	TYPE FACILITY	YEAR CONSTRUCTED	REPLACEMENT COST
Fort Collins	Armory - 13,306 square feet 5 acres	1960	\$ 469,691.53
Fort Morgan	Armory - 14,510 square feet .3 acres	1922	293,970.25
Grand Junction	5 Buildings - Armory, OMS & 3 Storage Bldgs, - 21,902 square feet 3.85 acres	1949 & 1959	669,849.00
Greeley	4 Buildings - Armory, Ground Power Bldg, Storage & Guard House, 23,905 square feet 5 acres	1961, 1963 & 1968	747,908.09
La Junta	Armory - 9,914 square feet 3.2 acres	1949 & 1967	257,267.00
Lamar	Armory - 12,800 square feet 6.8 acres	1965	443,500.00
Las Animas	Armory - 10,583 square feet 5.5 acres	1957	385,474.40
Longmont	Armory - 12,680 square feet .4 acres	1954	475,207.60
Monte Vista	Armory - 12,240 square feet 5 acres	1964	425,328.57
Montrose	Armory - 10,583 square feet 1.6 acres	1955	413,447.40



<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE FACILITY</u>	<u>YEAR CONSTRUCTED</u>	<u>REPLACEMENT COST</u>
Pueblo	Armory - 18,032 square feet 5 acres	1963	\$ 668,525.20
Rocky Ford	OMS #6 - 7,522 square feet 1.9 acres	1949	166,506.42
Sterling	2 Buildings - Armory, OMS #10 - 14,201 square feet 1.4 acres	1955 & 1974	591,876.71
Trinidad	Armory - 7,592 square feet 1.7 acres	1951	167,955.00
Camp George West	72 Buildings - Armory, USP&FO Complex, OCS, OMS #2, State Warehouse, CSMS and others - 268,263 square feet 675 acres	1923 thru 1974	7,973,892.30
<b>TOTALS</b>	24 Locations		<u>\$19,834,752.52</u>

BUCKLEY AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASE (Licensed to State)

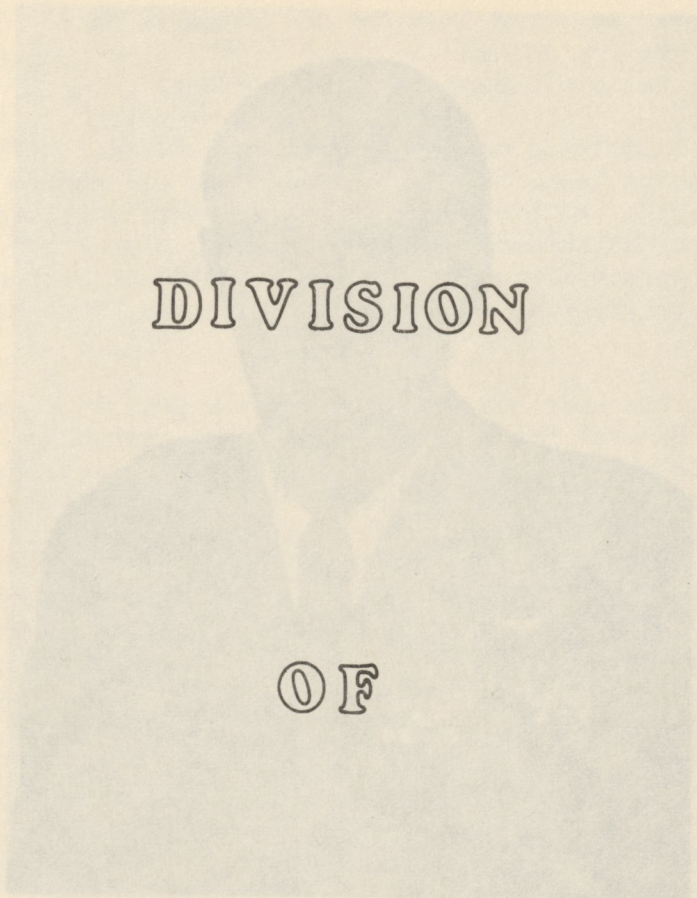
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD UNITS:

6 Buildings - 57,454 square feet

AIR NATIONAL GUARD UNITS:

24 Buildings - 224,669 square feet





DIVISION

OF

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN L. FRANCE  
157th ADJUTANT GENERAL OF COLORADO

NATIONAL

On 1 August 1979, Brigadier General John L. France was appointed as the Adjutant General of Colorado.

A native of Missouri, General France holds B.A. and J.D. degrees from the University of Denver. General France entered the military service by enlisting as an airman in the United States Air Force in November 1952. After service in California, Texas and South Korea, he applied for and was accepted for both the Russian Language School and Aviation Cadet Training. He entered Aviation Cadets in December 1953 and received his pilot's wings and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the United States Air Force in March 1954.

GUARD

After advanced pilot training at Laughlin AFB, Texas, and Nellis AFB, Nevada, General France was assigned to Misawa, Japan, as an O-86F fighter pilot with the 336th Fighter Day Squadron. During this period, he spent temporary duty assignments in Korea and Taiwan. General France returned to the United States in October 1957 and was assigned to Laredo AFB, Texas, as a T-33 instructor.



LOCATION	TYPE FACILITY	YEAR CONSTRUCTED	REPLACEMENT COST
Pueblo	Armory - 15,032 square feet 3 acres	1963	\$ 668,525.30
Rocky Ford	OWS #6 - 7,522 square feet 1.9 acres	1949	156,336.52
Sterling	2 Buildings - Armory, OWS #10 - 14,201 square feet 1.4 acres	1965 & 1974	595,208.78
Trinidad	Armory - 7,592 square feet 1.7 acres	1961	161,955.06
Camp George West	72 Buildings - Armory, USPAID Complex, OWS OWS #2, State Warehouse, (OHS and others) 263,263 square feet 675 acres	1923 thru 1974	7,973,892.36
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>74 Locations</b>		<b>\$19,874,790.02</b>

DIVISION

GUARD

BUCKLEY AIR NATIONAL GUARD (Assigned to States)

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD UNITS

5 Buildings - 57,453 square feet

U.S. NATIONAL GUARD UNITS

74 Buildings - 224,668 square feet





BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN L. FRANCE  
39TH ADJUTANT GENERAL OF COLORADO

On 1 August 1979, Brigadier General John L. France was appointed as the Adjutant General of Colorado.

A native of Missouri, General France holds B.A. and J.D. degrees from the University of Denver. General France entered the military service by enlisting as an airman in the United States Air Force in November 1952. After service in California, Texas and South Korea, he applied for and was accepted for both the Russian Language School and Aviation Cadet Training. He entered Aviation Cadets in December 1953 and received his pilot's wings and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the United States Air Force in March 1955 at Webb AFB, Texas.

After advanced pilot training at Laughlin AFB, Texas, and Nellis AFB, Nevada, General France was assigned to Misawa, Japan, as an G-86F fighter pilot with the 336th Fighter Day Squadron. During this period, he spent temporary duty assignments in Korea and Taiwan. General France returned to the United States in October 1957 and was assigned to Laredo AFB, Texas, as a T-33 instructor.



General France was separated from the Air Force in March 1958. In October of that year he joined the 120th Fighter Interceptor Squadron of the Colorado Air National Guard as an F-86 pilot.

He competed for a position on the Air National Guard's Official Jet Precision Demonstration Team, "The Minutemen," and was chosen as the solo pilot in April 1959. He also flew left wing while participating in aerial demonstrations across the United States, Alaska and Latin America. "The Minutemen" were disbanded in September 1959 and General France returned to his position as an F-86 pilot with the 120th Fighter Interceptor Squadron.

In October 1961, the unit was called to active duty in response to the Berlin Crisis. General France served as Flight Commander, flying F-100Cs at Buckley ANG Base and George AFB, California. On release from active duty, General France returned to Buckley ANG Base as Flight Commander for the 120th Tactical Fighter Squadron.

In May 1968, General France led a flight of Colorado Air National Guard F-100Cs on a two stop, 21-hour deployment from Denver to Phan Rang Air Base in the Republic of South Vietnam. During a one-year combat tour with the 35th Tactical Fighter Wing, he flew 239 missions and accumulated 335 combat hours as a flight leader and operations officer. He returned to Buckley ANG Base in May 1969 and remained with the Colorado Air National Guard as an Air Technician Flying instructor.

General France became Commander of the 120th Tactical Fighter Squadron in May 1969. In September 1971 he was appointed Commander of the 140th Tactical Fighter Group. He was named Commander of the 140th Tactical Fighter Wing in July 1974.

General France was promoted and received Federal Recognition as a Brigadier General on 6 February 1976.

In September 1977 General France led Colorado Air National Guard A-7Ds on a 23-day deployment to Gilze-Rijen Air Base, Holland. This was the first time an American unit had been deployed to a Dutch owned and operated base.



# Colorado National Guard

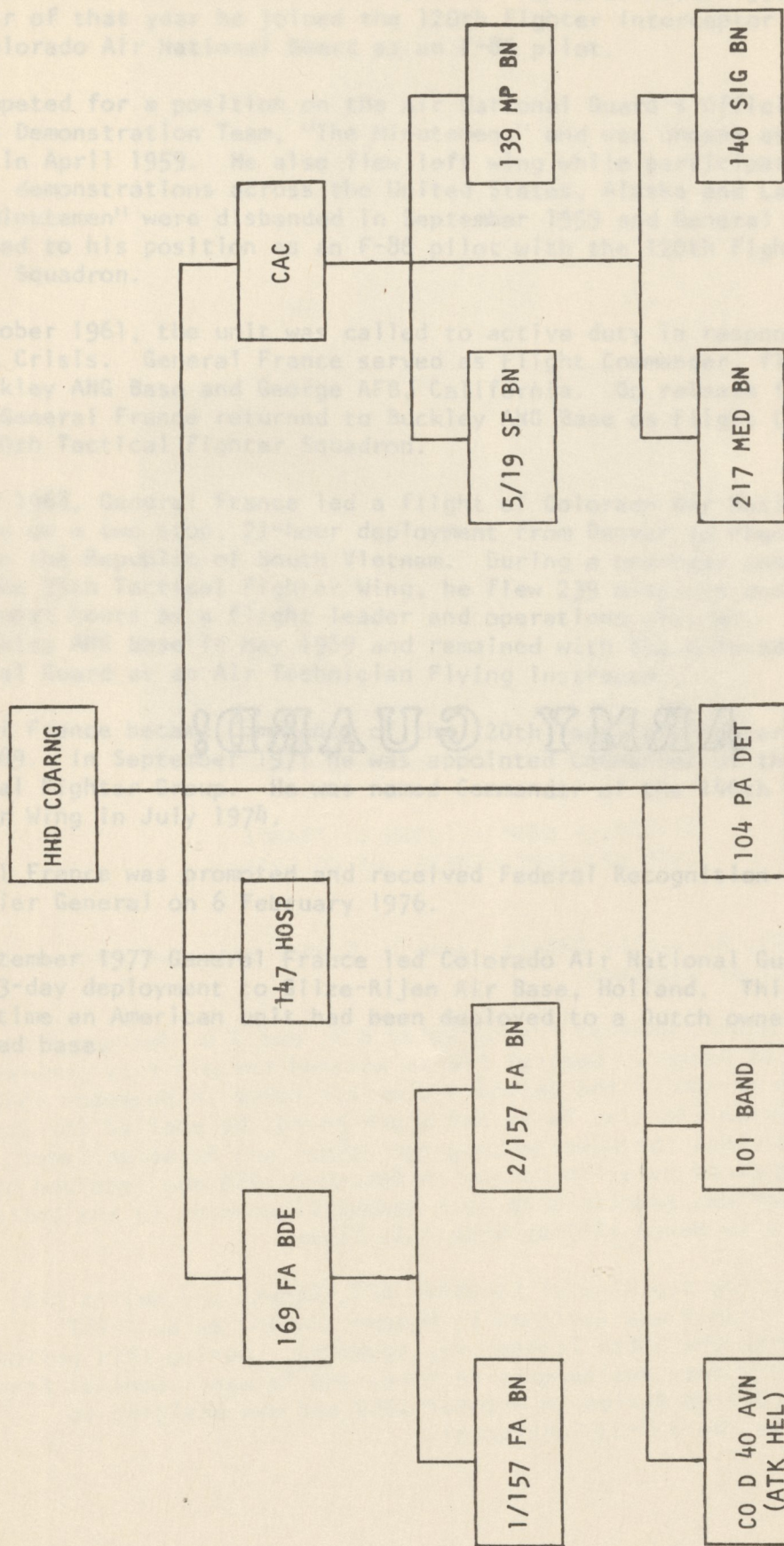
Strength	Actual	PCT (%)
HHD Colo ARNG, Denver	91	124.1
101st Army Band, Denver	29	64.4
104th Public Affairs Bn., Denver	14	107.6
147th Medical Hospital, Aurora	95	75.3
Co B 40th Aviation Battalion	85	85.6
Command & Control Headquarters, Golden	72	75.0
5th Special Forces Battalion Aurora/Pueblo/Fort Collins	360	79.6
193d Military Police Battalion, Golden 3650th Maint. Co., Golden/Fort Carson	408	71.8
140th Signal Battalion Aurora/Burlington/Craig/Fort Collins/ Fort Morgan/Golden/Trinidad	545	64.5
217th Medical Bn. Aurora/Las Animas/Monte Vista/ Cortez/Durango/Lamar/Trinidad	41	77.2
169th Field Artillery Brigade, Aurora	176	63.2
1st Battalion, 157th Field Artillery Longmont/Boulder/Golden/ Montrose/Grand Junction	47	68.0
2d Battalion, 157th Field Artillery Colorado Springs/Pueblo/ La Junta/Canon City	691	74.7
<b>TOTAL STRENGTH 31 DECEMBER 1973</b>	<b>3,266</b>	<b>74.7</b>

**ARMY GUARD!**

Colorado National Guard



# Colorado Army National Guard





# Colorado Army National Guard

<u>Strength</u>	<u>Auth.</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>PCT (%)</u>
HHD Colo ARNG, Denver	91	113	124.1
101st Army Band, Denver	45	29	64.4
104th Public Affairs Det., Denver	13	14	107.6
147th Medical Hospital, Aurora	126	95	75.3
Co D 40th Aviation Battalion	245	205	83.6
Command & Control Headquarters, Golden	72	54	75.0
5th Special Forces Battalion Aurora/Pueblo/Fort Collins	260	207	79.6
193d Military Police Battalion, Golden 3650th Maint. Co., Golden/Fort Carson	408	293	71.8
140th Signal Battalion Aurora/Burlington/Craig/Fort Collins/ Fort Morgan/Golden/Sterling	545	352	64.5
217th Medical Battalion Aurora/Las Animas/Monte Vista/ Cortez/Durango/Lamar/Trinidad	361	341	94.4
169th Field Artillery Brigade, Aurora	136	105	77.2
1st Battalion, 157th Field Artillery Longmont/Boulder/Golden/ Montrose/Grand Junction	473	299	63.2
2d Battalion, 157th Field Artillery Colorado Springs/Pueblo/ La Junta/Canon City	491	334	68.0
TOTAL STRENGTH 31 DECEMBER 1979	3,266	2,441	74.7



# Assigned Units - Authorized Strengths & Missions

The allocation of Army National Guard units is coordinated by the Department of the Army and the National Guard Bureau with the actual troop list for each State subject to the concurrence of the respective Governors. The current Colorado ARNG troop list is a composite of combat, combat support, and combat service support units organized as follows:

- Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment,  
Colorado Army National Guard

This unit has an authorized strength of 43 officers, 9 warrant officers and 39 enlisted. The unit is located in Denver with the mission of advising and assisting the Adjutant General in the administration, logistics, training and operations of the Army Guard Forces of the State in preparation for the dual missions established by law for Army National Guard units.

- Command & Control Headquarters (CAC)

The unit has an authorized strength of 13 officers, 11 warrant officers and 48 enlisted. This unit is located at Camp George West in Golden with the mission of exercising command and control over four battalions of the Colorado Army National Guard.

- 169th Field Artillery Brigade

This unit has an authorized strength of 24 officers, 2 warrant officers, and 110 enlisted. It is located in Aurora with a Federal mission of commanding and controlling two or more artillery battalions.

- First Battalion, 157th Field Artillery

This battalion has an authorized strength of 26 officers, two warrant officers, and 445 enlisted. The five company size units of this battalion are located as follows:

Headquarters & Headquarters Battery	Longmont
Battery A	Montrose
Battery B	Golden
Battery C	Grand Junction
Service Battery	Boulder

The basic armament of this battalion is twelve 8-inch self-propelled artillery pieces, four located in each of the three firing batteries. The unit is capable of firing both conventional and nuclear artillery projectiles in support of the ground gaining arms.



- Second Battalion, 157th Field Artillery

This unit is identical in organization with its sister battalion described above but with authorized strength of 26 officers, two warrant officer, and 463 enlisted. Unit locations are as follows:

Headquarters & Headquarters Battery	Colorado Springs
Battery A	La Junta
Battery B	Colorado Springs
Battery C	Pueblo
Service Battery	Canon City

- Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment,  
217th Medical Battalion

This battalion headquarters has an authorized strength of six officers, one warrant officer and 33 enlisted. The unit is located in Aurora with a mission of providing operational control of subordinate medical units.

- 122d Medical Company (Ambulance)

This company has an authorized strength of four officers and 89 enlisted. The unit strength is split between Trinidad and Monte Vista/Alamosa with a mission of providing ambulance support as required.

- 928th Medical Company (Ambulance)

This company is identical in organization with the 122d Medical Company. This unit is split between Durango and Cortez.

- 947th Medical Company (Clearing)

This company has an authorized strength of 13 officers and 122 enlisted. The unit is split between Las Animas and Lamar with the mission of establishing three medical clearing stations in the forward areas of a combat zone.

- Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment,  
193d Military Police Battalion

This battalion Headquarters has an authorized strength of six officers and 27 enlisted. It is located at Camp George West in Golden. The mission is to provide command and control over subordinate military police companies and a maintenance company.

- 220th Military Police Company

This company is authorized four officers and 159 enlisted. Located at Camp George West, the unit has the mission of providing military police support in an assigned area.



-3650th Maintenance Company (Forward - Direct Support)

Located at Camp George West, this company has an authorized strength of four officers, three warrant officers, and 140 enlisted. It has a DETACHMENT at Fort Carson in Colorado Springs which is authorized one officer, two warrant officers, and 62 enlisted. Its mission is to provide maintenance support to units in an assigned area.

- Headquarters & Headquarters Company,  
140th Signal Battalion

This battalion is allocated to the State with an authorized strength of 24 officers, 13 warrant officers, and 508 enlisted. The four organic and one attached units are located as follows:

Headquarters & Headquarters Company	Aurora
Company A (-)	Sterling
Detachment 2, Company A	Fort Morgan
Company B (-)	Fort Collins
Detachment 1, Company B	Craig
Company C	Aurora
142d Signal Detachment	Aurora

The mission of the Signal Battalion is to provide communication support in an assigned area of a field Army.

- Company D, 40th Aviation Battalion (Attack Helicopter)

This company has an authorized strength of 19 officers, 44 warrant officers, and 182 enlisted. The unit is located at Buckley ANG Base with 21 attack helicopters, 12 observation helicopters, and two utility helicopters authorized. The assigned mission is to increase the combat effectiveness of the unit to which assigned or attached by employment of direct aerial fires in offensive and defensive actions.

- 147th Medical Hospital

This unit is located at Buckley ANG Base with an authorized strength of 39 officers and 87 enlisted. Its mission is the operation of a one hundred bed hospital.

- 5th Special Forces Battalion, 19th Special Forces Group

This battalion is allocated to the State with an authorized strength of 51 officers, one warrant officer and 208 enlisted. The four elements of the battalion are located as follows:

Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment	Golden
Company A	Aurora
Company B	Pueblo
Company C	Fort Collins

The majority of personnel must be parachute qualified. Units are organized into small operational detachments capable of deployment, and self-sustained operations in any area of the world.



### - The 101st Army Band

The unit is located in Denver with an authorized strength of one warrant officer and 44 enlisted. Its mission is to provide band support at an assigned Army installation.

### - 104th Public Affairs Detachment

Also located in Denver, it has an authorized strength of four officers and nine enlisted with a mission of providing public information support to local units.

## Training

### Training Objectives

The overall training objective for Colorado Army National Guard units is to achieve prescribed readiness postures, thereby producing units and members capable of accomplishing their assigned Federal and State missions. These missions are:

- A. To provide units, which in a national emergency, will be ready for mobilization and deployment in accordance with Department of the Army operational plans in support of the "Total Force Concept."
- B. To provide units organized, equipped and trained to function effectively in the protection of life and property under orders of the Governor of the State of Colorado.

### Training

All training is conducted under the command of State authorities in accordance with Department of the Army, U. S. Army Forces Command and the National Guard Bureau training criteria, goals and programs.

To achieve prescribed readiness posture each National Guard unit has an annual training program which includes both an inactive duty training (IDT) phase of 48 four-hour periods (normally executed in the form of one Saturday and Sunday weekend drill per month) and an active duty "annual training" (AT) phase of 15 days.

Concentrating on performance oriented training using guidelines of Army Training and Evaluation Programs (ARTEPs) and Soldier's Manuals, each unit strives for unit and individual proficiency with ultimate goal of attaining and maintaining operational readiness. The annual training phase is the culmination of the training year when units actually deploy to an Active Army or State-owned training site and engage in mission oriented training to test their operational effectiveness. During the AT phase, each unit received an evaluation by



Active Army evaluators for the purpose of determining both individual and unit proficiency. All Colorado Army National Guard unit evaluations for calendar year 1979 were satisfactory.

Annual training periods for the Colorado Army National Guard units during 1979 were performed at a variety of sites as follows:

<u>TRAINING SITE</u>	<u>UNIT/ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>HOME STATION</u>
<u>State Sites</u>		
Camp George West Golden, CO	Colorado National Guard Military Academy	Golden
Camp Guernsey, WY	Command and Control HQs	Golden
	HHD 193d MP Bn	Golden
	220th MP Co	Golden
	HHD 217th Med Bn	Aurora
	122d Med Co (Amb)	Trinidad
	Detachment 1	Monte Vista
	928th Med Co (Amb)	Cortez
	Detachment 1	Durango
	947th Med Co (Clr)	Las Animas
	Detachment 1	Lamar
	140th Signal Bn	Aurora
	Company A	Sterling
	Detachment 1	Fort Morgan
	Company B	Fort Collins
	Detachment 1	Craig
	Company C	Aurora
Camp Williams, UT	HHC 5th Bn 19th Special Forces Group (Abn)	Golden
	Company A	Aurora (Buckley)
	Company B	Pueblo
	*Company C	Fort Collins
Gowen Field, ID	Co D 40th Avn Bn (Atk Hel)	Aurora
<u>Active Army Sites</u>		
Fort Carson	HHD Colorado ARNG	Denver
	104th Public Affairs Det	Denver
	HHB 169th FA Bde	Aurora
	HHB 1st Bn 157th FA	Longmont
	Battery A	Montrose
	Battery B	Golden
	Battery C	Grand Junction
	Service Battery	Boulder

\* Organized effective 1 Oct 79



<u>TRAINING SITE</u>	<u>UNIT/ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>HOME STATION</u>
<u>Active Army Sites (Cont.)</u>		
Fort Carson (Cont.)	HHB 2d Bn 157th FA	Colorado Springs
	Battery A	La Junta
	Battery B	Colorado Springs
	Battery C	Pueblo
	Service Battery	Canon City
	3650th Maint Co (Fwd DS)	Golden
	Detachment 1	Colorado Springs
Madigan Army Med Center, WA	147th Hospital	Aurora (Buckley)

Other Sites

Various Colorado Communities 101st Army Band Denver

Other notable training accomplishments by the Colorado Army National Guard units/activities during 1979 which added to improved unit and individual proficiency were:

A. Unit Aviation School courses conducted by Colorado ARNG Aviation Support Facility for Guard aviators assigned to Company D, 40th Aviation Battalion.

B. Medical Specialist, Phase I Course, conducted by the Medical Battalion for guardpersons assigned to medical specialist career field. Instructor support by Colorado ARNG medical officers and specialists from the Medical Battalion and the Hospital was indeed noteworthy.

C. Civilian Education (91C). Clinical Specialists are trained by those civilian institutions offering the Licensed Practical Nurse/Licensed Vocational (LPN/LVN) training. The National Guard utilized allocated federal funds to pay the individuals' pay and allowances and associated costs while in attendance.

The courses mentioned are cost effective and conserve allocated funding for other supplemental and career development training via the formal school program at various Active Army School Centers. Many of the Guard participants not only improved their individual military proficiency but also derived benefits as concerns their civilian occupations.



# Army Commanders

Headquarters, Colo Army National Guard	BG Hershel C. Yeargen
Headquarters Detachment	CPT John S. Materi
147th Medical Hospital	LTC Alan L. Watts
101st Army Band	WO Delwin R. Befur
104th Public Affairs Detachment	MAJ John A. Bormolini
Command & Control Headquarters, COARNG	COL Paul A. Parsons
Headquarters, 140th Signal Bn	MAJ Conrad A. Johnson
Headquarters Company, 140th Signal Bn	CPT Charles D. Marcus
Company A (-), 140th Signal Bn	CPT Richard D. Findlay
Detachment 1, Company A, 140th Sig Bn	2LT Joe A. Gomez
Company B (-), 140th Signal Bn	CPT Jerry A. Kyckelhahn
Detachment 1, Company B, 140th Sig Bn	2LT John J. Forsys II
Company C, 140th Signal Bn	CPT Richard J. Navin
142d Signal Detachment	2LT Peggy J. Moench
Headquarters, 217th Medical Battalion	LTC Richard A. Brooks
Headquarters Detachment, 217th Med Bn	CPT Everett R. Lajoie, Jr.
122d Medical Ambulance Company (-)	2LT Michael D. Dolan
Detachment 1, 122d Med Amb Co (-)	2LT Silverio S. Salazar
928th Medical Ambulance Company (-)	CPT Larry K. Wilkerson
Detachment 1, 928th Med Amb Co (-)	1LT Michael S. Bills
947th Medical Clearing Company (-)	LTC John B. Hester III
Detachment 1, 947th Med Clr Co (-)	CPT Gregory V. Ronning
Headquarters, 193d Military Police Bn	LTC Richard W. Hess
Headquarters Detachment, 193d MP Bn	CPT James T. Miller
220th Military Police Company	CPT Bruce O. Beckman
3650th Maintenance Company (FWD) (DS)	CPT Stephen N. Greivel
Detachment 1, 3650th Maint Co (FWD) (DS)	2LT Richard T. Vigil
Headquarters, 5th Special Forces Bn	LTC Robert L. Harrison
Headquarters Detachment, 5th SF Bn	MAJ Ray Z. Dissinger
Company A, 5th Special Forces Bn	CPT George D. Thomas
Company B, 5th Special Forces Bn	MAJ Bernard T. Lofft, Jr.
Company C, 5th Special Forces Bn	CPT James E. Chase, Jr.
Headquarters, 169th Field Artillery Bde	COL Robert G. Hancock
Headquarters Battery, 169th FA Bde	CPT William R. Suhre
Headquarters, 1st Bn, 157th FA Bde	LTC Herbert R. Shelton
Headquarters Battery, 157th FA	CPT Jerald L. Bohn
Battery A, 1st Bn, 157th FA	CPT Ralph S. Curfman
Battery B, 1st Bn, 157th FA	CPT Leslie K. Holmes
Battery C, 1st Bn, 157th FA	CPT David L. Potter
Service Battery, 1st Bn, 157th FA	CPT Lynn R. Stremme
Headquarters, 2d Bn, 157th FA	LTC Marion A. Carmickle
Headquarters Battery, 2d Bn, 157th FA	CPT Verdell Taylor, Jr.
Battery A, 2d Bn, 157th FA	CPT Gary W. Butner
Battery B, 2d Bn, 157th FA	CPT John T. Ivy
Battery C, 2d Bn, 157th FA	CPT Jack H. Alter
Service Battery, 2d Bn, 157th FA	CPT Michael J. Clermont

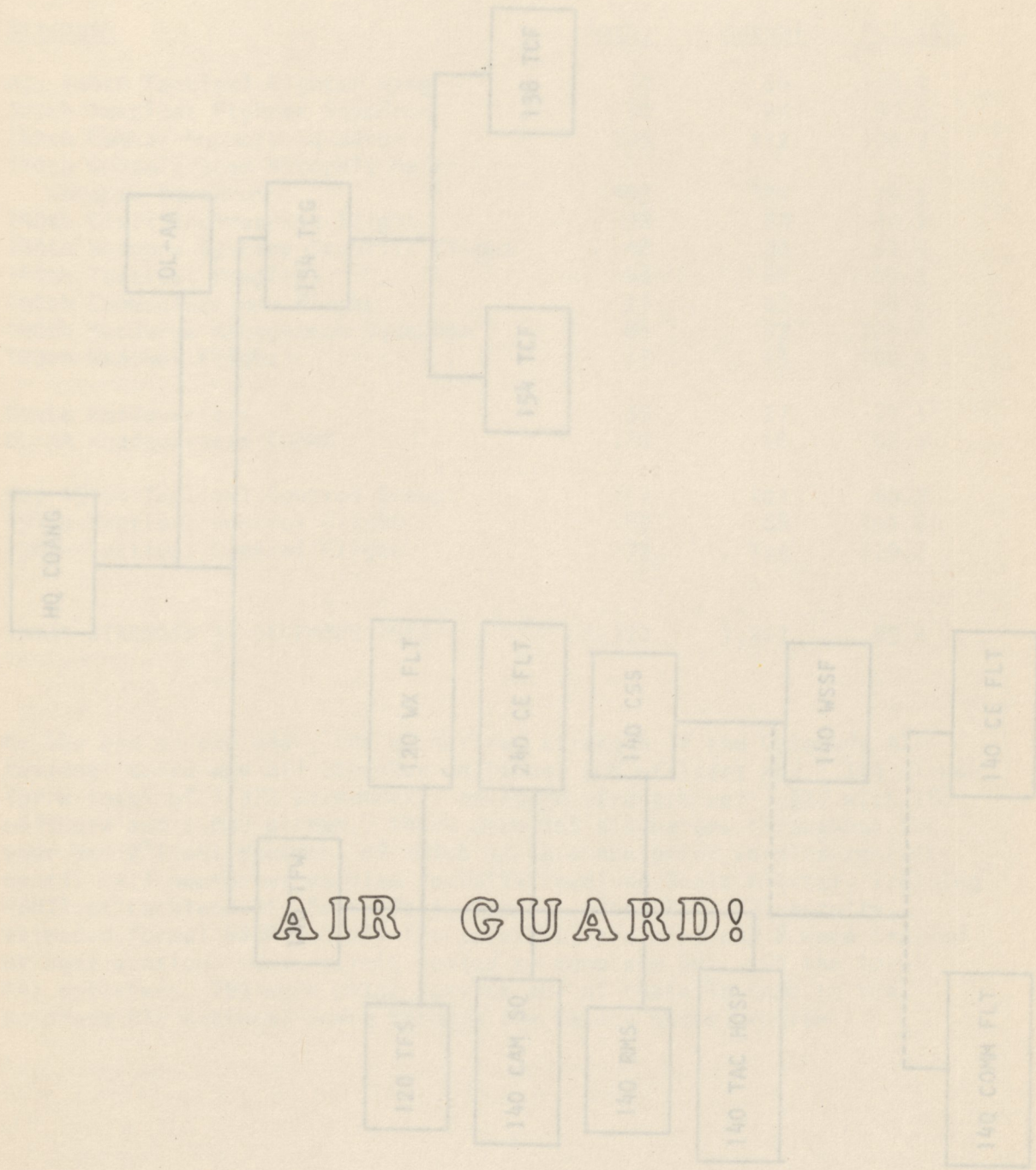


# Federal Support of the Colorado ARNG

Pay of Full Time Employees	\$ 5,610,936
Travel & Per Diem	65,422
POL (Fuels and Lubricants)	248,750
Communications	14,271
Transportation (Shipping)	29,118
Miscellaneous Supplies and Services	513,760
Medical Care and Examinations	15,284
Recruiting Materials	21,472
Military Drill Pay	3,170,476
Annual Training	1,126,899
Subsistence (Weekend Training)	76,737
Schools and Full Time Training Duty Pay	612,057
Disability Payments	<u>95,156</u>
TOTAL	\$11,600,338
Military Construction	<u>878,445</u>
TOTAL FEDERAL SUPPORT (ARMY)	\$12,478,783



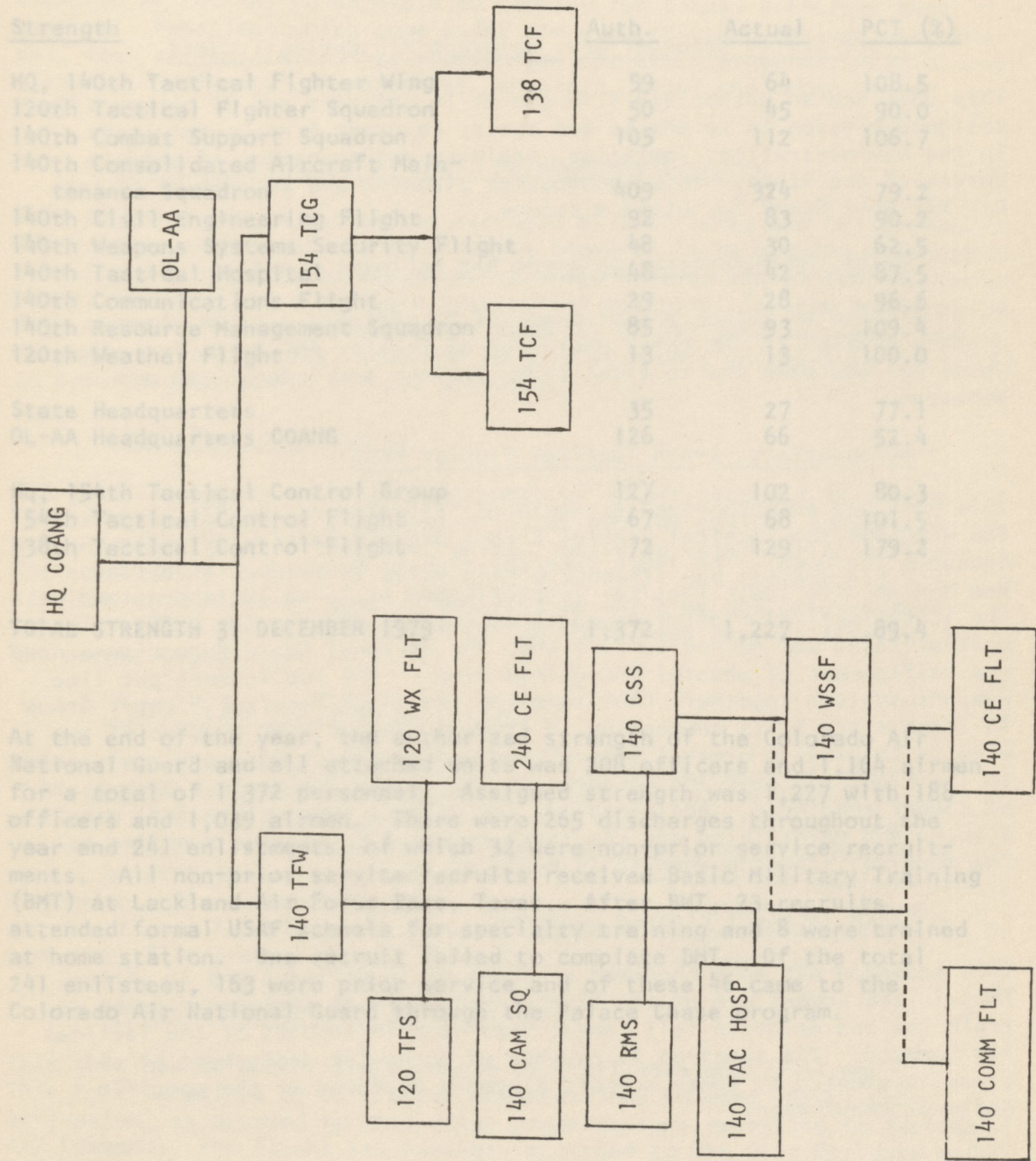
Colorado Air National Guard



AIR GUARD!



# Colorado Air National Guard



Strength	Auth.	Actual	PCT (%)
HQ, 140th Tactical Fighter Wing	12,839	64	108.5
120th Tactical Fighter Squadron	13,839	45	90.0
140th Combat Support Squadron	7,839	112	106.7
140th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron	5,839	324	79.2
140th Civil Engineer Squadron	5,839	83	98.2
140th Communications Flight	5,839	58	62.5
140th Tail Squadron	5,839	55	57.5
140th Combat Support Squadron	5,839	28	38.4
140th Resource Management Squadron	5,839	83	100.4
120th Weather Flight	13,839	13	100.0
State Headquarters	13,839	27	77.1
140th Tactical Control Group	12,839	66	52.4
140th Tactical Control Flight	12,839	109	88.3
140th Tactical Control Flight	6,839	68	101.5
140th Tactical Control Flight	7,839	129	179.2



# Colorado Air National Guard

<u>Strength</u>	<u>Auth.</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>PCT (%)</u>
HQ, 140th Tactical Fighter Wing	59	64	108.5
120th Tactical Fighter Squadron	50	45	90.0
140th Combat Support Squadron	105	112	106.7
140th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron	409	324	79.2
140th Civil Engineering Flight	92	83	90.2
140th Weapons Systems Security Flight	48	30	62.5
140th Tactical Hospital	48	42	87.5
140th Communications Flight	29	28	96.6
140th Resource Management Squadron	85	93	109.4
120th Weather Flight	13	13	100.0
State Headquarters	35	27	77.1
OL-AA Headquarters COANG	126	66	52.4
Hq, 154th Tactical Control Group	127	102	80.3
154th Tactical Control Flight	67	68	101.5
138th Tactical Control Flight	72	129	179.2
<b>TOTAL STRENGTH 31 DECEMBER 1979</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>1,227</b>	<b>89.4</b>

At the end of the year, the authorized strength of the Colorado Air National Guard and all attached units was 208 officers and 1,164 airmen for a total of 1,372 personnel. Assigned strength was 1,227 with 188 officers and 1,039 airmen. There were 265 discharges throughout the year and 241 enlistments, of which 32 were non-prior service recruitments. All non-prior service recruits received Basic Military Training (BMT) at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas. After BMT, 23 recruits attended formal USAF schools for specialty training and 8 were trained at home station. One recruit failed to complete BMT. Of the total 241 enlistees, 163 were prior service and of these 46 came to the Colorado Air National Guard through the Palace Chase program.



# Assigned Units - Authorized Strengths & Missions

## - State Staff, Headquarters, Colorado Air National Guard

This unit has an authorized strength of 14 officers and 21 airmen. The assigned mission is to advise and assist Colorado State authorities in the administration, logistics, training and operation of the Air Forces of the State. This encompasses planning and employment of the Air National Guard for State missions.

## - OL-AA, Headquarters, Colorado Air National Guard

This unit has an authorized strength of 22 officers and 104 airmen. The primary mission is the total operation of Buckley ANG Base, including those periods when the tactical organizations are federalized and deployed.

## - Headquarters, 140th Tactical Fighter Wing

This unit has an authorized strength of 112 officers and 833 airmen. The wing has two Tactical Fighter Groups and one Tactical Fighter Squadron assigned. The 150th Tactical Fighter Group at Albuquerque, New Mexico; the 138th Tactical Fighter Group at Tulsa, Oklahoma; and the 120th Tactical Fighter Squadron at Buckley all fly the A-7D. (The unit at Tulsa was gained in July when the National Guard Bureau announced the realignment of several TAC-gained wings. The realignment put like weapons systems together, thus removing the 149th Tactical Fighter Group in Texas since it is converting to F-4Cs.) The primary mission of the wing is to provide overall supervision and necessary advisory assistance to the Fighter Groups and Squadron to insure they maintain a high state of combat readiness. Additionally, the wing is responsible for establishing and maintaining war readiness material to provide supplies to the tactical squadron when it is deployed.

## - 120th Tactical Fighter Squadron

This squadron has an authorized strength of 34 officers and 16 airmen. This is the combat arm of the fighter wing with an assigned mission to train for and maintain full combat readiness in support of the Tactical Air Command. The squadron is capable of worldwide deployment at all times, augmented by those support elements dictated by the specific national requirement.



- 140th Combat Support Squadron

This squadron has an authorized strength of 8 officers and 97 airmen. The primary mission of the support group is to provide total bare-base support of the tactical organization when required. During non-federalized training status, elements of the group are attached to Operating Location AA (OL-AA) to maintain continuity for total, efficient base support. Functions which come under the support group include personnel, food service, security, transportation, administration, base operations, disaster preparedness, chaplain, legal and other lesser functions.

- 140th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron

This squadron has an authorized strength of 8 officers and 401 airmen. The primary mission of the maintenance squadron is to provide organizational and field maintenance of air frames, engines and allied maintenance; electric and electronic systems and equipment for the assigned A-7D aircraft. When deployed, the majority of assigned personnel are attached to the tactical squadron to move as a unit anywhere in the world to provide maintenance for the aircraft.

- 140th Tactical Hospital

The Hospital has an authorized strength of 15 officers and 33 airmen. The primary mission of the Hospital is to provide medical support to personnel assigned to the other units, including veterinarian services. The hospital is capable of performing diagnostic and therapeutic service in the area of general medicine at any time and minor surgery under field or combat conditions for personnel assigned or attached to the parent organization.

- 140th Civil Engineering Flight

This unit has an authorized strength of 4 officers and 88 airmen. There are two separate and distinct missions for this flight. First, and most important, is to provide a highly mobile (Prime Beef Team) response capability with highly skilled specialists able to deploy as a unit or with the wing to satisfy USAF civil engineering requirements worldwide. The second mission is to provide real estate management constructions, rehabilitation, repair and maintenance of installed property, fire protection and aircraft crash/rescue services.

- 140th Communications Flight (Support)

This unit has an authorized strength of 2 officers and 27 airmen. This unit is gained by Air Force Communications Command (AFCC) upon activation, as opposed to most other organizations reporting to Tactical Air Command. The flight is, however, attached to the wing for duty and has a primary mission to operate and maintain all ground communications facilities in support of the tactical mission.



- 140th Weapons Systems Security Flight

This unit has an authorized strength of 1 officer and 47 airmen. All personnel are attached to the support group for administration and training. Upon federalization, the flight would deploy with the Tactical Squadron for enroute security operations, being integrated into the host base security police organization upon arrival. During peactime, the flight is responsible for the security of the aircraft, equipment and associated facilities.

- 120th Weather Flight

This unit has an authorized strength of 4 officers and 9 airmen. The primary mission of the flight is to provide air weather service for the mission organizations. Upon federalization, the flight may or may not deploy with the tactical units since they would be gained by the Air Weather Service under Military Airlift Command. At Buckley ANG Base, the flight is integrated for optimum training with the USAF Weather Detachment assigned to the base.

- 140th Resource Management Squadron

This squadron has an authorized strength of 7 officers and 78 airmen. The primary mission of the squadron is to provide mission support to the fighter wing in the supply, procurement, comptroller and traffic management areas. Upon federalization, the squadron would deploy with the tactical squadron being integrated into the host base organization.

- Headquarters, 154th Tactical Control Group

This group has an authorized strength of 60 officers and 206 airmen. The primary mission of the group and subordinate units is the control for tactical forces during employment operations in a combat environment. The 154th consists of a total of nine units in five states; the 153rd TACCS and the 116th CRP at Portland, Oregon; the 105th CRP at Cheney, Washington; the 107th CRP at Phoenix, Arizona; the 106th and 109th TCF at Salt Lake City, Utah; the 138th TCF at Greeley, Colorado; and the 154th TCF at Peterson AFB, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

- 138th Tactical Control Flight

This unit has an authorized strength of 9 officers and 63 airmen. The primary mission of the 138th is to provide the direct link between the Theatre Commander and all tactical air operations. The unit has extensive radar equipment which is further augmented by gap filler radars assigned to TACPs and CRPs. All information from the extended radars is fed to the 138th for consolidation and coordination. This provides the key link in the entire Tactical Air Control System.



### - 154th Tactical Control Flight

This unit has an authorized strength of 9 officers and 58 airmen. The flight is a Forward Air Control Post (FACP) and is a highly mobile search radar and radio communications operating location in the Aircraft Control and Warning sub-system of the United States Air Force Tactical Air Control System. The FACP is designed to be deployed into forward areas of a battle zone to augment the TACS radar surveillance and control coverage and to provide increased low level coverage for mid-course guidance in close air support operation.

## ANG Facilities

The State Headquarters of the Colorado Air National Guard is located at 300 Logan Street in Denver. The 138th Tactical Control Flight is located at Greeley Air National Guard Station, Greeley, Colorado; the 154th Tactical Control Flight is located at Peterson Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colorado; and all other units of the Colorado Air National Guard are located at Buckley Air National Guard Base in Aurora, Colorado.

Buckley ANG Base consists of two separate land areas totaling 3,262 acres. The airfield complex consists of two runways of 11,000 and 8,000 feet. Each is 150 feet wide. The original structures remaining from the time when the the base was constructed for the U. S. Army Air Corps in 1942-43 and those newly constructed facilities are categorized as either operations, maintenance or training types. The base has no community facilities, base housing, or billeting capabilities. The flying activity is at a maximum and all facilities are fully occupied and in use.

The Colorado Air National Guard operates and maintains Buckley ANG Base for the Air Force and supports various tenants of the active and reserve forces and certain civilian agencies. Occupancy and use of land and facilities is negotiated locally and approved by the Secretary of the Air Force. Agreements under which the Colorado Air National Guard provides and is reimbursed for services are drawn up locally and funded through the National Guard Bureau.

Buckley is the only military flying base in the area. It is charged with certain responsibilities related to aircraft search and rescue and crash response within the geographical area measuring half the distance from Buckley to Cheyenne, Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs and Wichita. In addition to supporting all base assigned aircraft, the base also serviced 4,361 transient military aircraft this year, of which approximately 2,002 remained at least one night on base. Practically every type of aircraft in the inventory from every service and command visits Buckley ANG Base during the year.



The original cost of construction of Buckley ANG Base was 7.5 million dollars and during the past year approximately \$827,160 was spent on major military construction. Major construction consisted primarily of construction of a fuel cell maintenance corrosion control facility.

## Aircraft

The Colorado Air National Guard has 24 A-7D aircraft, one C-13B transport, two O-2 observation aircraft, and two T-43A transport aircraft. Twenty-four A-7Ds are authorized. The A-7D is a single engine, single seat close air support interdiction tactical fighter bomber. The 120th Tactical Fighter Squadron is one of 14 fighter squadrons in the Air National Guard that fly this aircraft. It is among the most sophisticated air-to-ground delivery aircraft in the world today. Total flying hours for the Colorado Air National Guard's A-7Ds during 1979 were 5328.1. Two A-7D aircraft were lost when they crashed and burned. Captain Dennis E. Klock was killed February 28 when his A-7D crashed in a field southwest of Cheyenne Wells in eastern Colorado. Captain Harold M. Cochran was killed April 24 when his aircraft crashed on the Fort Carson bombing range south of Colorado Springs.

The C-131 is a twin-engine aircraft (reciprocating engine) used for passenger service and light cargo hauling and accumulated 322.1 flying hours during 1979.

The O-2A and O-2B are twin reciprocal engine observation aircraft that are used for the primary purpose of transporting tactical pilots to the air-to-ground gunnery range at Fort Carson Army Base. The two aircraft accrued a total of 225.7 flying hours during 1979.

The Colorado Air National Guard announced the acceptance of a new mission with the arrival of two T-43 aircraft on June 25, 1979. The aircraft were transferred from the Air Training Command to the Air National Guard to enhance the training requirements of the Department of Defense. The two T-43s, the military version of the Boeing 737, retained their navigator training configuration that was required in support of Air Force navigator training and will support the U. S. Air Force Academy Airmanship Program. The Airmanship Program is a term used for all USAFA flight training programs. This includes the aviation science program, which provides cadets flight courses in astronomy, navigation, and other aviation related subjects. There was an increase of 24 positions to accommodate the new mission. The two twin engine jet aircraft accrued a total of 769.0 flying hours from the time of their arrival until the end of 1979.



The Aero Club of the Lowry Technical Training Center has 3 Cessna 150 aircraft, 4 Cessna 172 aircraft, 1 Cessna 182 aircraft and 1 Beechcraft T-34 aircraft assigned to Buckley ANG Base. Additionally, the club has an RG Cardinal and a Cessna 152. The other aircraft assigned to the club is a Cessna 310, a twin engine reciprocal aircraft, the rest of the fleet are single reciprocal engine aircraft. They are used to train student pilots.

## Military Education

The Professional Military Education Center conducts three schools for members of the Air National Guard; the Academy of Military Science (AMS); Noncommissioned Officers Academy (NCOA); and Leadership School. All three schools are conducted at McGhee Tyson Air National Guard Base, Alcoa, Tennessee.

The mission of the Academy of Military Science is to prepare Officer Candidates mentally, morally, and physically to become officers in the Air National Guard. The training is a varied program of military, academic and physical training. The six week program consists of lectures, seminars and demonstration-performance. Physical training consists of competitive sports and all officer candidates are required to run in a scaled version of the Air Force Aerobics Program.

The Air National Guard Noncommissioned Officers Academy is designed to provide the academic and military environment that will increase the Noncommissioned Officer's ability to function as a supervisor, communicator, resource manager, and professional leader. The curriculum consists of at least 225 academic hours and the school is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Commission on Occupational Education. The major divisions of the curriculum are devoted to seven basic subjects: Human Relations, USAF and ANG History, World Affairs, Communicative Skills, Supervision and Management, Military Training and Military Justice. In addition to these courses, physical training is accomplished by each flight competing against the others in selected sports.

In order to prepare selected Airmen and Sergeants to assume supervisory positions, the Air National Guard Leadership School was established. The two week course is a mixture of physical, military and academic training. The Leadership School is also accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Commission on Occupational Education.



A program recently opened to all Air Guardsmen is the Community College of the Air Force. It is free to enlisted members and is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Commission on Occupational Educational Institutions. The curriculum is a defined pattern of prescribed course content in General, Management and Physical Education. Successful completion of programs of study offered by CCAF can result in an Associates Degree. The college recently announced that the credit hours earned can be used in support of the Air Guard commissioning program.

## Aircraft

## Training

Fifteen members of the Ohio Air National Guard were at Buckley for two weeks in January to get training in general firefighting and specific techniques for fighting fires involving A-7D aircraft. The exchange program was provided for the Ohio Air Guard because of their conversion to A-7 aircraft. Members of the active Air Force from Francis E. Warren AFB, Wyoming, trained with the unit in instruction on refueling procedures. The training programs provided by the Colorado Air National Guard help reinforce the total force policy.

To improve the combat capability of the A-7D the Colorado Air National Guard was among the first units to modify their aircraft with the newest laser target identification system, Pave Penny. It will enable the aircraft to precisely locate and lock onto laser illuminated targets and greatly extends the pilot's effectiveness in acquiring and tracking ground targets for first-pass attack.

Forty members of the Civil Engineering Flight spent their Annual Field Training at McGhee-Tyson ANG Base in Knoxville, Tennessee. The purpose of the deployment was to accomplish extensive repairs and remodeling to the existing Transient Airmen's Quarters.

Members of the 154th Tactical Control Group participated in Brave Shield 20, a United States Readiness Command Exercise. The purpose of the exercise was to train personnel in varied facets of possible combat roles.

The 140th Tactical Fighter Wing deployed more than 400 Air Guardsmen to Merzifon, Turkey, in September and October of 1979. The purpose of the deployment was to participate in NATO Exercise, "Display Determination." It is an annual NATO exercise designed to re-emphasize and promote coordination of multi-national forces assigned to Allied Forces Southern Europe and to demonstrate NATO's readiness to deter aggression. Units from Italy, Portugal, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States participated in the exercise. The 140th contribution to the exercise involved roughly a 10,000 mile trip to Merzifon and over 300 sorties



flown in support of the exercise. These included orientation flights for the pilots, range firing activity, close air support and special support missions. It was the most austere "bare base" deployment an Air National Guard unit has ever had. "Bare base" is a base with only an air strip and a nearby water supply; no buildings and no equipment. All else needed for living and working comes with the group using the air strip.

## Recruiting

A continuing problem in the Air National Guard is recruiting and retention. The number of discharges for 1979 exceeded the number of enlistments by 24. Steps were taken by the federal and state governments to make the Air National Guard have more appeal to new members and those who chose the Air Guard as a career.

In February, the USAF announced a promotion policy change that reduced time in service and time in grade requirements for promotions in the Staff Sergeant through Chief Master Sergeant ranks. Additionally, a special promotion system was instituted to assure career servicemen could attain at least the rank of Master Sergeant after they had completed 20 years of service.

The Department of Defense approved action which authorized payment of enlistment and re-enlistment bonuses to certain enlisted members of the Air National Guard. The critical areas selected for incentive bonuses were in Munitions Systems and Aircraft Armament. Re-enlistment or extension bonuses were approved for these career fields plus the Nuclear Weapons and Security career fields. The program was expanded to cover six more career fields for first term recruits and 45 additional career fields for personnel who re-enlisted in June. Unfortunately, funding for the bonuses ran out before the year was over.

An intangible benefit was granted to Air Guardsmen in July when the privilege of attending Army/Air Force Motion Picture Theaters was granted through Air Force policy change. The change was a result of a suggestion by Colorado Guardsman, SMSgt Lowell P. Leigh and applies nationwide.

The Colorado State Legislature passed Senate Bill 55, providing 100% free tuition for Guardsmen who attend state schools. Although signed into law by Governor Richard D. Lamm, the bill does not have the appropriate funding to cover the costs.

As part of a federal test program, selected positions in the Colorado Air National Guard were converted from Air Technician positions to active duty military slots. Airmen in the slots will serve a two-year term under the test.



# Air Commanders

Chief of Staff, Air	BG Monroe G. Mathias
Assistant Adjutant General, Air	COL William H. Neuens
HQ, 140th Tactical Fighter Wing	BG John L. France
OL-AA, HQ Colorado Air National Guard	COL Stanley C. Wood
154th Tactical Control Group	COL Jack D. Abercrombie
120th Tactical Fighter Squadron	LTC Jack M. Rosamond
140th Combat Support Squadron	LTC Chester J. Preisser
140th Consolidated Aircraft Maint. Sq	MAJ Arvey E. Mason
140th Tactical Hospital	COL John B. Laubach
140th Civil Engineering Flight	MAJ Charles J. Bowling
140th Communications Flight	MAJ Elwood P. Glaser
140th Weapons Systems Security Flight	MAJ Michael A. Soda
120th Weather Flight	MAJ Donald R. Steele
154th Tactical Control Flight	MAJ Roy C. Chase
138th Tactical Control Flight	LTC George A. Fisher, Jr.
140th Resource Management Squadron	MAJ William F. McGaffin



# Federal Support of the Colorado ANG

Military Drill Pay	\$ 1,984,031
Annual Field Training	573,418
Subsistence - Unit Training Assemblies	36,688
Schools & Full Time Training Duty Pay	462,815
Petroleum Products	3,663,388
Pay & Allowances - Civilian Personnel	11,697,132
Travel & Per Diem	263,998
Transportation of Material	34,735
Communications Services	191,266
Utilities	292,009
Supplies, Materials & Equipment	1,431,041
Recruiting & Advertising Services	11,981
Medical Equipment, Care & Supplies	<u>23,245</u>
TOTAL	\$20,665,747
Construction	<u>3,247,794</u>
TOTAL FEDERAL SUPPORT (AIR)	<u>\$23,913,541</u>

MILITARY  
ACADEMY



# Colorado Military Academy

The Colorado National Guard Military Academy conducts various schools related to military education. Generally, the types of courses may be categorized as the Officer Candidate School (OCS), three separate schools of the Noncommissioned Officer Education System (NCOES), and Special Courses.

## Officer Candidate School

This course of instruction consists of four phases: Phase I - Three NUTA-5 weekend training assemblies; Phase II - A two week Annual Training period; Phase III - Six NUTA-5 weekend training assemblies and Phase IV - Branch Officer Basic Course (BOBC) of the branch selected or assigned to the newly commissioned Second Lieutenant. Minimum standards curriculum and the scope of instruction are prescribed by Department of the Army Training and Doctrine Command and the Chief, National Guard Bureau. To fit the needs of the Colorado National Guard, augmentation to the scope and course of instruction are established by the Colorado National Guard Military Academy Academic Board. In 1979, the Academy graduated 21 Second Lieutenants and since its inception in 1957, the OCS has graduated 373 Lieutenants in the Colorado Army National Guard, Colorado Air National Guard, and the U. S. Army Reserve.

## Noncommissioned Officer Education System

### MILITARY ACADEMY

These courses are conducted during Annual Training assemblies, during Annual Training and in Unit School status. Type courses currently conducted by the Colorado National Guard Military Academy consist of the Basic Noncommissioned Officer School which is designed for enlisted pay grades E-4 and E-5; the Advanced Noncommissioned Officer School designed for enlisted pay grades E-6 and E-7; and the Senior Noncommissioned Officer School for enlisted grades E-8 and E-9. The program of instruction is standardized for all ARNG Academies by the Chief, National Guard Bureau. Subjects include leadership, discipline, map reading, weapons, communications, training management, personnel and



MILITARY  
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property management, etc. In 1979, the Academy graduated 122 individuals from these schools which brought the total number of graduates, since its inception in 1971, to 1,601 students. Due to the large number of applicants and the promotional requirements for attending NCO School, five separate courses were conducted in 1979.

## Special Schools

As part of its mission, the Colorado National Guard Military Academy is tasked with requesting approval from Chief, National Guard Bureau and conducting various courses which relate to a wide range of subjects. As examples, the Academy routinely conducts Non-Prior Service recruit training, Equal Opportunity Unit Discussion Leader training and Recruiting and Retention schools. The Academy staff must maintain flexibility and current conceptual knowledge of these subjects in order to accommodate requirements.

The Academy's programs parallel those of Active Army OCS and Service Schools. Supervision of the Military Academy is the responsibility of the Commandant with support from his staff. The Commandant of the Colorado National Guard Military Academy is LTC James J. Stenger.



# Colorado National Guard Technicians

Colorado National Guard technicians are Federal Civil Service employees of the Department of Defense, Departments of the Army and Air Force, and the Colorado Department of Military Affairs. Technicians of the Colorado Air and Army National Guard, in addition to being Federal Civil Service employees, are required to maintain military membership as a condition of employment.

The technician force, authorized under the provisions of Title 32, United States Code, Section 709, was originally established to accomplish those tasks which could not be completed during weekend training assemblies. When units of the Colorado National Guard are mobilized for either State or Federal missions, the technician force provides a nucleus of specially trained professionals. Individuals employed as technicians provide a wide range of skills and trades to include administration, personnel, logistics, accounting, security, automatic data processing, aircraft maintenance, flying and budgetary expertise.

The Federal Government provides monetary support for the technician force on a 100 percent basis. Authorized strength is governed by the National Guard Bureau and is based primarily on military personnel strengths and other national requirements.

The Adjutant General of Colorado is responsible for administering the technician program for the state. The Technician Personnel Officer and his staff assist in the administration of the program. General areas of administration include:

Recruitment and placement of technicians, processing personnel actions, labor management, reduction-in-force, diverse activities, grievances, employee training and development, incentive programs and incentive awards.

## THE

## TECHNICIANS

### Personnel Strength

During 1979, an authorized 600 technician positions were authorized for Colorado. Of these authorized positions, 320 were in support of the Colorado Army National Guard and 304 positions were in support of the Colorado Air National Guard. There were an additional 254 Department of the Air Force (Title 5) civilian employees to support Buckley Air National Guard Base. These Title 5 civilian employees are administratively assigned to Lowry Air Force Base; however, they are under the operational control of the Colorado Air National Guard.

The number of authorized Air National Guard technician spaces increased in 1979 over the authorized number for 1978. This increase was due to the addition of maintenance personnel to support the T-43 program.



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The Federal Government provides monetary support for the technician force on a 100 percent basis. Authorized strength is governed by the National Guard Bureau and is based primarily on military personnel strengths and other pertinent requirements.

The Adjutant General of Colorado is responsible for administering the technician program for the State. The Technician Personnel Officer and his staff assist in the administration of the program. General areas of administration include:

Recruitment and placement of technicians, processing personnel actions, labor-management relations, reduction-in-force, adverse actions, grievances and appeals, employee training and development, suggestion program and incentive awards.

## Personnel Strength

During 1979, an average of 624 technician positions were authorized for Colorado. Of those authorized positions, 320 were in support of the Colorado Army National Guard and 304 positions were in support of the Colorado Air National Guard. There were an additional 254 Department of the Air Force (Title 5) civilian employees to support Buckley Air National Guard Base. These Title 5 civilian employees are administratively assigned to Lowry Air Force Base; however, they are under the operational control of the Colorado Air National Guard.

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The Army National Guard's authorized technician strength decreased slightly over that for 1978. The decrease was due to the implementation of the Conversion to Full Time Military (CFTM) program.

### Labor Relations

A new agreement is currently being negotiated with the Association of Civilian Technicians, the organization which represents the Air National Guard technicians. The agreement with Local 1678, National Federation of Federal Employees expired in December 1979 and is also currently under negotiation. Local 1678 represents technicians of the Colorado Army National Guard.

There were no outstanding unfair labor practice charges at the end of 1979. All grievances filed during the year were resolved as were any of the adverse actions taken. The scope of Labor-Management Relations increased significantly during 1979 due to the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978.

## Technician Training

During 1979 major emphasis was placed on training technicians in the areas of administration, supply, and new equipment training. Further emphasis was placed on safety and cardio-pulmonary resuscitation training. Although these were the major areas covered, training in a variety of other areas was also accomplished.

Since the duties of technicians are primarily militarily related, the majority of training is accomplished through military channels. Certain courses which provide training in areas such as personnel management, supervision, labor-management relations and budget are obtained through the Office of Personnel Management, Rocky Mountain Training Center. The National Guard Professional Education Center at Little Rock, Arkansas, continued to expand its curriculum during 1979 and now offers a wider variety of courses covering educational matter peculiar to National Guard technicians.

In 1979, 219 technicians took advantage of courses available at a cost in excess of \$22,550.



# Fiscal

The Federal Government provides funds for the administration and operation of the technician program. Technician pay and technician training comprise the major fiscal expenditures. During calendar year 1979, the technician payroll for Colorado Army and Air National Guard employees exceeded \$15,300,000.

In addition to their base pay, technicians are paid travel pay for:

- A. Travel within the State for the purpose of supervision, drawing supplies, conferences and certain training sessions.
- B. Travel to conferences and meetings on a national level.
- C. Travel in connection with Permanent Change of Station. This includes relocation within the State and for those individuals hired from outside the State.

The technician training budget for 1979 was in excess of \$22,000 and was used mainly in support of training courses conducted locally through the Office of Personnel Management, Rocky Mountain Training Center.

# Incentive Awards

The technician Incentive Awards Program was instituted to reward, in some measure, those technicians whose ideas resulted in dollar savings to the Colorado National Guard. Further, to show some recognition to those individuals whose performance of duty was consistently above that which is normally expected. In 1979, 13 technicians submitted suggestions which resulted in a savings of \$35,168 to the Colorado National Guard. Each suggestion is forwarded to National Guard Bureau for additional consideration for possible use throughout the National Guard and other departments of military forces. Several suggestions are currently under consideration for use by other agencies of the Department of Defense. Technicians were paid a total of \$890.00 for those suggestions submitted during 1979.

In addition to the Suggestion Program, supervisors may recommend Quality Salary Increases and Sustained Superior Performance Awards for those individuals whose performance has been Excellent and/or Outstanding. These awards are a form of recognition to those employees whose performance and accomplishments are a notable service to the Colorado National Guard. Approximately 1% of the total work-force received these awards during 1979. The total amount awarded was \$3,338.00.



# Awards

Many of our Colorado Guardsmen received recognition for their excellence in the military service in the form of medals, plaques, or other devices in 1979.

**DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL (DSM)** was awarded to Major General William D. Weiler, the retiring Adjutant General, for exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility.

**ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL** is awarded to any member of the Armed Forces of the United States who, while serving in any capacity with the Army, distinguishes himself by heroic, meritorious achievement or meritorious service, and as further provided by AR 672-5-1. The following members of the Colorado Army National Guard received this award in 1979.

SGM Lester E. Riddle, HHD Colo ARNG  
MAJ James J. Stenger, 147th Med Hosp (100 Beds)  
1SG Robert I. Nestas, 9A7th Med Co (Cir)  
CSM Nathaniel Nestas, HHD 217th Med Bn  
SFC Raymond D. Flanagan, HHD Colo ARNG  
COL Imogene Anspach, 147th Med Hosp (100 Beds)  
COL Richard E. Bond, HHD Colo ARNG  
COL Paul A. Parsons, HQ CAC  
COL Donald S. Hightower, HHD Colo ARNG  
COL Darrell L. Rowland, HHD Colo ARNG  
COL Rex W. Sjostrom, HHD Colo ARNG  
LTC Gleon E. Leck, HHD Colo ARNG  
LTC Joseph C. Boyerswath, HQ 5th SF Bn  
LTC Richard A. Brooks, HQ 217th Med Bn  
CSM Lloyd R. Sheffer, HHD Colo ARNG  
SG Hershel C. Yeorgan, HHD Colo ARNG  
1SG Kenneth L. Sheriff, 3650th Maint Co  
SSG Edward R. Geron, 3650th Maint Co  
SFC Robert S. Deskins, Det 1 Co B 140th Sig Bn  
CPT Larry K. Wilkerson, 928th Med Co (Amb)

The following individuals received the **COLORADO COMMENDATION RIBBON** during 1979.

MSG William T. Glenn, **AWARDS**  
SGT Monte H. Cook, 140th  
SSG Michael B. Glitzen, 140th CAM SQ  
TSGT Eddie J. Hartman, 140th Ombt Supt Sq  
MSG Edward J. O'Connor, Jr., HQ COANG  
SMSGT Normand Langfelder, 140th CAM SQ  
SFC Felix A. DeJulio, 217th Med Bn  
WOT Carlo A. Blandino, HQ CAC  
1SG Franklin D. Moore, Co C 140th Sig Bn  
1SG William S. Polkinghorne, Co B 140th Sig Bn



# Awards

Many of our Colorado Guardsmen received recognition for their excellence in the military service in the form of medals, plaques, or other devices in 1979.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL (AIR) was awarded to Major General William D. Weller, the retiring Adjutant General, for exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility.

ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL is awarded to any member of the Armed Forces of the United States who, while serving in any capacity with the Army, distinguishes himself by heroism, meritorious achievement or meritorious service, and as further provided by AR 672-5-1. The following members of the Colorado Army National Guard received this award in 1979.

SGM Lester E. Riddle, HHD Colo ARNG  
MAJ James J. Stenger, 147th Med Hosp (100 Beds)  
1SG Robert I. Mestas, 947th Med Co (C1r)  
CSM Nathaniel Mestas, HHD 217th Med Bn  
SFC Raymond D. Flanagan, HHD Colo ARNG  
COL Imogene Anspach, 147th Med Hosp (100 Beds)  
COL Richard E. Bond, HHD Colo ARNG  
COL Paul A. Parsons, HQ CAC  
COL Donald S. Hightower, HHD Colo ARNG  
COL Darrell L. Rowland, HHD Colo ARNG  
COL Rex W. Sjostrom, HHD Colo ARNG  
LTC Cleon C. Leck, HHD Colo ARNG  
LTC Joseph C. Boyersmith, HQ 5th SF Bn  
LTC Richard A. Brooks, HQ 217th Med Bn  
CSM Lloyd R. Shelton, HHD Colo ARNG  
BG Hershel C. Yeargan, HHD Colo ARNG  
1SG Kenneth L. Sheriff, 3650th Maint Co  
SSG Edward R. Geron, 3650th Maint Co  
SFC Robert G. Deakins, Det 1 Co B 140th Sig Bn  
CPT Larry K. Wilkerson, 928th Med Co (Amb)

The following individuals received the COLORADO COMMENDATION RIBBON during 1979.

MSG William T. Glenn, 140th CAM SQ  
SGT Monte H. Cook, 140th CAM SQ  
SSG Michael B. Gitzen, 140th CAM SQ  
TSGT Eddie J. Hartman, 140th Cmbt Supt Sq  
MSG Edward J. O'Connor, Jr., HQ COANG  
SMSGT Normand Langfelder, 140th CAM SQ  
SFC Felix A. DeJulio, 217th Med Bn  
WO1 Carlo A. Blandina, HQ CAC  
1SG Franklin D. Moore, Co C 140th Sig Bn  
1SG William S. Polkinghorne, Co D 140th Sig Bn



SFC Armond A. Richards, Svc Btry 1st Bn 157th FA  
 SSG Berverly L. Pack, HHD COARNG  
 2LT Warner M. Leeds, IV, HHD COARNG  
 MSG Jennings B. Barr, II, HHD COARNG  
 SFC Richard M. Bond, HHD COARNG  
 SFC Scott A. Drysdale, HHD COARNG  
 SFC Larry D. Robertson, HHD COARNG  
 SFC Raymond D. Flanagan, HHD COARNG  
 PSG Harold D. Harris, Jr., Det 1 122d Med Co  
 SP4 John M. Martinez, Det 1 122d Med Co  
 SP5 Antonio M. Perea, Det 1 122d Med Co  
 PFC Antonito T. Salazar, Det 1 122d Med Co  
 SGT Emilio Sella, 140th CAM SQ  
 SSG Elias E. Leisey, 140th CAM SQ  
 SSG Kenneth S. Berwecky, 140th CAM SQ  
 CPT James E. Mielke, 140th CAM SQ  
 SFC Harry L. Wampler, HHD COARNG  
 SFC Thomas Jordan, Jr., HHD COARNG  
 SMSgt Wayne N. Hawley, HQ COANG/OL-AA  
 SFC Felix M. Cheek, HHD 217th Med Bn  
 CW2 John J. Herman, HHD COARNG  
 COL James C. Hall, HQ COANG  
 CMSgt Lowell P. Leigh, HQ COANG  
 LTC Donald O. Neary, 140th Tac Ftr Wg  
 MAJ Joe E. Letsinger, HHD COARNG  
 MAJ Dennis B. Stiefvater, HHD COARNG  
 LTC Melvin M. Mackey, HHD COARNG  
 LTC Kenneth A. Muhle, HHD COARNG  
 SP4 Donald M. Jesik, Co B 5th SF Bn 19th SF  
 CPT Jamie L. Irvin, 3650th Maint Co (FWD DS)(-)  
 2LT Cynthia Trujillo, HQ 217th Med Bn  
 SSG Daniel L. Marques, Co A 5th SF Bn 19th SF  
 SFC James E. Odell, Co A 5th SF Bn 19th SF

COLORADO MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL is awarded to any person serving in any capacity in or with the Colorado National Guard who distinguishes himself by exceptionally meritorious service to the State of Colorado. In 1979, the following awards were made.

MAJ Robert L. Harrison, 5th SF Bn 19th SF  
 LTC James S. Sellars, HHD COARNG  
 MSG Warren W. Sweat, HHD 2d Bn 157th FA  
 SGM Lester E. Riddle, HHD COARNG  
 CPT Larry K. Wilkerson, 928th Med Co (-)  
 SSG Norman D. Kaiser, 928th Med Co (-)  
 SP5 Teresita P. Smith, Det 1 947th Med Co  
 MSG James A. Evans, 140th CAM SQ  
 TSG Janet A. Wright, 140th Tac Ftr Wg  
 AMN Cindy R. Snow, 140th CAM SQ  
 COL Richard E. Bond, HHD COARNG  
 CPT Joyce C. Terry, 147th Med Hosp  
 SFC Manuel Montez, HHD 217th Med Bn  
 SGT Lawrence A. Hebert, HHD 169th FA Bde  
 SFC Phillip G. Richardson, Co A 5th SF Bn 19th SF



MSG John G. Smithson, HHB 169th FA Bde  
MSG Leroy A. Smith, HHB 1st Bn 157th FA  
SMSgt John R. Plunkett, Jr., HQ COANG/OL-AA  
SFC Robert G. Deakins, Det 1 Co B 140th Sig Bn  
Civilian Employee Betty Hinton  
BG Harry A. Serra, HQ COANG  
SFC Gene D. Hartfelder, 3650th Maint Co  
MAJ John W. Allen, Jr., HHD 193d MP Bn  
MSG James J. Fitzpatrick, HHD 193d MP Bn  
MSG Frank R. Stephens, OL-AA  
LTC Richard E. Hatten, HHD COARNG  
SFC Park G. Wood, Btry A 2d Bn 157th FA  
MAJ Emmett A. Friel, HQ 217th Med Bn  
SMSgt Robert M. Minnehan, 140th CAM SQ  
MSG John C. Moore, 140th CAM SQ  
TSG Louis G. Donaldson, 140th CAM SQ  
SMSgt Normand Langfelder, 140th CAM SQ  
CW4 Melvin C. Hovde, Sel Svc Sec HHD COARNG  
CPT William A. Perry, Sel Svc Sec HHD COARNG  
COL Robert C. Thompson, Sel Svc Sec HHD COARNG

In 1979, 40 RECRUITER BADGES, 21 RECRUITER RIBBONS, and 2 CAREER COUNSELOR BADGES were awarded.

Three awards are made each year to cadets of the Officer Candidate School, one Distinguished Graduate award for each Noncommissioned Officer School and one award to a faculty member. The awards presented during graduation ceremonies in 1979 were:

#### The Erickson Trophy

For the distinguished graduate for the highest combined academic and leadership averages was presented to Officer Candidate Bert D. Hendricks, Battery B, 2nd Battalion, 157th Field Artillery.

#### The Association of the United States Army Award

For demonstrating the highest standards of leadership was presented to Officer Candidate Philip B. Knight, Company B, 5th Special Forces Battalion, 19th Special Forces Group (Airborne).

#### The Adjutant General's Award

For the highest academic average was presented to Officer Candidate Bert D. Hendricks, Battery B, 2nd Battalion, 157th Field Artillery.

#### The Ivan B. Baker Distinguished NCOS Graduate Award

For achieving the highest academic and leadership averages, the initial award presented to Staff Sergeant Robert C. Dees, Company A, 5th Special Forces Battalion, 19th Special Forces Group (Airborne).



The Commandant's Instructor Award

In recognition of accomplishments, enthusiasm and inspiration to others as selected by the graduating officer candidates was presented to Major Lester M. Reaksecker.







## Community Service

The town of Elbert and surrounding area was without electricity and practically isolated March 22-24, 1979. Snow drifted over the roads several feet deep in places. Freezing snow and fog formed on the electrical lines, breaking them, and in some instances, the supporting poles. The emergency was neither long lasting nor wide spread. The Governor ordered selected individuals with equipment to State Active Duty (SAD). The Colorado National Guard dispatched one generator and one UH-1H helicopter with crews, to the area for two days; a total of 10 man-days were committed to support this emergency operation.

During April, the Colorado National Guard prepositioned communication trucks in both Durango and Monte Vista. The area of greatest flood potential was in the Rio Grande and Animas River drainage. The unusually heavy snowpack in the higher elevations of the San Juan Mountains posed a serious flood threat. The Military Support Section and 7 Guardsmen participated in a Command Post Exercise (CPX) May 8-9, 1979 in Alamosa. The exercise was conducted by the Colorado State Patrol, National Weather Service and local government officials. The Colorado National Guard furnished three ambulances and six Guardsmen (State Active Duty) from the local unit to the Alamosa County Sheriff for the exercise May 9.

Ten National Guard volunteers were employed by the National Forest Service to assist in the suppression of a fire near Estes Park, October 2-7, 1979. Equipment used: one 1½ ton truck, four 2½ ton trucks, two 5 ton trucks, and four 1½ ton water trailers. All costs for personnel, fuel, equipment and repairs amounted to \$3,796.33, and was funded by USDA National Forest Service. The costs for fuel and repairs were reimbursed to USPFO-CO by the National Forest Service.

Members of Colorado Army National Guard Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment (HHD) and Command and Control Headquarters (CAC) participated in the Colorado State Area Command (CO-STARC) mobilization exercise August 17-19, 1979. This was the first exercise of the CO-STARC organization. The scenario was written by the 1st U. S. Army Maneuver Training Command (1st MTCO, USAR). The purpose of the exercise was to exercise the mobilization preparedness and military support to civil defense capabilities of CO-STARC. The 20 hour CPX exercised the STARC's mobilization planning, provided civil defense instruction and exercised the civil defense planning. In addition to the 132 officers and enlisted participants, 1st MTC team, the USAF Reserve MOBDES personnel were utilized as instructors and evaluators. The USAR 5006th Civil Preparedness Detachment provided exercise communications. Visitors/observers attended from Headquarters 6th U. S. Army and Kansas Army National Guard.



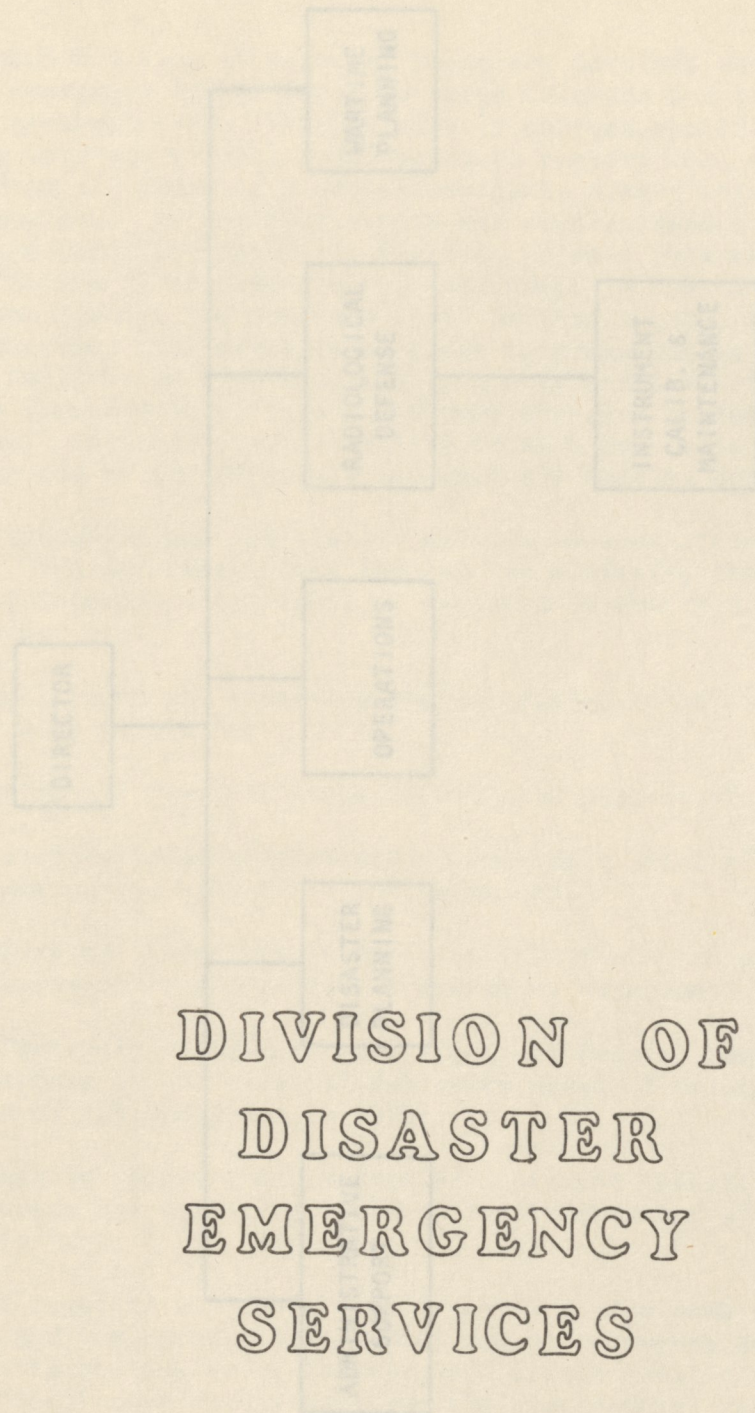
Three enlisted National Guard personnel responded to emergency rescue of a stranded Colorado State Patrol Communications Technician, who was repairing a Microwave relay station some 30 miles south of Lamar, in Baca County. The Guard dispatched on October 30, 1979, two 2½ ton trucks and successfully rescued and returned the technician to Lamar. Total cost to the State for fuel: \$162.00.

Nine Guardsmen supported State Active Duty emergency operations November 2-4, 1979. The emergency resulted from a snowstorm with blizzard conditions in southeastern Colorado, centered primarily in Baca County. The Guardsmen responded to missing person reports, supplying needy people, delivering over 30 tons of hay to stranded cattle and other assistance to the Sheriff's Department. Two UH-1H helicopters and two refueling tankers were used in the operation. Total cost of State Active Duty for 27 man-days - approximately \$5,400.00. No expense to the Federal Government. The duty was excellent operational training.

Colorado National Guard units and individuals in volunteer non-paid status continued charitable activities and organizations, such as Boy and Girl Scouts, blood drives, youth groups and other legal non-profit groups.



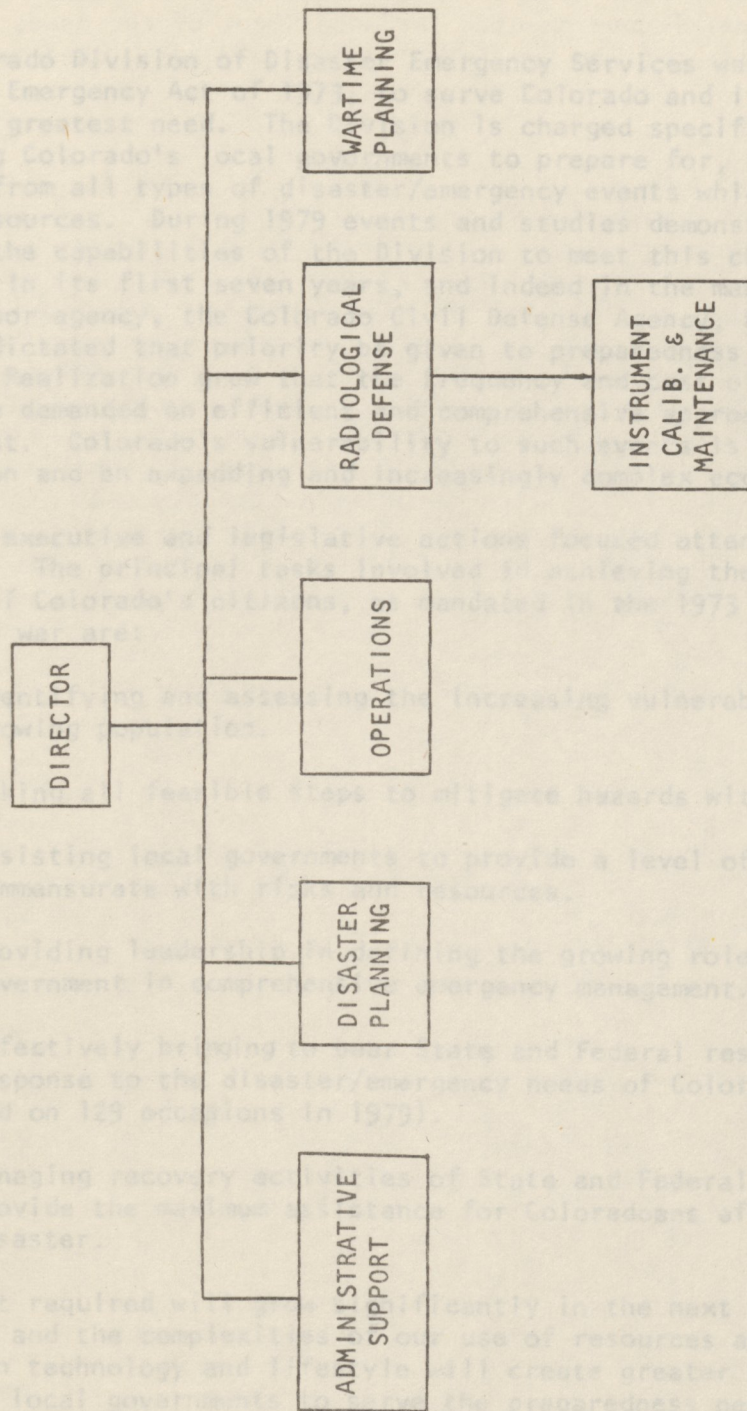
Disaster Emergency Services



DIVISION OF  
DISASTER  
EMERGENCY  
SERVICES



# Disaster Emergency Services





# DODES History, 1979

The Colorado Division of Disaster Emergency Services was created by the Disaster Emergency Act of 1973, to serve Colorado and its citizens in times of greatest need. The Division is charged specifically with assisting Colorado's local governments to prepare for, respond to, and recover from all types of disaster/emergency events which may overtax their resources. During 1979 events and studies demonstrated a need to improve the capabilities of the Division to meet this challenge in the 1980's. In its first seven years, and indeed in the many years of its predecessor agency, the Colorado Civil Defense Agency, Federal funding sources dictated that priority be given to preparedness for enemy attack. Realization grew that the frequency and cost of disaster in peacetime demanded an efficient and comprehensive approach to emergency management. Colorado's vulnerability to such events is growing with its population and an expanding and increasingly complex economy.

In 1979, executive and legislative actions focused attention on the Division. The principal tasks involved in achieving the goal of protection of Colorado's citizens, as mandated in the 1973 Act, in both peace and war are:

- Identifying and assessing the increasing vulnerabilities of a growing population.
- Taking all feasible steps to mitigate hazards within the State.
- Assisting local governments to provide a level of preparedness commensurate with risks and resources.
- Providing leadership in defining the growing role of State government in comprehensive emergency management.
- Effectively bringing to bear State and Federal resources in response to the disaster/emergency needs of Coloradoans (as it did on 129 occasions in 1979).
- Managing recovery activities of State and Federal governments to provide the maximum assistance for Coloradoans affected by disaster.

The effort required will grow significantly in the next decade as our population and the complexities of our use of resources and space grow. Changes in technology and lifestyle will create greater demands upon State and local governments to serve the preparedness needs of their citizens.



The cost of these services will inevitably grow, and a percentage of these costs may have to be shouldered by State government. The provision of a system of comprehensive emergency management in the Colorado of the 80's will have to be a joint venture of local government, and the Federal government. The assessment of the needs of Colorado's citizens must be continuous and should be matched by the commitment of public officials to provide for these needs.

#### DODES 1979

1979 was a year of unprecedented change and opportunity for the Division of Disaster Emergency Services. In February of 1979, Governor Lamm, sensing the disaster vulnerabilities of Colorado and concerned with the effectiveness of the Division of Disaster Emergency Services, appointed a task force, drawn largely from the private sector, to study the management and efficiency of the Department of Military Affairs. A Disaster Preparedness Subcommittee focused its attention on DODES. The findings of this committee, along with the results of a May flood exercise for the San Luis Valley, indicated that, indeed, the Division of Disaster Emergency Services was incapable, as constituted, of fulfilling its role under the Colorado Disaster Emergency Act of 1973. It was from this finding and the commitment of Governor Lamm and the Legislature to improve the capabilities of the Division that truly significant changes flowed throughout 1979. An initial step in this enhancement period was the appointment of Mr. John "Pat" Byrne, on loan from the City and County of Denver, as the Governor's Special Representative. Mr. Frank N. Bales, on loan from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, joined the staff as Mr. Byrne's Executive Officer. An immediate result of this infusion of leadership and Governor Lamm's continued support was the initiation of an upgraded communication system within the EOC. Along with improved communication equipment capability came general emergency operations center improvements, redefinition of staff responsibilities, formalized EOC procedures, a greatly enhanced 24-hour Duty Officer capability and a single State emergency number - 279-8855.

#### Fort St. Vrain

Paralleling these developments were growing concerns about Colorado's ability to respond to a radiological emergency at the Fort St. Vrain Nuclear Generating Plant. These concerns grew from the lessons learned from the Three Mile Island Plant incident and focused on the need to complete the Division's radiological emergency response plan. This intense revision of the Fort St. Vrain Plan required the full-time efforts of two DODES staff members plus much of the time of the remainder of the staff. The first draft of the Fort St. Vrain Plan was finished in April. Following a meeting with the Governor's office and all State, county, and local agencies involved for critical review; a second draft was produced in July of 1979. This was reviewed by the Regional Advisory Committee of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and comments from this review are incorporated in a further draft and changes in November of 1979. To fulfill the Nuclear Regulatory



Commission's charge that the plan be exercised, in October DODES' staff were assigned the many tasks involved in a massive exercise of this type. The exercise was scheduled for February, 1980. Work continued throughout the remainder of the year in preparation and by the time of the exercise, it was estimated that a total of four man years would have been devoted to this project.

### Rocky Flats

Another "fixed site" nuclear concern of Colorado is the Rocky Flats Nuclear Weapons Plant. At the same time the Division was involved in the Fort St. Vrain activities, initial steps were being taken for the development of a series of exercises of the Rocky Flats Plan with representatives of Jefferson, Boulder, Adams Counties, the Department of Energy, Federal Emergency Management Agency, all State agencies, and Rockwell International. This first exercise of "off site" response to an incident at the plant will be held during the summer of 1980, and is of paramount concern in the DODES work plan.

### House Bill 1566

During 1979, a significant change in the organization of the Division of Disaster Emergency Services came about through House Bill 1566. This amendment to the Disaster Emergency Act of 1973 provided for a civilian Deputy Director to serve as head of the Division. He is charged with establishing rules and regulations to govern the reimbursement of funds to State agencies and political subdivisions and is authorized to approve reimbursement of expenses for Search and Rescue operations in Colorado. The amendment further provides personnel services through the Merit System Council for Civil Defense employees of political subdivisions of the State. In partial response to these mandates The Administration of Disaster Emergency Assistance in Colorado, along with Guidelines for Relief Planning at the Local Level were published in December, 1979.

### Hazard and Damage Assessment/Emergency Operations

Faced with the constant threat of Spring flooding, the operations staff of DODES was in virtual hourly contact with authorities of the Western and Front Range Counties most threatened. The "flood watch," which lasted over three weeks, kept the Governor apprised of the danger through twice-a-day Situation Reports delivered by courier to the Capitol and mansion. This level of assessment, including field inspections by DODES' staff and local authorities of threatened areas, enabled DODES to provide State services to a large number of counties as it was needed.

During 1979 Colorado experienced the rarity of a tornado literally in the Foothills. In June, Manitou Springs suffered tens of thousands of dollars of damage from a tornado. DODES' staff responded to accomplish damage assessment to determine the State response. During November and December severe winter storms hit Baca, Las Animas, Weld,



and Logan Counties. The DODES operations staff, working from the Emergency Operations Center, assessed the damages caused by the storms and coordinated State response to the affected counties. A total of \$60,000 in aid from the Highway User Fund and the Agricultural Disaster Fund was required to assist in the stricken areas.

In addition to the above, the DODES operations log reflects that during 1979, the following 127 other disaster/emergency situations required some action by the Division:

01 Jan 79	UAL Cargo, re Spill - Staple- ton Airport	Denver Co.
05 Jan 79	Pikes Peak Incident (Possible Earthquake)	El Paso/Teller Co.
06 Jan 79	Blair Incident - re Xylene	Summit Co.
11 Jan 79	Morrison - Frozen Water Main	Jefferson Co.
12 Jan 79	Gasoline Seepage - Colorado Springs	El Paso Co.
15 Jan 79	Gasoline Tanker - Slow Leak, Thornton	Adams Co.
15 Jan 79	Irrigation Pipe - Palmer Lake	El Paso Co.
16 Jan 79	Arc Welder for Idledale	Jefferson Co.
18 Jan 79	Water Problems - Palmer Lake	El Paso Co.
19 Jan 79	Snow Removal - Southwestern Colorado	Montezuma Co.
22 Jan 79	Train Derailment - South of Laramie	Larimer Co.
22 Jan 79	Vanadium Incident	Summit Co.
23 Jan 79	Train Derailment	Larimer Co.
23 Jan 79	CAP Search & Rescue South of Durango	La Plata Co.
23 Jan 79	Checkup on Arc Welders for Idledale	Jefferson Co.
23 Jan 79	Palmer Lake Water Problems	El Paso Co.
25 Jan 79	Gasoline Seepage - Colorado Springs	El Paso Co.
25 Jan 79	Snow Removal - Silverton	San Juan Co.
25 Jan 79	Blackhawk Water Problems	Gilpin Co.
26 Jan 79	Snow Removal - Statewide	Colorado
26 Jan 79	Snow Equipment, Expenses	La Plata Co.
27 Jan 79	Blackhawk Water Problems	Gilpin Co.
31 Jan 79	Wildlife Condition in State	Mineral/Moffat Co.
01 Feb 79	Meeker Water Problem	Rio Blanco Co.
05 Feb 79	Request for Sandbags	Gunnison Co.
05 Feb 79	Conifer - Frozen Water Pipes	Jefferson Co.
05 Feb 79	Blackhawk - Frozen Water Pipes	Gilpin Co.
08 Feb 79	Transfer of Arc Welder to Conifer	Jefferson Co.
09 Feb 79	Brook Forest Water Dist. - Frozen Lines	Jefferson Co.
09 Feb 79	Wondervue Water Co. - Frozen Lines	Jefferson Co.
12 Feb 79	Brook Forest Water Problems	Jefferson Co.



14 Feb 79	Coordination of Sandbag Availability	Mesa Co.
16 Feb 79	Water Problems - Eaton Development	Weld Co.
16 Feb 79	Frozen Water Mains - Georgetown	Clear Creek Co.
20 Feb 79	Blackhawk - Supply of Pipe	Gilpin Co.
21 Feb 79	Flooding Situation	Saguache Co.
21 Feb 79	City Water Problems - Blackhawk	Gilpin Co.
01 Mar 79	Flooding & Ice - Saguache	Saguache Co.
05 Mar 79	Downed Plane	Eastern Colorado
05 Mar 79	Estimate of Flood Potential	La Plata/San Miguel Co.
07 Mar 79	Brook Forest Water Problems	Jefferson Co.
07 Mar 79	Downed Aircraft	Costilla Co.
07 Mar 79	Snow Removal - Silverton	San Juan Co.
08 Mar 79	Brook Forest Water Situation	Jefferson Co.
12 Mar 79	Inquiry re Flood Potential - Surface Creek	Delta Co.
12 Mar 79	Potential Flooding - Lake City	Hinsdale Co.
20 Mar 79	Coffer Dam Failure - Wheatridge	Jefferson Co.
21 Mar 79	Water & Power Outage - Calhan	El Paso Co.
21 Mar 79	Power Outage - Elbert County	Elbert Co.
22 Mar 79	Road & Highway Closings due to Snow	Kit Carson/Lincoln Co.
22 Mar 79	Winter Storm Emergencies	El Paso/Elbert Co.
22 Mar 79	Calhan Area Power Outage	El Paso Co.
23 Mar 79	Snow Removal	Elbert/El Paso Co.
23 Mar 79	Checked Potential Flood Hazard	Montrose Co.
04 Apr 79	Coordination re Economic Losses	Denver Co.
04 Apr 79	Damaged Radiological Package - Stapleton Airport	Denver Co.
05 Apr 79	Power Outage - Arapahoe County Airport	Arapahoe Co.
07 Apr 79	Flood Water Problems - Durango	La Plata Co.
16 Apr 79	Sandbags for Pagosa Springs	Archuleta Co.
16 Apr 79	La Plata Co./Durango Flooding	La Plata Co.
18 Apr 79	Information on Sandbags	La Plata/Archuleta Co.
19 Apr 79	Potential Flooding - General Situation	La Plata Co.
19 Apr 79	Potential Flood Site - Creede	Mineral Co.
19 Apr 79	Flooding Situation	Archuleta Co.
20 Apr 79	Potential Flood Situation	SW Colorado
23 Apr 79	Contaminated Water	El Paso Co.
23 Apr 79	Tree Removal - Pagosa Springs	Archuleta Co.
24 Apr 79	Flood Exercise - Aurora	Arapahoe Co.
24 Apr 79	Flooding - General Situation	La Plata/Archuleta Co.
26 Apr 79	Sandbag Information	Moffat/Garfield Co.



30 Apr 79	Coordination on Flood	Alamosa Co.
01 May 79	Picric Acid - Cheyenne Wells	Cheyenne Co.
02 May 79	Streams Out of Banks - Fort Collins	Larimer Co.
02 May 79	Dike Requirements	Alamosa Co.
04 May 79	Potential Flooding - Pitkin	Gunnison Co.
04 May 79	Raw Sewage in Platte River	Arapahoe Co.
10 May 79	Sandbags for Gunnison/Lake City	Gunnison/Hinsdale Co.
16 May 79	Notification re Bear Creek Gauge Reading	Jefferson Co.
16 May 79	Sandbags	Rio Grande/Alamosa Co.
19 May 79	Sandbags - Crested Butte	Gunnison Co.
21 May 79	Flood Situation	Gunnison Co.
22 May 79	Flood Damage - Paonia	Delta Co.
24 May 79	Local Flooding - Rifle & Silt	Garfield Co.
24 May 79	Boxcar in River	Rio Grande Co.
24 May 79	Flood Conditions	Park/Fremont Co.
29 May 79	Colorado River Rising	Mesa Co.
29 May 79	Flooding - Vallecito	La Plata Co.
30 May 79	Coordination w/Corps Engineers	La Plata/Montezuma Co.
01 Jun 79	Flood Fight Work	Montezuma Co.
03 Jun 79	River Levels Check	Colorado
04 Jun 79	Flood Problems	La Plata Co.
06 Jun 79	Clean-up Operations	Chaffee Co.
07 Jun 79	High Water - Rio Grande River	Alamosa Co.
07 Jun 79	Erosion Problems	Clear Creek Co.
08 Jun 79	Flood Conditions	Fremont/Alamosa Co.
11 Jun 79	Flooding	Logan/Larimer Co.
11 Jun 79	Flooding	Morgan Co.
12 Jun 79	High Water Warning - South Platte River	Nebraska
13 Jun 79	Flood Conditions	Montrose/Logan Co.
14 Jun 79	Flooding	Douglas/Rio Grande Co.
15 Jun 79	Flooding	Costilla Co.
15 Jun 79	Flooding	La Plata Co.
16 Jun 79	Flooding	Summit Co.
18 Jun 79	Flooding	Weld Co.
19 Jun 79	Flooding	Adams Co.
20 Jun 79	Flooding	Summit Co.
25 Jun 79	Flooding	Costilla/Summit Co.
27 Jun 79	Coordination on Removal Bodies - Crestone Park	Saguache Co.
28 Jun 79	Flood Damage	Costilla Co.
29 Jun 79	High Water Conditions	Summit Co.
06 Jul 79	Tornado - Bennett	Adams Co.
09 Jul 79	City Water Problems - Victor	Teller Co.
12 Jul 79	Power Outages	Fremont Co.
13 Jul 79	Water Supply Problem - Pueblo West	Pueblo Co.
13 Jul 79	Radioactive Cannisters	Denver Co.
16 Jul 79	Wyoming Tornado	Laramie Co., WY
21 Jul 79	Aircraft Crash	Park Co.
22 Jul 79	Search for Aircraft	Grand Co.



24 Jul 79	Snow Melt Runoff - San Juan	La Plata Co.
09 Aug 79	Chemical Incident - Seibert	Kit Carson Co.
23 Aug 79	Leaking Dam - Georgetown	Clear Creek Co.
29 Aug 79	Natural Gas Pipeline Rupture - Watkins	Arapahoe Co.
07 Sep 79	Leaking Chemical Tank Car - Parshall	Grand Co.
07 Sep 79	Chemical Spill Union Carbide Plant - Uravan	Montrose Co.
11 Sep 79	Burlington Northern Derail- ment - Hudson	Weld Co.
13 Sep 79	Gasoline Seepage - Northglenn Mall	Adams Co.
14 Sep 79	Hazardous Materials Spill - I-76	Adams/Weld Co.
02 Oct 79	Forest Fire	Larimer Co.
09 Oct 79	Forcible Entry - CLETA & USP&FO Offices	Jefferson Co.
15 Oct 79	Coordination on Fort St. Vrain	Weld Co.
17 Oct 79	PCB Storage - Lafayette	Boulder Co.
18 Oct 79	Chemical Company Fire	Jefferson Co.
25 Oct 79	Acid Spill - Evacuation	Adams Co.
29 Oct 79	Gas Seepage, Explosion	Adams Co.
30 Oct 79	Snowstorm Emergencies	Baca/Las Animas Co.
30 Oct 79	Snow Storm Related Problems	Bent/Prowers Co.
01 Nov 79	Coordination of Air Support, Recon/Haylift	Baca Co.
02 Nov 79	Coordination of Emergency Generator Support	Baca/Pueblo Co.
20 Nov 79	Snow Emergency	Weld/Larimer Co.
22 Nov 79	Snow Emergency Assistance	Wyoming
23 Nov 79	Coordination on Helicopter Assistance	Larimer Co.
05 Dec 79	Coordination of Assistance, Big Thompson	Larimer
25 Dec 79	Fort St. Vrain Reactor Startup	Weld

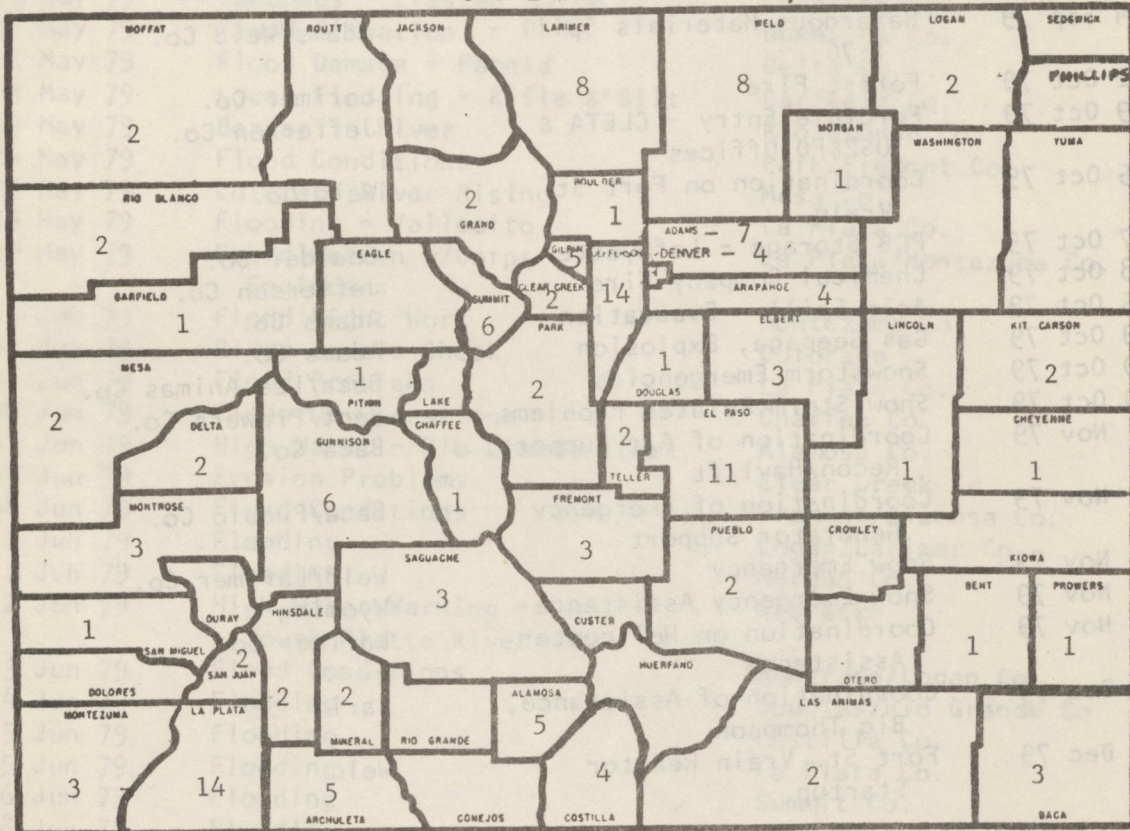
Great changes took place in the Federal government also during 1979. In October, the Federal Emergency Management Agency was formed from the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration, the Federal (Flood) Insurance Administration, and other smaller agencies. Some of these agencies are Federal funding sources for the Division and close association existed with them.

With the formation of FEMA the President centralized the coordination of emergency management functions of Federal government. This same type of centralization of function and authority is the goal of the reorganization of DODES.



D.O.D.E.S. 1979 Disaster/Emergency  
Support to Counties

COLORADO



19 Jul 79	Flooding	Adams Co.
20 Jun 79	Flooding	Summit Co.
25 Jun 79	Flooding	Costilla/Summit Co.
27 Jun 79	Carbide Ion on Removal	Saguache Co.
		Butkus - Crestone Park
28 Jun 79	Flood Damage	Costilla Co.
29 Jun 79	High Water Conditions	Summit Co.
05 Jul 79	Tornado - Summit	Arapahoe Co.
09 Jul 79	City Water Problems - Victor	Teller Co.
12 Jul 79	Power Outages	Fremont Co.
13 Jul 79	Water Supply Problem	Pueblo Co.
		Pueblo West
13 Jul 79	Radiocesium Contaminated	Denver Co.
16 Jul 79	Wyoming Tornado	Laramie Co., WY
21 Jul 79	Aircraft Crash	Park Co.
22 Jul 79	Search for Aircraft	Grand Co.



## On-Site Assistance

As part of DODES' efforts to improve emergency management in Colorado, a program of on-site assistance to upgrade local preparedness was developed. This program was designed to aid counties and selected municipalities to comply with the Colorado Disaster Emergency Act of 1973, and also to comply with the Governor's Executive Order that "the Division of Disaster Emergency Services be responsible for overseeing and coordinating the development of local disaster emergency preparedness plans."

Essentially this program involved reviewing and evaluating existing local response plans in light of local vulnerabilities and capabilities to respond; offering assistance in developing mitigation, relief and recovery plans, encouraging the integration of local capabilities with State and Federal resources which might be requested in time of emergency, and insuring that emergency response officials understand Colorado's statutory standards.

To initiate the program, a series of visits were planned for Jefferson, Boulder, Larimer, Weld, El Paso, Mesa, Delta, Montrose, Gunnison and Adams Counties. As a spring flood threat was expected, visits were planned to the San Luis Valley Counties, as well as Archuleta, La Plata, Montezuma, Dolores, Morgan, Logan and Sedgwick Counties to concentrate on potential flooding problems. DODES has included on the visit teams other State agencies, such as the National Guard, Social Services, Health, and Highways as well as private agencies, such as the Red Cross and Salvation Army, which are most likely to have response tasks assigned in actual emergencies. These on-site visits began early in 1979, and DODES comprehensive planning includes eventual visits to all counties.

The program includes consultation with County Emergency Staffs, Sheriffs, and Commissioners, applying standardized preparedness criteria for systematic measurement. Following each visit, written recommendations will be forwarded to County Commissioners and to the Governor.

## Federal Emergency Management Agency

Great changes took place in the Emergency Management structure of Federal government also during 1979. In October, the Federal Emergency Management Agency was formed from the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration, the Federal (Flood) Insurance Administration, and other smaller agencies. Some of these agencies are Federal funding sources for the Division and close association existed with them.

With the formation of FEMA the President centralized the coordination of emergency management functions of Federal government. This same type of centralization of function and authority is the goal of the reorganization of DODES.



## DODES and Local Government

Federal funds from the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, which in October was incorporated into the Federal Emergency Management Agency as the Plans and Preparedness Section, are made available to DODES and to local governments. These funds, totaling \$429,073 in 1979, are provided on a matching basis as the Federal contribution to preparedness. Oversight of the strict criteria of eligibility of these funds is another DODES task.

During 1979, through DODES, local eligible Colorado political subdivisions obtained on a 50-50 matching basis, the following types of Federal financial assistance.

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Number of Participants</u>	<u>Amount</u>
State/Local Management Program (Program covers shared costs for Personnel and Administrative expenses)	33	1 State 7 Cities 25 Counties	\$354,019
Maintenance and Services (Program covers recurring costs and necessary maintenance and repair for Emergency Warning and Communications Systems, plus Emergency Operations Centers)	40	3 State 4 Cities 8 Counties	\$ 31,993
Supporting Materials (Shared expense on capital equipment of warning type emergency communications and other materials necessary to cope with a disaster situation)	7	7 Counties	\$ 43,061

During 1979 approximately 80 local directors and staff attended three seminars held at Colorado Springs, Colorado, and Vail, Colorado. Topics in the broad area of comprehensive emergency preparedness were presented by the staff of DODES, Federal Emergency Management Agency, various State agencies, the University of Denver, the University of Colorado, the National Weather Service, and others. The diversity of topics and speakers reflected the complexity of emergency management.

During the September seminar at Vail, the State Executives' continued commitment to emergency preparedness and genuine interest in local government's role as evidenced as Lt. Governor Nancy Dick was the opening speaker before a group of over sixty local officials. Three days later, the meeting closed with an address from Governor Richard Lamm. The Governor said in part:



"My sensing is that many Governors, especially in the Western States, see a need to upgrade their State's emergency management programs. As our populations and economics expand we become more vulnerable to technological hazards, materials shortages, and mass casualty events than we have been. I intend to focus this State's efforts in the Division of Disaster Emergency Services. With encouragement from the Division, the other Departments of State Government will become more active in contingency planning and exercising their capabilities to respond to criteria.

The brunt of a disaster comes to bear at the local level of government. Most of you work in local preparedness organizations and you know better than I do the need for effective assistance from State and Federal governments when a major disaster strikes. The partnership of all three levels of government, along with the private sector, needs to be strengthened. The Three Mile Island accident brought this lesson home in a most forceful way. We simply must work together better across the whole spectrum of mitigation, response, relief, and recovery planning and operations. The Comprehensive Emergency Management Study of the National Governor's Association provides a useful blueprint for a Governor, and I'll pay close attention to those suggestions. The National Association of Counties and the U. S. Conference of Mayors are conducting similar studies for those levels of government.

The new leadership in the Department of Military Affairs, General John France as the new Adjutant General and Pat Byrne as my Special Assistant in the Division of Disaster Emergency Services, are already working on plans for long-range improvements. I plan to control the State response to disasters from the Emergency Operations Center. Your plans should take this into account as you consider how to communicate information and needs for assistance to the State. We will exercise more frequently procedures for decision-making between Operations Centers and share after-action reports so the lessons learned are available to all."

In 1979 the Division of Disaster Emergency Services was privileged to make presentations to local officials through Colorado Counties, Inc., the statewide organization of County Commissioners, and the Colorado Sheriff's Association. Direct contact with the officials of local governments through meetings such as these and the on-site assistance visits is vital to the accomplishment of DODES' role of developing a system of comprehensive emergency management serving local, State, and Federal interests.

#### DODES and Local Preparedness in Colorado

A primary task of the Division is assistance to and oversight of disaster preparedness in all of the counties in Colorado. County government is the cornerstone of preparedness and the first line of disaster response.



## CAP Highlights, 1979

The Colorado Civil Air Patrol was again successful in the number of lives saved during 1979. Four of these occurred in an aircraft that crashed high in Rocky Mountain National Park. Civil Air Patrol volunteers spent Christmas Day searching, locating and assisting the members of a Langmont family from their aircraft after a flight in California ended with an emergency landing.

Nationwide, Civil Air Patrol saved the lives of fifty-five persons and located search objectives 453 times. CAP volunteer members participated in 1,000 search missions, flew 16,000 hours and spent many thousands of man-hours doing ground related work. Search and Rescue (SAR) statistics continue to get better for the Civil Air Patrol in Colorado and nationwide due to continued expansion of CAP's expertise and capability in conducting the job. The increased use of SAR aids and bases. According to the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (ARCC) data, the Emergency Locator Transmitter (ELT) has proven to be the best aid to searchers and the best hope for timely rescue of survivors of air crashes.

Each year more volunteer man-hours than can be counted are donated to the people of Colorado by the Civil Air Patrol. The hours spent searching for missing aircraft, lost hunters and hikers, and distress signals from ELTs (many of which are false signals due to inadvertent activation of the ELT) by members of the CAP constitutes a great saving in tax dollars and man-hours. In 1979 alone, the Colorado CAP instituted searches for 125 ELT signals. Of these, only 18 were assigned official "mission" status. The remaining 107 were handled by CAP volunteers spending their own time and money. The cost of these missions from the United States Air Force.

There was a total of seventy-two "missions" during 1979, an average of one and a half per week. If the United States Air Force, of which Civil Air Patrol is an integral part, was doing all the search and rescue missions now assigned to CAP, the cost would easily have risen past the one billion dollar level. In Colorado alone, the taxpayers were saved more than one million dollars by CAP volunteers.

Cadets in the Civil Air Patrol are those males and females 13 through 18 years of age who are enrolled in a public or private school and maintain satisfactory progress. They must be single and not a member of the Armed Forces. The Cadet Program consists of training in aerospace education, military leadership, physical fitness, and moral leadership. The program normally takes about five years to complete. In 1979, the highest recognition available, the Carl A. Spaatz Award, was won by David Stahl. Stahl, a student at the University of Northern Colorado, was the eleventh person in Colorado to receive the honor.

# DIVISION OF CIVIL AIR PATROL



## CAP Highlights, 1979

The Colorado Civil Air Patrol was again number one in the Nation in the number of lives saved during 1979. Four of those saved were in an aircraft that crashed high in Rocky Mountain National Park. Civil Air Patrol volunteers spent Christmas Day searching, locating and removing the members of a Longmont family from their aircraft after a trip to California ended with an emergency landing.

Nationwide, Civil Air Patrol saved the lives of fifty-five persons and located search objectives 499 times. CAP volunteer members participated in 1,000 search missions, flew 18,340 hours and spent many thousands of man-hours doing ground related work. Search and Rescue (SAR) statistics continue to get better for the Civil Air Patrol in Colorado and nationwide due to continued upgrading of CAP's expertise and capability in conducting the SAR mission and increased use of SAR aids and tools. According to the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC) data, the Emergency Locator Transmitter (ELT) has proven to be the best aid to searchers and the best hope for timely rescue of survivors of air crashes.

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There was a total of seventy-one "official missions" during 1979, an average of one and a half per week. If the United States Air Force, of which Civil Air Patrol is an auxiliary, was doing all the search and rescue missions now assigned to CAP, nationwide the cost would easily have risen past the two million dollar level. In Colorado alone, the taxpayers were saved more than \$350,000 by CAP volunteers.

Cadets in the Civil Air Patrol are those males and females 13 through 18 years of age who are enrolled in a public or private school and maintain satisfactory progress. They must be single and not a member of the Armed Forces. The Cadet Program consists of training in aerospace education, military leadership, physical fitness, and moral leadership. The program normally takes about five years to complete. In 1979, the highest recognition available, the Carl A. Spaatz Award, was won by David Stahl. Stahl, a student at the University of Northern Colorado, was the eleventh person in Colorado to receive the honor.



Each year the National Civil Air Patrol corporation awards more than \$40,000 in educational grants and scholarships to deserving cadets.

During 1979, the Cadet Program was very active. The following is a partial list of some of the activities cadets were involved in as part of their overall training.

#### Summer Encampment

Cadets from Colorado attended this activity at the United States Air Force Academy. The program is conducted under CAP supervision with military advice, assistance and cooperation, and enables cadets to live in the environment at which they are conducted. Costs are paid by the individual member.

#### National Activities

Each year Civil Air Patrol cadets in the country participate in an activities program consisting of orientation courses, officers schools, and survival courses at Air Force installations around the United States.

#### International Air Cadet Exchange

The IACE is a one month program to foster international understanding, goodwill and fellowship. CAP exchanges cadets with similar organizations in Canada, Europe, the Middle East, the Far East, and the South Pacific. Approximately two hundred cadets and a like number of foreign participants representing some twenty-two countries take part in the exchange. During 1979, Colorado was represented by Scott Murphy, William Murray, and Kathleen Kleewein. The program is jointly funded by the USAF and the CAP National Corporation.

#### Cadet Flying

This is a major part of the CAP program. It is offered as an incentive for cadets to complete the CAP Cadet Program, as an introduction to general aviation, and as motivation for cadets to enter aviation careers, either civilian or military. Colorado cadets received more than two hundred hours of orientation flight time equaling well over three hundred separate flights.

In addition to flight orientation, cadets have the opportunity to learn to fly on their own or compete for various scholarships for solo flight and training through their Private Pilots Licenses. Funds for this program are provided on a cost-sharing basis between individuals and the Civil Air Patrol Corporation and from monies specifically donated for such purposes. No State appropriated funds are used for cadet programs or activities.



# Search & Rescue Missions

Mission Number	Type of Mission	Location of Find	Opening Date	Closing Date
125-01-0979	Meteorite	Colorado Springs	9 Jan	15 Jan
AFRCC 7-071	Helicopter	Crested Butte Area	21 Jan	22 Jan
AFRCC 7-078A	Lost People	SE Durango	23 Jan	23 Jan
AFRCC 7-080	ELTs	4 miles E of Arapahoe Airport	23 Jan	24 Jan
AFRCC 7-109A +	Lost Snowmobilers	10 miles S of Platoro	30 Jan	30 Jan
127-02-04-79	Emergency Animal Feeding	Gunnison Valley	4 Feb	4 Feb
AFRCC 7-186	Possible Downed Aircraft	Gunnison Area	19 Feb	19 Feb
AFRCC 7-199 *	Blood Flight	Trinidad to Denver	21 Feb	21 Feb
AFRCC 7-239	Cessna 210, N-761MV	Near Limon	2 Mar	5 Mar
127-030279	Snow Cat transported pre-heater to Mountain	to Fish & Game Helicopter on	2 Mar	2 Mar
AFRCC 7-270	Check out Aircraft Wreckage		7 Mar	8 Mar
AFRCC 7-280	Sighting	Durango Area	10 Mar	10 Mar
AFRCC 7-314A *	Blood Flight	Monte Vista	14 Mar	14 Mar
AFRCC 7-326 +	Navy A-6	S of Newcastle	16 Mar	23 Mar
AFRCC 7-339 +	Cessna 310	S of Arapahoe Airport	18 Mar	19 Mar
AFRCC 7-343	Mooney Mark 20, N-3881N		19 Mar	30 Mar
AFRCC 7-408	ELT	Everett Air Post	31 Mar	1 Apr
AFRCC 7-416	Cessna 170A, N-5759C	S of Castlerock	2 Apr	4 Apr
AFRCC 7-343	Check out Aircraft Wreckage	Crestone Peak (N-3881N)	7 Apr	7 Apr
AFRCC 7-465	Sighting		11 Apr	11 Apr
AFRCC 7-472	ELT	E of Parker - Meteorite	12 Apr	12 Apr
AFRCC 7-507A	Report of aircraft going down	Higby Valley, La Junta	17 Apr	18 Apr
AFRCC 7-531A	Missing boy	Salt Lake City	23 Apr	24 Apr
AFRCC 7-553	Missing Cross Country Skiers		27 Apr	28 Apr
AFRCC 7-572A	ELT		1 May	3 May
AFRCC 7-589	Missing Person	Walked to Ranch	4 May	4 May
AFRCC 7-620A	ELT		11 May	12 May
AFRCC 7-663	Missing 5 year old		20 May	21 May
128-052679	Flood Watch, Rio Grande County		26 May	6 Jun
AFRCC 7-738	ELT	SW of Rocky Flats (in truck)	4 Jun	5 Jun



<u>Mission Number</u>	<u>Type of Mission</u>	<u>Location of Find</u>	<u>Opening Date</u>	<u>Closing Date</u>
AFRCC 7-756A	ELT	Ft. Collins/Loveland Airport	9 Jun	9 Jun
S76-5-79	Disaster Relief	Pueblo & Montrose	23 Jun	24 Jun
AFRCC 7-831A	4 Missing People	Sangre De Cristo Range	26 Jun	28 Jun
AFRCC 7-865	PA-28, N-2203F	Crested Butte	3 Jul	5 Jul
129-070779	Sighting of Wreckage	Gilpin County	7 Jul	7 Jul
130-071079	Skylab Watch	Australia	10 Jul	11 Jul
AFRCC 7-905	ELT	Lama Airport	13 Jul	14 Jul
S101-7-79	SAR Test		14 Jul	15 Jul
AFRCC 7-944	Cessna 150		21 Jul	21 Jul
AFRCC 7-1006A	Lost Boy	Gore Range, Walked Out	1 Aug	1 Aug
AFRCC 6-1019	PA-20, N-2254A	Las Vegas Airport	2 Aug	2 Aug
AFRCC 7-1049	ELT	Grand Junction Area	8 Aug	8 Aug
AFRCC 7-1060	Medical Airlift	Lamar	10 Aug	10 Aug
AFRCC 7-1070	2 Lost Girls	Delta County	11 Aug	13 Aug
AFRCC 7-1081A *	Medical Airlift	Grand Junction to Cortez	15 Aug	15 Aug
AFRCC 7-1093A	2 Lost Hikers	Ouray Area	18 Aug	18 Aug
131-082179	Sighting of Wreckage	Larimer County	21 Aug	22 Aug
AFRCC 7-1113	PA-18, N-6455J	Price, Utah	21 Aug	23 Aug
AFRCC 7-1137	ELT	E of Cheyenne	27 Aug	27 Aug
AFRCC 7-1165A	Lost Female	Laramie, Wyoming	1 Sep	1 Sep
S112-8-79	SARCAP	Pueblo Airport	8 Sep	9 Sep
AFRCC 7-1265A	Possible Downed Airplane		20 Sep	21 Sep
AFRCC 7-1322A	Stranded Trucker		5 Oct	5 Oct
AFRCC 7-1328	ELT	SW of Grand Junction	6 Oct	6 Oct
AFRCC 7-1353	Cessna 210, N-7938T	10 miles S of Gunnison	14 Oct	16 Oct
132-102079	Advise Hunter Father Seriously Injured	Beck Mountain	20 Oct	20 Oct
AFRCC 7-1374A	114 Commander, N-4873W	Hanksville, Utah	21 Oct	21 Oct
AFRCC 7-1382A	3 Missing Hunters	Near Columbine, Colorado	21 Oct	23 Oct
AFRCC 7-1392A	Missing Person		23 Oct	27 Oct
AFRCC 7-1402A	Lost Hunter	Near Steamboat Springs	26 Oct	26 Oct
AFRCC 7-1424A	4 People in a Jeep	Gunnison Area	30 Oct	30 Oct
AFRCC 7-1456	ELT	Petterson AFB	7 Nov	8 Nov



<u>Missing Number</u>	<u>Type of Mission</u>	<u>Location of Find</u>	<u>Opening Date</u>	<u>Closing Date</u>
AFRCC 7-1465	Cessna 310, N-1758H	New Mexico	9 Nov	12 Nov
AFRCC 7-1477	ELT	Paonia, Colorado	12 Nov	12 Nov
AFRCC 7-1544A ++	Missing Hunters		26 Nov	26 Nov
AFRCC 7-1570	ELT	Columbine Airport	4 Dec	4 Dec
AFRCC 7-1578	ELT		9 Dec	9 Dec
AFRCC 7-1586	ELT	Littleton (in a garage)	10 Dec	10 Dec
AFRCC 7-1596A + **	Cessna 172, N-36LM	Buckhorn Lake Area, Montrose	15 Dec	15 Dec
AFRCC 7-1630 + ****	PA-23, N-2013P	39 miles NW of Longmont	24 Dec	26 Dec

+ Finds  
\* Saves



COLORADO  
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*I N \* M E M O R I A M*

SFC WILLIAM H. WOODLEY  
Btry A 2d Bn 157th FA  
7 February 1979

CPT DENNIS E. KLOCK  
120th Tactical Fighter  
Squadron  
28 February 1979

SSG GARY E. WAGNER  
140th Cmbt Spt Sq  
11 March 1979

CPT HAROLD M. COCHRAN  
140th Tactical Fighter  
Wing  
24 April 1979

MG IRVING O. SCHAEFFER  
Retired  
25 April 1979

SSG LINN H. LEWIS  
138th Tactical Control  
Flight  
18 April 1979

SP4 MICHAEL M. SHULD  
HHB 169th FA Bde  
20 May 1979

SGT TOMMY LEE SMITH  
140th Con  
11 August 1979

SSG CHARLES O. NESBIT III  
Co A 5th SF Bn 19th SF  
6 October 1979



