

MIL 1.1/1980

c.2

COLORADO STATE PUBLICATIONS LIBRARY



3 1799 00121 8668

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**ADJUTANT GENERAL**  
**OF THE**  
**STATE OF COLORADO**  
**1980**



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

**RECEIVED**

AUG 13 1982

COLORADO STATE LIBRARY  
State Publications Depository

## ADJUTANTS GENERAL OF COLORADO

1861 - 1979

Brigadier General Richard E. Whitsit . . . . .	1861-1862
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
Brigadier General Raymond M. Stevenson . . . . .	1881-1883
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. Tarnsey . . . . .	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 Arnolf . . . . .	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-

# STATE OF COLORADO

## DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

300 Logan Street  
Denver, Colorado 80203  
Phone (303) 733-2431  
Autovon 887-1420



Richard D. Lamm  
Governor

Brig. Gen. John L. France  
The Adjutant General

Colonel Paul A. Parsons  
Deputy Adjutant General

1 July 1981

### COTAG

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 1980.

This report describes the programs and accomplishments of the Colorado Army and Air National Guard in satisfying the responsibilities 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, Colo ANG  
The Adjutant General

## I - DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

### COTAG

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 1980.

This report describes the programs and accomplishments of the Colorado Army and Air National Guard in satisfying the responsibilities 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, Colo ANG  
The Adjutant General

## IV - MILITARY ACADEMY

Colorado Military Academy  
Officer Candidate School  
Noncommissioned Officer Education  
Special Schools

## V - THE TECHNICIANS

Colorado National Guard Technicians  
Personnel Strength  
Fiscal  
Labor Relations  
Training  
Incentive Awards

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## I - DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

Authority & Responsibility . . . . .	1
Organizational Chart . . . . .	4
The State Budget . . . . .	5
Engineering . . . . .	6

## II - COLORADO ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Organizational Chart . . . . .	10
Strength Report . . . . .	11
Assigned Units - Authorized Strengths & Missions . . . . .	12
Training . . . . .	15
Recruiting and Retention . . . . .	18
Commanders . . . . .	20
Federal Support . . . . .	21

## III - COLORADO AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Organizational Chart . . . . .	22
Strength Report . . . . .	23
Assigned Units - Authorized Strengths & Missions . . . . .	24
Facilities . . . . .	27
Aircraft . . . . .	28
Military Education . . . . .	28
Training . . . . .	30
Recruiting . . . . .	30
Commanders . . . . .	32
Federal Support . . . . .	33

## IV - MILITARY ACADEMY

Colorado Military Academy . . . . .	34
Officer Candidate School . . . . .	34
Noncommissioned Officer Education System . . . . .	34
Special Schools . . . . .	35

## V - THE TECHNICIANS

Colorado National Guard Technicians . . . . .	36
Personnel Strength . . . . .	37
Fiscal . . . . .	37
Labor Relations . . . . .	38
Training . . . . .	38
Incentive Awards . . . . .	39

VI - AWARDS & DECORATIONS

Awards & Decorations . . . . . 40

VII - COMMUNITY SERVICE

Community Service . . . . . 44

VIII - DIVISION OF DISASTER EMERGENCY SERVICES

Division of Disaster Emergency Services . . . . . 46
Major Goal Accomplishment . . . . . 47
Annual Program Accomplishment . . . . . 48
Recovery Policy Development . . . . . 54
Legislative Preparedness Review . . . . . 55
Nuclear Civil Protection (NCP) Programs . . . . . 55
Radiological Defense Program . . . . . 56
DODES and Local Government . . . . . 57
DODES Staffing and Administrative Activities . . . . . 59

IX - CIVIL AIR PATROL

Emergency Services . . . . . 60
Senior Member Training . . . . . 60
Cadet Program . . . . . 61
Communications . . . . . 61

IV - MILITARY ACADEMY

V - THE TECHNICIANS

# 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 and 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 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**

AFFAIRS



DEPARTMENT

OF

MILITARY

AFFAIRS

# THE STATE BUDGET

State support of the Department is provided by the Joint Budget Committee. Funding provides for salaries of state employees and federal contract employees. Maintenance and other expenditures, and revenues for FY 1979-1980 are shown below.

## State Funding Sources and Expenditures from July 1, 1979 to June 30, 1980

### FUNDING SOURCES:

- General Fund
- Federal Funds
- Cash Funds

### TOTAL FUNDS

### EXPENDITURES:

- Division of National Guard
  - Personal Services (25.2 FTE)
  - Operating Expenses
  - Travel
  - Utilities
  - Special Purpose
- Division of Disaster Emergency Services
  - Personal Services (6.0 FTE)
  - Operating Expenses
  - Travel
  - Utilities
  - Special Purpose
- Division of Civil Air Patrol
  - Personal Services (1.0 FTE)
  - Operating Expenses
  - Travel
  - Workman's Compensation

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
(THE ADJUTANT GENERAL)

OFFICE OF  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

DIVISION OF  
STATE GUARD\*

DIVISION OF  
CIVIL AIR PATROL

DIVISION OF  
NATIONAL GUARD

DIVISION OF  
DISASTER EMERGENCY SERVICES

\* 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 1979-1980 are shown below.

State Funding Sources and Expenditures  
from July 1, 1979 to June 30, 1980

**FUNDING SOURCES:**

General Fund	\$1,105,312	
Federal Funds	811,977	
Cash Funds	<u>16,423</u>	
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>		<b>\$1,933,712</b>

**EXPENDITURES**

Division of National Guard:

Personal Services (25.2 FTE)	\$476,648	
Operating Expenses	194,743	
Travel	486	
Capital Outlay	126,757	
Utilities	<u>260,431</u>	<u>\$1,062,997</u>

Division of Disaster Emergency Services:

Personal Services (8.0 FTE)	\$175,445	
Operating Expenses	10,696	
Travel	1,700	
Utilities	4,613	
Special Purpose	<u>605,637</u>	<u>\$798,091</u>

Division of Civil Air Patrol:

Personal Services (1.0 FTE)	\$16,965	
Operating Expenses	33,280	
Travel	977	
Workman's Compensation Premium	<u>21,402</u>	<u>\$72,624</u>

<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>		<b>\$1,933,712</b>
---------------------------	--	--------------------

# ENGINEERING

## GENERAL

Within the Office of the Adjutant General, Department of Military Affairs, the Director of Engineering is responsible for repair and maintenance of all Army National Guard buildings in the State, as well as planning, designing and contracting all new buildings in the State. In addition, the Director of the Engineering 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. The Engineering Section also keeps records on real property (to include acquisition, leases, permits and ARNG site selection) and administration.

## STATE CONTROLLED MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

During the last half of FY 79-80 the Engineering Section contracted approximately \$200,000.00 worth of much needed State Controlled Maintenance Work for Colorado Army National Guard facilities. The Engineering Section, as of November 1980 is no longer responsible for State Crew activities, State Purchasing activities or State Capital Outlay activities.

The following represents the major construction projects designed, engineered, contracted and awarded prior to 30 June 1980.

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>CONTRACT AMOUNT</u>
Roof Repair/Maintenance at OMS 3, Grand Junction	\$ 2,934.00
Roof Repairs at Grand Junction Armory	\$ 8,066.00
Wall Repair/Replacement, Montrose Armory	\$14,590.00
Deep Well Pump Replacement, Camp George West	\$ 5,800.00
Natural Gas Fuel Line, Camp George West	\$14,950.00
Boiler Replacement/Mechanical System, Boulder Armory	\$14,999.00
Replace Damaged Electrical Aurora Armory	\$ 4,738.00
Bituminous Pavement Construction OMS 1, Boulder	\$ 2,974.00
Roof Maintenance/Flashings, AASF Buckley	\$ 1,560.00
Replace Water Line, Colorado Springs	\$ 2,900.00
Sealcoat/Patch Pavement MATES	\$ 2,050.00
Construct Concrete Apron MATES	\$ 2,900.00
Bituminous Construction, Colorado Springs Armory	\$ 4,204.00
Roof Replacement, Cortez Armory	\$ 8,650.00
Replace Water Line, 3650th, Ft. Carson	\$ 2,500.00
Wash Platform & Sewer Line, OMS 3, Grand Junction	\$ 8,537.00
Bituminous Pavement, OMS 3, Grand Junction	\$ 1,800.00
Repair/Replace Unit Space Heater, Grand Junction	\$ 3,850.00
Repair/Replace Bearing Wall, Montrose	\$14,950.00
Roof Repair/Maintenance, OMS 6, Rocky Ford	\$ 6,400.00
Electrical Repair, Sterling	\$ 2,200.00
Roof Repair/Replacement USPFO Warehouse (bldg 22), Camp George West	\$58,310.00

**FEDERAL/STATE BASE OPERATIONS**

The Federal/State FY 1981 ANG Training Site Contract in the amount of \$27,500.00 and ARNG Service Contract in the amount of \$117,066 was contracted. During the past NGB Performance Profile, Colorado achieved a BASEOPS Performance of 99.3%, compared to a National Average performance of 86.4%.

**MAJOR/MINOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ARMY NATIONAL GUARD PROJECTS**

ARMY AVIATION SUPPORT FACILITY (AASF) ARMAMENT ADDITION/  
ADDITIONAL PARKING PAD PROJECT (PHASE VII)  
Contract Amount: \$152,991.00

ARMY AVIATION SUPPORT FACILITY (AASF) ADDITION (PHASE VIII)  
Contract Amount: \$284,990.00

**MAJOR O&M MINOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS**

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>COST</u>
MATES Bituminous Paving Construction	\$4,204.00
MATES Electrical Construction	\$3,400.00
MATES Construct Concrete Apron	\$2,900.00
OMS #3, Grand Junction, Bituminous Pavement	\$1,800.00
OMS #3, Grand Junction, Roof Repair	\$2,934.00

**STATE CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS**

Las Animas (Fire Damage) Repair/Remodel	\$23,427.67
Site Improvements, Camp George West	\$49,458.00

REAL PROPERTY OWNED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE FACILITY</u>	<u>YEAR CONSTRUCTED</u>	<u>REPLACEMENT COST</u>
Aurora	Armory - 47,115 SF 5.6 Acres	1967 & 1973	\$ 1,623,263.94
Boulder	4 Bldgs - Admin Bldg, Supply Bldg, OMS & Flamm Storage 22,952 SF	1948 & 1949	707,594.90
Canon City	Armory - 14,510 SF .4 Acres	1922	297,805.31
Colorado Springs	6 Bldgs - Armory, OMS, 3 Storage Bldgs, fuel station - 24,383 SF 15 Acres	1942, 1958 & 1976	758,719.69
Cortez	Armory & OMS #7, (1 Bldg) 12,200 SF 4.9 Acres	1962	434,299.57
Craig	Armory 12,616 SF 5 Acres	1974	505,467.35
Denver	Armory 47,278 SF	1936	936,077.93
Durango	Armory 7,522 SF 1.4 Acres	1949	122,400.00
Fort Collins	Armory 13,306 SF	1960	469,691.53
Fort Morgan	Armory 14,510 SF .3 Acres	1922	293,970.25
Grand Junction	5 Bldgs - Armory, OMS & 3 Storage Bldgs 21,902 SF 3.85 Acres	1949 & 1959	669,849.00
Greeley	4 Bldgs - Armory, ground power Bldg, Storage & Guard House 23,905 SF 5 Acres	1961, 1963 & 1968	747,908.09
La Junta	Armory 9,914 SF 3.2 Acres	1949 & 1967	257,267.00

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE FACILITY</u>	<u>YEAR CONSTRUCTED</u>	<u>REPLACEMENT COST</u>
Lamar	Armory 12,800 SF 6.8 Acres	1965	\$ 443,500.00
Las Animas	Armory 10,583 SF 5.5 Acres	1957	385,474.40
Longmont	Armory 12,680 SF .4 Acres	1954	475,207.60
Monte Vista	Armory 12,240 SF 5 Acres	1964	425,328.57
Montrose	Armory 10,582 SF 1.6 Acres	1955	413,337.40
Pueblo	Armory 18,032 SF 5 Acres	1963	668,525.20
Rocky Ford	OMS #6 7,522 SF 1.9 Acres	1949	166,506.42
Sterling	2 Bldgs - Armory, OMS #10 14,201 SF 1.4 Acres	1955 & 1974	591,876.71
Trinidad	Armory 7,592 SF 1.7 Acres	1951	167,955.00
Camp George West	72 Bldgs - Armory, USP&FO Complex OCS, OMS #2, Warehouse, CSMS and others 268,263 SF 675 Acres	1923 thru 1980	7,973,892.30
<b>TOTALS</b>		23 Locations	\$19,536,018.16

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

**COLORADO**

**ARMY**

**NATIONAL**

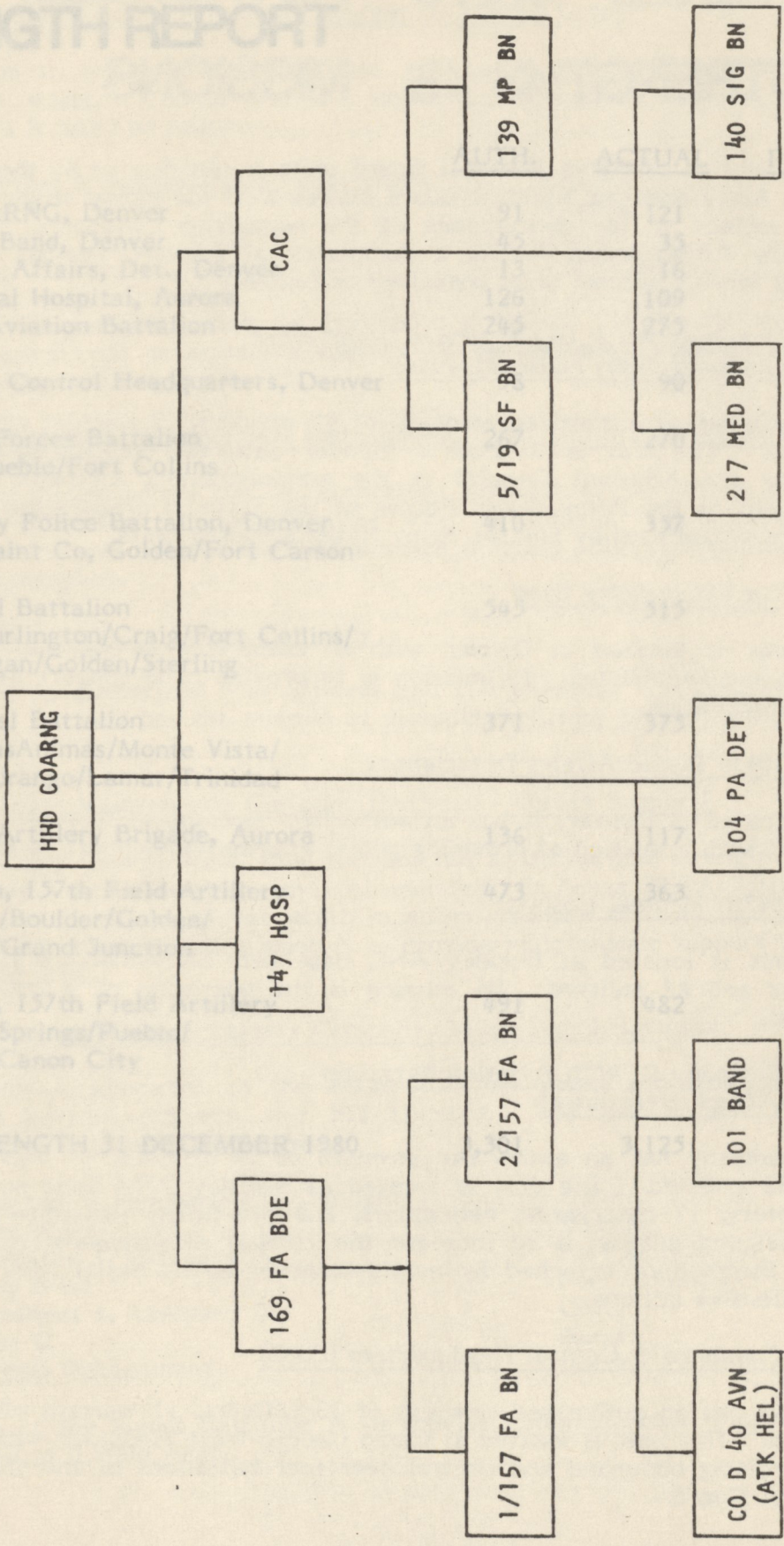
**GUARD**



# STRENGTH REPORT

## STRENGTH

Unit	Personnel	Equipment	Strength
HHD Colo ARNG, Denver	91	121	132.9
101st Army Band, Denver	45	35	77.7
104th Public Affairs, Denver	1	16	123.0
147th Medical Hospital, Aurora	126	109	86.5
Co D 40th Aviation Battalion, Aurora	249	75	112.7
Command & Control Headquarters, Denver		96	91.8
5th Special Forces Battalion, Aurora/Fueblo/Port Collins			101.1
193d Military Police Battalion, Denver		57	87.0
3650th Maint Co, Golden/Fort Carson			
140th Signal Battalion, Aurora/Burlington/Craig/Port Collins/Fort Morgan/Golden/Stirling	583	315	94.4
217th Medical Battalion, Aurora/Lafayette/Monte Vista/Cortez/Durango	371	373	103.8
169th Field Artillery Brigade, Aurora	136	117	86.0
1st Battalion, 157th Field Artillery, Longmont/Boulder/Greeley/Montrose/Grand Junction	473	363	76.7
2d Battalion, 157th Field Artillery, Colorado Springs/Fueblo/La Junta/Canon City		82	98.1
<b>TOTAL STRENGTH 31 DECEMBER 1980</b>		125	94.6



# STRENGTH REPORT

<u>STRENGTH</u>	<u>AUTH.</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>PCT (%)</u>
HHD Colo ARNG, Denver	91	121	132.9
101st Army Band, Denver	45	35	77.7
104th Public Affairs, Det., Denver	13	16	123.0
147th Medical Hospital, Aurora	126	109	86.5
Co D 40th Aviation Battalion	245	275	112.2
Command & Control Headquarters, Denver	98	90	91.8
5th Special Forces Battalion Aurora/Pueblo/Fort Collins	267	270	101.1
193d Military Police Battalion, Denver 3650th Maint Co, Golden/Fort Carson	410	357	87.0
140th Signal Battalion Aurora/Burlington/Craig/Fort Collins/ Fort Morgan/Golden/Sterling	545	515	94.4
217th Medical Battalion Aurora/LasAnimas/Monte Vista/ Cortez/Durango/Lamar/Trinidad	371	375	103.8
169th Field Artillery Brigade, Aurora	136	117	86.0
1st Battalion, 157th Field Artillery Longmont/Boulder/Golden/ Montrose/Grand Junction	473	363	76.7
2d Battalion, 157th Field Artillery Colorado Springs/Pueblo/ La Junta/Canon City	491	482	98.1
TOTAL STRENGTH 31 DECEMBER 1980	3,301	3,125	94.6

# 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 40 officers, 12 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.

- The 101st Army Band

This 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- Command & Control Headquarters (CAC)

The unit has an authorized strength of 13 officers, 11 warrant officers and 74 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.

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

This battalion is allocated to the State with an authorized strength of 52 officers, one warrant officer and 214 enlisted. The four elements of the battalion area 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.

- 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 160 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 141 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 1, 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.

- Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment 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.

- 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 officers, 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

## **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 1980 were satisfactory.

Annual training periods for the Colorado Army National Guard units during 1980 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	HQs Colorado Army National Guard Command and Control HQs	Denver/Golden Golden
	Colorado National Guard Military Academy	Golden
Camp Guernsey, WY	HQs Colorado Army National Guard Command and Control Element	Denver/Golden
	104th PA Detachment	Denver
	HHD 193d MP Bn	Golden
	HHC 140th Signal Bn	Aurora
	Company A (-) Detachment 1	Sterling Ft. Morgan
	Company B (-) Detachment 1	Ft. Collins Craig
	Company C	Aurora
	122d Med Co (Amb) (-) Detachment 1	Trinidad Monte Vista
	HHB 169th FA Bde	Aurora
	HHB 1st Bn 157th FA	Longmont
	Battery A	Montrose
	Battery B	Golden
	Battery C	Grand Junction
	Service Battery	Boulder
	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) Detachment 1	Golden Colorado Springs
Fort Irwin, CA	220th MP Co	Golden
(GALLANT EAGLE 80 Exercise)	HHD 217th Med Bn	Aurora
	928th Med Co (Amb) (-) Detachment 1	Cortez Durango
	947th Med Co (Clr) (-)	Las Animas
	Detachment 1	Lamar

<u>TRAINING SITE</u>	<u>UNIT/ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>HOME STATION</u>
<u>State Sites (Continued)</u>		
Camp Williams, UT	HHD 5th Bn 19th SFG (Abn)	Golden
	Company A	Aurora (Buckley)
	Company B	Pueblo
	Company C	Ft. Collins
GowenField, ID	Co D 40th Avn Bn (Atk Hel)	Aurora (Buckley)

Active Army Sites

Beaumont Army Medical Center, TX	147th Medical Hosp	Aurora (Buckley)
----------------------------------	--------------------	------------------

Other Sites

Various Colorado Communities	101st Army Band	Denver
------------------------------	-----------------	--------

Other notable training accomplishments by the Colorado Army National Guard units/activities during 1980 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 Nurse (LPN/LVN) training. The National Guard utilized allocated federal funds to pay the individual's 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 occupation.

The Colorado National Guard Military Academy has the primary responsibility of producing young officers through the Officer Candidate School and for providing qualified non-commissioned officers (NCO) to support the improved readiness of all Colorado Army National Guard units. The non-commissioned officer courses consist of the Basic Non-Commissioned Officer course for pay grades E-4, E-5 and E-6, the Advanced Non-Commissioned Officer course for pay grades E-6 and E-7, and the Senior Non-Commissioned Officer course for



pay grades E-8 and E-9. A total of 16 Officer Candidates became Second Lieutenants during 1980 and 69 NCO's graduated in 1980.

In addition to the normal curriculum of producing qualified officers and non-commissioned officers, the Academy conducts non-prior service orientation courses of 16 hours training, once each month, which prepares new recruits for their Initial Active Duty Training (IADT) at an Active Army basic training station. This outstanding orientation course has reduced our attrition at IADT from 18% to less than 3%. Over 350 new recruits attended this course during 1980.

## RECRUITING AND RETENTION

The assigned strength of the COARNG dramatically improved during CY 1980. From a low of 74% in October 1979, the assigned strength has increased to 96% on 31 December 1980. In November 1979, the slow decline was reversed and for fourteen (14) consecutive months Colorado has gained in both enlisted and officer personnel. Authorized strength has remained relatively constant.

	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Assigned</u>
1 January 1980	3,266	2,457
31 December 1980	3,303	3,194

A total of 1,286 accessions during 1980 resulted in net increase of 737. Losses due to E.T.S. were 131. 652 extended their enlistment at E.T.S. for a retention rate of 83%. The chronic problem of "Unprogrammed Losses" continues to account for the majority of discharges. 418 people were discharged in 1980 for reasons varying from "Change of Residence," and "Incompatible Occupation," to "Enlistment in a Regular Component of the Armed Forces."

The primary cause for improvement in Recruiting and Retention throughout the State of Colorado was initiation of "Operation Volunteer 80." This on-going program was developed by the state Recruiting and Retention Manager. It required active participation from commanders at all levels, involvement of unit personnel, and a recognition that the "Strength Posture" of the COARNG is the driving force for funding, equipment, training and federal employee staffing. The command emphasis by the Commanding General, Colo ARNG and The Adjutant General created an improved attitude and an esprit de corps which is now prevalent in all units. Not only has the assigned strength increased, but all elements mentioned in the preceding two sentences have improved.

Establishment of a "hot-line" telephone and "One Stop Recruiting Shop" manned by project personnel on a full-time basis was a key function of "Operation Volunteer 80." Another key was the requirement for weekly reporting of programmed and actual gains and losses together with reporting of

special unit recruiting activities. The establishment of a quarterly recognition and awards program for achievement of assigned goals by units, and sponsorship of other contests with significant rewards for individuals also helped the COARNG achieve its success in strength improvement during 1980.

The Full-Time Recruiting Force (FTRF) consists of the Recruiting and Retention Manager, one Assistant Recruiting Officer, one Operations NCO, two area NCO in Charge (NCOIC), one Administrative Specialist and twelve Production Recruiters. Colorado has one ARNG NCO "Guidance Counselor" at the Armed Forces Entrance and Examination Station (AFEES) and one "ARNG In-Service Recruiter" at Fort Carson, CO. The twelve Production Recruiters and two NCOIC's are located at ten armories throughout the State. FTRF Recruiters averaged over 107 accessions per month for the entire year 1980.

The Colorado National Guard State Educational Assistance Program (Senate Bill 55) was signed into law by Governor Richard D. Lamm in July 1979. The State Legislature funded the program in the amount of \$58,100 for School Year 1980-81, resulting in 127 Colorado National Guard members receiving financial assistance for one or more semesters/quarters of college tuition at specified state supported colleges. A request of approximately \$125,000 will be considered by the State Legislature to fund the program during school year 1981-82.

In 1980 authority was received to employ one Full-Time Retention NCO, who designed an extensive program to increase reenlistments and reduce unprogrammed losses which will commence on 1 January 1981.

The Recruiting and Retention program received and expended federal funding (not including pay and allowances for FTRF Personnel) in three exclusive accounts and two joint purpose accounts. Because this annual report is for Calendar Year while funding is allocated on a Fiscal Year basis, the amounts are approximate for CY 1980.

Advertising & Recruiter Expenses	\$26,000
Part-Time Recruiters (FTTD)	24,000
Travel and Per Diem	12,600
Automobile Rental	32,000
Communications	9,000
	<u>\$103,600</u>

It must be stated that 1980 was a year of success. Both recruiting and retention statistics exceeded the National Average. Morale and attitude of personnel was high. Training was enhanced by additional strength. Federal funding was increased to adequate levels. Both State and Federal legislatures have supported and adopted beneficial legislation. Quality of the non-prior service accession was considerably higher than previous four years due to increased enlistment of high school juniors, seniors and high school graduates. Public awareness of the National Guard has greatly improved due to public service publicity provided by the news media and favorable publicity generated by media coverage of National Guard participation in various emergencies throughout the nation. An obviously better appreciation of the role of the National Guard has emerged which we trust will perpetuate and continue to grow throughout 1981 and future years.

# COMMANDERS

Headquarters, Colo Army National Guard	BG William K. White
Headquarters Detachment	CPT John S. Materi
147th Medical Hospital (100B)	COL Alan L. Watts
101st Army Band	WO1 Delwin R. Befus
104th Public Affairs Detachment	MAJ John A. Bormolini
Co D, 40th Aviation Bn	MAJ William A. Westerdahl
Command & Control Headquarters, COARNG	COL Paul A. Parsons
Headquarters, 140th Signal Battalion	LTC Conrad A. Johnson
Headquarters Company, 140th Signal Bn	2LT Joe A. Gomez
Company A (-), 140th Signal Bn	1LT Larry E. Alflen
Detachment 1, Company A, 140th Signal Bn	2LT Hugh K. Bagley
Company B (-), 140th Signal Bn	1LT Christopher Delgado
Detachment 1, Company B, 140th Signal Bn	1LT Robert J. Rowlands, III
Company C, 140th Signal Bn	CPT Stephen L. Renne
142d Signal Detachment	2LT Stephen M. Siegal
Headquarters, 217th Medical Battalion	LTC Richard A. Brooks
Headquarters Detachment, 217th Med Bn	2LT Cynthia Trujillo
122d Medical Company (Ambulance) (-)	CPT Gregor V. Ronning
Detachment 1, 122d Med Co (Amb)	2LT Silverio S. Salazar
928th Medical Company (Ambulance) (-)	1LT Michael S. Bills
Detachment 1, 928th Med Co (Amb)	2LT Ralph Kauley, Jr.
947th Medical Clearing Company (-)	MAJ Virgil D. Brown
Detachment 1, 947th Med Clr Co	1LT Herbert LePlatt, Jr.
Headquarters, 193d Military Police Bn	TLC Stephen T. Erickson
Headquarters Detachment, 193d MP Bn	CPT James T. Miller
220th Military Police Company	1LT Robert G. Clark
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 James A. Musgrave
Company A, 5th SF Bn	MAJ George D. Thomas
Company B, 5th SF Bn	CPT Fred A. Ettleman
Company C, 5th SF Bn	MAJ James E. Chase
Headquarters, 169th Field Artillery Bde	COL Robert G. Hancock
Headquarters Battery, 169th FA Bde	CPT Johannes R. Beauman
Headquarters, 1st Bn, 157th FA Bn	LTC James E. Ahl
Headquarters Battery, 1st Bn, 157th FA Bn	CPT Jerald L. Bohn
Battery A, 1st Bn, 157th FA Bn	CPT Ralph S. Curfman
Battery B, 1st Bn, 157th FA Bn	CPT Richard G. Allen
Battery C, 1st Bn, 157th FA Bn	CPT Larry G. Johnson
Service Battery, 1st Bn, 157th FA Bn	CPT Edwin J. Brand
Headquarters, 2d Bn, 157th FA Bn	LTC Charles A. Rodgers
Headquarters Battery, 2d Bn, 157th FA Bn	CPT Alan L. Fisher, Jr.
Battery A, 2d Bn, 157th FA Bn	CPT James A. Young
Battery B, 2d Bn, 157th FA Bn	1LT John M. Tyson
Battery C, 2d Bn, 157th FA Bn	CPT Roger W. Hammock
Service Battery, 2d Bn, 157th FA Bn	CPT David D. Belina

COLORADO

## FEDERAL SUPPORT

AR

Drill Pay	3,312,564
Annual Training Pay	1,299,000
Schools and Full Time Training Duty Pay	1,104,480
Medical Pay	160,600
Technician Pay	6,015,800
Rations for Drill	79,200
Travel	77,600
Petroleum Products	500,100
Freight	92,800
Communications	18,600
Recruiting Material	26,200
Medical Expenses	42,900
Monies Spent With Colorado Business	<u>837,400</u>
TOTAL	\$12,729,844
Supplies and Services	<u>361,715</u>
TOTAL FEDERAL SUPPORT	\$13,091,559

NATIONAL

**COLORADO**

**AIR**

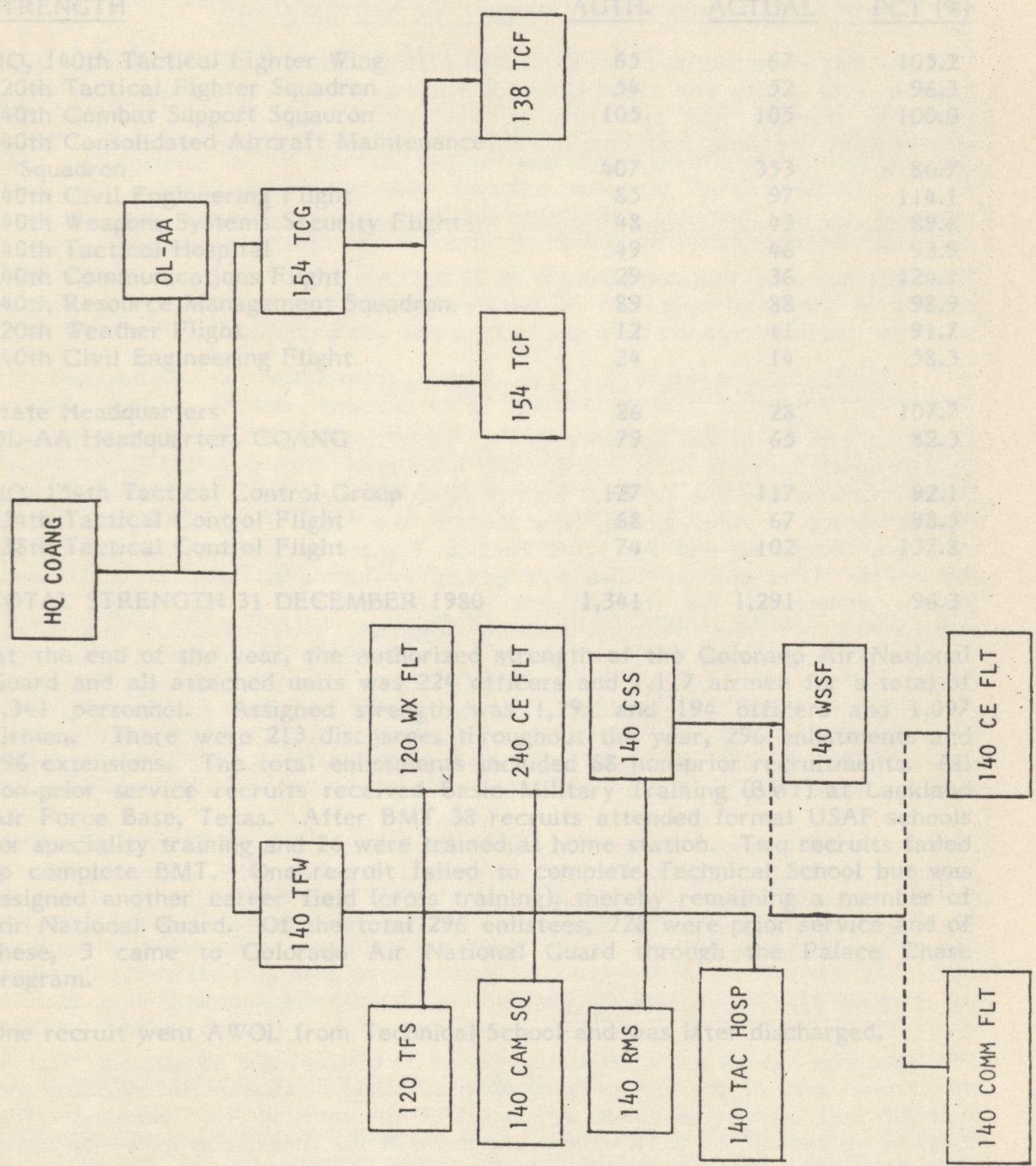
**NATIONAL**

**GUARD**

# STRENGTH REPORT

## STRENGTH

	AUTH.	ACTUAL	PCT (%)
HQ, 140th Tactical Fighter Wing	65	67	103.2
120th Tactical Fighter Squadron	34	52	96.3
140th Combat Support Squadron	105	105	100.0
140th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron	407	353	86.7
140th Civil Engineering Squadron	65	97	149.1
140th Weather Squadron	48	43	89.6
140th Tactical Control Flight	49	46	93.9
140th Communications Squadron	29	36	124.1
140th Resupply Squadron	59	88	98.9
120th Weather Flight	12	11	91.7
240th Civil Engineering Flight	24	14	58.3
State Headquarters	26	28	107.7
OL-AA Headquarters	71	65	91.7
140th Tactical Control Group	127	117	92.1
140th Tactical Control Flight	68	67	98.7
140th Tactical Control Flight	74	102	137.8
<b>TOTAL STRENGTH 31 DECEMBER 1980</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>1,291</b>	<b>96.3</b>



# STRENGTH REPORT

<u>STRENGTH</u>	<u>AUTH.</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>PCT (%)</u>
HQ, 140th Tactical Fighter Wing	65	67	105.2
120th Tactical Fighter Squadron	54	52	96.3
140th Combat Support Squadron	105	105	100.0
140th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron	407	353	86.7
140th Civil Engineering Flight	85	97	114.1
140th Weapons Systems Security Flight	48	43	89.6
140th Tactical Hospital	49	46	93.9
140th Communications Flight	29	36	124.1
140th Resource Management Squadron	89	88	98.9
120th Weather Flight	12	11	91.7
240th Civil Engineering Flight	24	14	58.3
State Headquarters	26	28	107.7
OL-AA Headquarters COANG	79	65	82.3
HQ, 154th Tactical Control Group	127	117	92.1
154th Tactical Control Flight	68	67	98.5
138th Tactical Control Flight	74	102	137.8
<b>TOTAL STRENGTH 31 DECEMBER 1980</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>1,291</b>	<b>96.3</b>

At the end of the year, the authorized strength of the Colorado Air National Guard and all attached units was 224 officers and 1,117 airmen for a total of 1,341 personnel. Assigned strength was 1,291 and 194 officers and 1,097 airmen. There were 213 discharges throughout the year, 296 enlistments and 196 extensions. The total enlistments included 68 non-prior recruitments. All non-prior service recruits received Basic Military Training (BMT) at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas. After BMT 38 recruits attended formal USAF schools for speciality training and 26 were trained at home station. Two recruits failed to complete BMT. One recruit failed to complete Technical School but was assigned another career field (cross training), thereby remaining a member of Air National Guard. Of the total 296 enlistees, 228 were prior service and of these, 3 came to Colorado Air National Guard through the Palace Chase program.

One recruit went AWOL from Technical School and was later discharged.

# ASSIGNED UNITS - AUTHORIZED STRENGTHS & MISSIONS

## (8) - State Staff, Headquarters, Colorado Air National Guard

This unit has an authorized strength of 13 officers and 13 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 57 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 27 officers and 31 airmen, including OL-GR which consists of 7 officers and 6 enlisted. 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.

Airburst ANG Gunnery Range (OL-GR) was activated for the Colorado ANG attached to 140th Tactical Fighter Wing, on 1 October 1979. Duty location is at the airburst range, Ft. Carson, CO. This unit is a Military Full-Time Training and Administration Program. Authorized strength of OL-GR is 1 officer and 6 airmen.

## - 120th Tactical Fighter Squadron

This squadron has an authorized strength of 35 officers and 19 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 399 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 16 officers and 33 airmen. The primary mission of the Hospital is to provide medical support to personnel assigned to the other units, including veterinarian service. 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 81 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 peacetimes, the flight is responsible for the security of the aircraft, equipment and associated facilities.

## ASSIGNED UNITS - AUTHORIZED

### - 120th Weather Flight

This unit has an authorized strength of 3 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 8 officers and 81 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.

### - 240th Civil Engineering Flight

This unit has an authorized strength of 16 officers and 7 airmen. There are two missions for this flight. Firstly, it is a Contingency Force (CF) - 4 Team, whose mission is to augment a theater Major Command or Intermediate Headquarters. Secondly, it is a CF-6 Team, which is a Crash Rescue Fire Suppression Control Team. It is combined with two or more CF-5 units, and the aggregate forms a Base Fire Department capable of supporting a Wartime Mission (Base Fire Department Command Team).

### - Headquarters, 154th Tactical Control Group

This group has an authorized strength of 42 officers and 85 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 153d 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 65 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 59 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

FAC 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.

## 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 totalling 3,251 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 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 4,408 transient military aircraft this year, of which approximately 2,306 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. No funds were expended on major military construction, only on repair and maintenance.

Buckley Base Operations and/or Transient Alert Section earned the honor of being named among the top five facilities in their category for the Rex Riley Transient Services Award over a two-year period (May 1978 to May 1980).

Buckley was rated Number 3 in the top five for Base Operations, and Number 1 for Transient Alert. The Rex Riley Award is for excellent performance in transient services, sponsored by Safety Hqs, Norton AFB, California.

## AIRCRAFT

The Colorado Air National Guard has 24 A-7D aircraft, one C-131 transport, 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 1980 were 5,535. There were no losses of aircraft during the year 1980.

The C-131 is a twin engine aircraft (reciprocating engine) used for passenger service and light cargo hauling and accumulated 352.1 flying hours during 1980.

Since the acceptance of the 2 T-43s in 1979, the Colorado Air National Guard continues to enhance the training requirements of the Department of Defense. This aircraft, the military version of the Boeing 737, continues to support the Air Force navigator training utilized by the U.S. Air Force Academy Airmanship Program (flight training). Twenty-four positions accommodate this mission. The 2 twin engine jet aircraft accrued a total of 1,907.0 flying hours during 1980.

The Aero Club of the Lowry Technical Training Center has 1 Cessna 150 aircraft, 3 Cessna 172 aircraft, 1 Cessna 182 aircraft and 1 Beechcraft T-34 aircraft assigned to Buckley ANG Base. Additionally, the club has one 177RG Cardinal, 3 Cessna 152 aircraft, one T-41 and 310 Twin, which is a Cessna reciprocal engine aircraft used to train student pilots.

## MILITARY EDUCATION

The I. G. Brown 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 ANG Leadership School. All three schools are conducted at McGhee Tyson Air National Guard Base, Alcoa, Tennessee, and are accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Commission on Occupational Education.

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.

NCO's in the grades of E-8 and E-9 (including E-8 selectees) are encouraged to attend the highest level USAF PME service academy for senior NCO's conducted at Air University located in Alabama. A program of professional military education to prepare selected senior NCO's to better fulfill their leadership and management responsibilities. Course improves and broadens leadership and managerial capabilities and expands student perspective of the military profession. Instruction includes lecture, seminar and independent research on communication skills, management concepts and techniques, U.S. policy formulation and force employment. Major emphasis is on management of the material and human resources. Course requires extensive student participation in communication skills. Student must demonstrate skills in planning and presenting both formal and informal speeches and complete a series of writing assignments that focus on the course curriculum.

A program open 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.

The COANG recruiting service started the year off by participating in "Volunteer 80", an all-day seminar with all Unit Commanders and 1st Sergeants in attendance. The recruiting staff briefed on benefits, requirements and the fact that COANG strength was at 90% and set a goal of 100% by year end.

# TRAINING

Forty-nine members of the 140th Civil Engineering Flight deployed to Howard AFB Panama from 15 March 1980 to 29 March 1980. The unit functioned as a Prime Beef team while there and did various maintenance and construction projects at Howard AFB and Albrook AFS (nearby across the canal).

**ASPEN FLAG I - 7-10 March.** Aspen Flag is an exercise producing a realistic setting to train for war. Air Force and Air National Guard aircraft from several states (east and west coast) arrived at Buckley ANG Base for this exercise. More than 80 air and ground-crew personnel were involved with the aircraft.

**SENTRY ASPEN FLAG II - 16-19 October.** This was a composite force exercise that was designed to bridge local training and RED FLAG training. The exercise included twelve different types of aircraft. Sixty-four mission and 8 cargo aircraft arrived at Buckley ANG Base. Eight A0-37 aircraft landed at Peterson AFB, CO for remote staging. Approximately 306 people were assigned duty at Buckley for Sentry Aspen Flag. It is estimated that in excess of 9,000 training events were logged in the course of the exercise. Aspen Flag provides training that fills the gap between day-to-day training and MAJCOM exercises for all participating units. Fifteen units from various part of the United States participated in the Friendly Forces; 2 units participated in the Enemy Forces and 5 were dual-hatted.

An air unit from the 140th Tactical Fighter Wing was deployed to Howard AFB Panama for a CORONET COVE exercise. This mission is designed to supply to air power to the Southern Command of the U.S.; specifically, of a Tactical Strike capability. Also, the unit support training of the U.S. Army units stationed in or around the Panama Canal or Zone. A total of 48 personnel deployed during the period 7 June 1980 through 22 June 1980. At rotation, a group of 50 personnel deployed for the period 21 June 1980 through 6 July 1980. This exercise was successfully carried out.

During the 20 July UTA, the 140th Tactical Fighter Wing was presented the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for deployment to Nederlands GilzeRijen AFB "Coronet Ante" 1977.

Headquarters 154th Tactical Control Group and subordinate units participated in three training exercises in 1980 as follows: BRIM FROST, Alaska - January 1980; GALLANT EAGLE 80, Nellis AFB Nevada - March; TEAM SPIRIT 1980 - Classified exercise.

# RECRUITING

The COANG recruiting service started the year off by participating in "Volunteer 80," an all-day seminar with all Unit Commanders and 1st Sergeants in attendance. The recruiting staff briefed on benefits, requirements and the fact that COANG strength was at 90% and set a goal of 100% by year end.

In order to achieve this goal, recruiting launched an intensive public awareness campaign by developing local radio and television Public Service Announcements utilizing the Governor and highlighting the Colorado Air National Guard's involvement in the community during natural disasters such as ice storms, forest fires and tornadoes.

In conjunction with these Public Service Announcements, the recruiting staff participated in over a dozen parades with our "Jennies to Jets Float" all the way from Pueblo to Bailey, Colorado, as well as the Denver Metropolitan area.

Our newly constructed Dailey Pellet Rifle Match (shooting gallery) was used at Villa Italia and Arvada Shopping Malls and provided over 500 leads and approximately 25 new enlistments.

Additional emphasis was placed on non-prior service personnel enlistments. To accomplish this goal a more thorough high school and college working program was developed to insure seniors and college students were made aware of enlistment incentives such as Senate Bill 55, 100% tuition waiver at selected colleges and the national \$4,000.00 college and \$1,500.00 enlistment bonus for selected critical AFSC's.

Air National Guard awareness briefings were presented to over 300 Southern Colorado seniors at Alamosa, Monte Vista and other smaller high schools in the San Luis Valley.

During the same time period, recruiting booths were set up at local malls and at the annual ROTC Drill Competition held at Buckley, where over 800 cadets participated.

In the fall the recruiting staff provided assistance in the annual Multiple Sclerosis Haunted House in their effort to raise funds for this worthwhile organization; plus produce additional prospective applicants. In October, another Recruiting Retention Seminar was conducted with Commanders, 1st Sergeants and Key Technicians in attendance.

At year end the recruiting goal of over 100% enlisted manning was achieved, culminating total of 292 enlistments of which 70 were non-prior service and 222 were prior service. Next year our goal will be to concentrate and fill critical AFSC vacancies.

With the assistance of Base Personnel and the Public Affairs Office, base tours and briefings were conducted throughout the year for over 1,000 students.

# TRAINING

## COMMANDERS

Chief of Staff, Air  
Assistant Adjutant General, Air  
HQ, 140th Tactical Fighter Wing  
OL-AA, HQ Colorado Air National Guard  
154th Tactical Control Group  
120th Tactical Fighter Squadron  
140th Combat Support Squadron  
140th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron  
140th Tactical Hospital  
140th Civil Engineering Flight  
140th Communications Flight  
140th Weapons Systems Security Flight  
120th Weather Flight  
154th Tactical Control Flight  
138th Tactical Control Flight  
140th Resource Management Squadron  
240th Civil Engineering Flight

BG Monroe G. Mathias  
COL William H. Neuens  
BG John L. France  
COL Stanley C. Wood  
COL Jack D. Abercrombie  
LTC John B. Stone  
LTC Chester J. Preisser

MAJ Avery E. Mason  
LTC Thomas G. Sarmo  
MAJ Charles J. Bowling  
MAJ Elwood P. Glaser  
CPT Dale L. Bauer  
MAJ Frederick J. Foss  
MAJ Joseph N. Ortiz  
MAJ Roy C. Chase  
MAJ William F. McGaffin  
LTC Herbert A. Michler

## RECRUITING

The COANG recruiting service started the year off by participating in "Volunteer 80," an all-unit seminar with all Unit Commanders and 1st Sergeants in attendance. The recruiting staff detailed no detailed requirements and the fact that COANG strength was at 90% and set a goal of 100% by year end.



# FEDERAL SUPPORT

Drill Pay	1,990,580
Annual Training Pay	814,150
Schools and Full Time Training Duty Pay	742,734
Medical Pay	12,286
Technician Pay	12,072,617
Rations for Drill	41,334
Travel	245,176
Petroleum Products	3,285,824
Freight	36,205
Communications	181,625
Recruiting Material	18,812
Medical Expenses	9,344
Leased Equipment	20,870
Utilities	414,730
Monies Spent With Colorado Business	<u>4,253,920</u>
TOTAL	\$19,836,287
Construction	519,746
Supplies and Services	<u>1,280,454</u>
TOTAL FEDERAL SUPPORT	\$21,636,487

# 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), Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) Education System and Special Courses.

## MILITARY

### OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL

The Officer Candidate School (OCS) is a two-week course designed to train the Army, Marine, Air Force and Navy Branch Officer Candidates (OCs) of the branch they are assigned to the newly commissioned ranks of Captain, Major and First Lieutenant. The school is administered by the Department of the Army Training and Doctrine Command and the Chief, National Guard and Reserve Schools of the Colorado National Guard Academy. The Academy's OCS is conducted at the Colorado National Guard Academy. The Academy's OCS graduates 100 lieutenants in the Colorado Army National Guard, Colorado Air National Guard and the Air National Reserve.

## ACADEMY

### NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER

#### EDUCATION SYSTEM

These courses are conducted on weekend training assemblies, during Annual Training and in unit school weeks. Type courses currently conducted by the Colorado National Guard Military Academy consist of the Basic Noncommissioned Officer School (NCO School) designed for enlisted pay grades E-4 and E-5; the Advanced Noncommissioned Officer School (ANCO School) designed for enlisted pay grades E-6 and E-7; and the Senior Noncommissioned Officer School (SNCO School) designed for enlisted grades E-8 and E-9. The program of instruction is standardized for all ANCO Academies in the Army, National Guard Bureau, and Reserve leadership, detailing, staff writing, communications, FMAS (O) (Army), personnel and resource management, etc. In 1980, the Academy graduated 70 individuals from these schools which brings the total number of graduates since its inception in 1971 to 1,491 students. Due to the large number of applicants and the programmatic requirements for attending NCO School, the separate courses were conducted in 1980.

# **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 Schools (OCS), three separate schools of the Noncommissioned Officer Education System and Special Courses.

## **OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL**

This course of instruction consists of four phases: Phase I - A two-week Annual Training Period; Phase II - Nine MUTA-5 weekend training assemblies; Phase III - A second two-week Annual Training Period; 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 courses of instruction are established by the Colorado National Guard Military Academy Academic Board. In 1980, the Academy graduated 17 Second Lieutenants and since its inception in 1957, the OCS has graduated 390 lieutenants in the Colorado Army National Guard, Colorado Air National Guard and the U. S. Army Reserve.

## **NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER EDUCATION SYSTEM**

These courses are conducted on weekend 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, communications, BTMS (3 levels), personnel and property management, etc. In 1980, the Academy graduated 90 individuals from these schools which brought the total number of graduates, since its inception in 1971 to 1,691 students. Due to the large number of applicants and the promotional requirements for attending NCO School, five separate courses were conducted in 1980.

# 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 School 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 Non-Prior School training program has achieved favorable results by reducing attrition of new recruits in basic training from approximately 1,890 down to approximately 1½ percent. Also, graduates of the Non-Prior School program have been designated as leaders in their basic training units.

The entire Colorado National Guard Military Academy staff continues to function with pride and dedication to providing a vehicle for the personal advancement of our students and be a significant source for training quality command and staff personnel.

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 Military Affairs. Although Civil Service employees, technicians are required to maintain military membership in the Colorado National Guard as a condition of employment.

In 1979, and continuing in 1980, National Guard Bureau authorized a program of conversion of some vacant technician positions to full time military fill. Personnel filling these positions are full time Guardsmen on active duty status and under control of The Adjutant General.

Both types of employes, technician and full time military, are authorized under the provisions of Title 32, United States Code. The full time force was established to accomplish those tasks which could not be completed during weekend training assemblies. In addition, when units of the National Guard are mobilized for either State or Federal missions, the full time force provides the units with a nucleus of highly trained professionals. Duties performed by these full time Guardsmen encompass a wide variety of skills and trades to include administration, personnel, logistics, accounting, automated data processing, various types of maintenance, flying, security, and budget formulation.

Monetary support for the full time force is provided for on a 100 percent basis by the Federal Government. The size of the force is governed by National Guard Bureau and based primarily on military personnel strengths and maintenance requirements.

The Adjutant General is responsible for administering the full time programs for the State of Colorado. He receives assistance from Air National Guard and Army National Guard military personnel officers in the administration of the full time military program. His primary staff officer for technician matters is the Technician Personnel Officer.

# PERSONNEL STRENGTH

During the period 1 January 1980 through 1 January 1981, the full time force consisted of the following:

Army National Guard Technicians	274
Air National Guard Technicians	301
Army National Guard Full Time Military	73
Air National Guard Full Time Military	17
Title 5 Federal Civil Service Employees in Support of Buckley Air National Guard Base	<u>249</u>
TOTAL	914

The total number of employees has not undergone any appreciable change since 1979. The Title 5 employees listed are administered by the Lowry Air Force Base Personnel Office but are under the operational control of the Colorado Air National Guard and are hired primarily to provide necessary maintenance support for the upkeep of the base and to provide maintenance support to transient aircraft.

## FISCAL

Funds for administration and operation of the full time program are provided by the Federal government. The major fiscal areas are pay, travel, and training.

The combined payroll for the full time personnel during calendar year 1980 was in excess of \$21,000,000.00.

Payment for technician travel during 1980 was in excess of \$100,000.00. The travel pay cited here is used for a variety of reasons.

- 1) Travel of the full time force within the State for the purposes of supervision, drawing supplies, conferences, and certain training sessions.
- 2) Travel of the full time force to conferences and meetings on a national level.
- 3) Travel in connection with Permanent Change of Stations when full time employees are reassigned to new locations.

The technician training budget for calendar year 1980 was in excess of \$20,000.00 and was used mainly in support of training courses conducted locally by the Rocky Mountain Regional Training Center, U.S. Office of Personnel Management.

## LABOR RELATIONS

During calendar year 1980, a new agreement was negotiated with Local 1678, National Federation of Federal Employees, which represents Colorado Army National Guard technicians.

Negotiation of a new agreement with the Columbine Council, Association of Civilian Technicians, exclusive representative of Air National Guard technicians, broke down in early 1980 and negotiations were not reopened by the end of the year.

During 1980, the Colorado Air National Guard filed an Unfair Labor Practice charge against the Association of Civilian Technicians local for failure to negotiate in good faith. The charge was investigated by the Federal Labor Relations Authority and dismissed. The Adjutant General was charged with one unfair labor practice by Local 1678. The charge was investigated by the Federal Labor Relations Authority and later withdrawn by the local. There was no outstanding charges at the end of 1980.

More emphasis in the labor relations area during 1980 was placed on supervisory training in labor management relations under the Civil Service Reform act of 1978. Major items of interest related to the degree of authority retained by The Adjutant General for administering the technician force. Specifically, Title 32, USC, establishes The Adjutant General as the final level of appeal for most actions. The Federal unions feel The Adjutants Generals' authority has been diminished under the Civil Service Reform Act. The dispute had not been resolved either locally or nationally by the end of 1980.

It should be emphasized that the labor organizations mentioned herein represent only Civil Service technicians employed by the Colorado National Guard. The unions do not represent either full time or part time military members.

## TRAINING

Full time employees of the Colorado National Guard are trained through both military and civilian training courses designed to increase their proficiency in performing technician and military functions.

Civilian courses are normally those offered by the Rocky Mountain Regional Training Center, are 1 to 5 days in duration, and are designed to improve managerial and clerical skills.



Military courses are normally longer in duration and designed to teach the technical skills involved in the operation, maintenance, and repair of specialized equipment.

In addition, the National Guard Professional Education Center, near Little Rock, Arkansas, presents year round instruction to full time Guardsmen in a wide variety of subjects. These courses are specifically designed for Guardsmen and offer detailed instruction on those matters which are unique to the National Guard.

During 1980, 179 full time Guardsmen took advantage of courses available to them.

## **INCENTIVE AWARDS**

The technician Incentive Awards Program was designed to reward those technicians with ideas which resulted in dollar savings to the Colorado National Guard and the United States and to recognize those technicians whose performance of duty was consistently above that normally expected. During 1980, technicians submitted suggestions which resulted in savings of \$13,611.54 to the National Guard. Savings to the nation were considerably higher but are impossible to calculate at this level. For the suggestions submitted, technicians were paid \$1,686.00 in 1980.

In addition to the suggestions submitted, supervisors recommended Quality Salary Increases and Sustained Superior Performance Awards for 23 technicians in 1980. These awards recognize outstanding accomplishment or service to the Colorado National Guard. Less than 5% of the workforce received these awards in 1980. The technicians involved received \$13,388.00 for their efforts.

The Incentive Awards program at the end of 1980 applied only to those employees in Civil Service status. It is expected that full time military personnel will soon be authorized to receive monetary compensation for suggestions they might submit which generate dollar savings to the Colorado National Guard.

# AWARDS & DECORATIONS

Many of our Colorado Soldiers received recognition for their exceptional military service in the form of awards, citations, and other decorations.

ARMY COMPLEATRY MEDAL is awarded to any member of the United States Army of the United States who, while performing any duty of the Army, distinguishes himself by exceptional achievement or meritorious service.

## AWARDS

- CPT James W. Miller, HHC 140th Sig Bn
- CPT Michael J. Clancy, Co C 140th Sig Bn
- MSG Robert E. Smith, HHC 140th Sig Bn
- MSG Paul Johnson, Co C 140th Sig Bn
- CPT Robert E. Smith, HHC 140th Sig Bn
- CPT Robert E. Smith, HHC 140th Sig Bn
- CPT Robert E. Smith, HHC 140th Sig Bn

## AND

- CPT Robert E. Smith, HHC 140th Sig Bn
- CPT Robert E. Smith, HHC 140th Sig Bn
- CPT Robert E. Smith, HHC 140th Sig Bn
- CPT Robert E. Smith, HHC 140th Sig Bn
- CPT Robert E. Smith, HHC 140th Sig Bn
- CPT Robert E. Smith, HHC 140th Sig Bn
- CPT Robert E. Smith, HHC 140th Sig Bn

## DECORATIONS

- CPT Robert E. Smith, HHC 140th Sig Bn
- CPT Robert E. Smith, HHC 140th Sig Bn
- CPT Robert E. Smith, HHC 140th Sig Bn
- CPT Robert E. Smith, HHC 140th Sig Bn
- CPT Robert E. Smith, HHC 140th Sig Bn
- CPT Robert E. Smith, HHC 140th Sig Bn
- CPT Robert E. Smith, HHC 140th Sig Bn

The following individuals received the COLORADO COMMENDATION ribbon during 1990:

- SFC Nancy L. Derchinger, HHC 140th Sig Bn
- SPT Bertha E. Holliday, Co C 140th Sig Bn
- SPT Elizabeth Crogan, Co C 140th Sig Bn
- MSG Mickey Baker, Co C 140th Sig Bn
- CPT Ron E. Spencer, HHC 140th Sig Bn
- SFC Timothy E. Brattonville, HHC 140th Sig Bn
- MSG Phillip A. Hooper, 140th Sig Det
- COL Donald S. Himmeler, HQ COARNG
- MSG Robert L. Johnson, HHC COARNG
- SFC Karl E. Wilson, HHC COARNG
- MSG Edgar W. Vance, 140th Sig Det
- SPT Larry E. Haggard, Co Maint Co (PWD DS) (A)

# AWARDS & DECORATIONS

Many of our Colorado Guardsmen received recognition for their excellence in the military service in the form of medals, plaques, or other devices in 1980.

**ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL** is awarded to any member of the Armed Forces of the United States who, while serving in any capacity of 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 1980.

CPT James T. Miller, HHD 193d MP Bn  
CPT Michael J. Clement, Svc/2/157th FA Bn  
MSG Leonard W. Jones, HHB 169th FA Bde  
MSG Paul Valenzuela, Jr., HHB 169th FA Bde  
CSM Adolphe F. Levstik, HDD 193d MP Bn  
1SG Charles E. Provow, HHC 140th Sig Bn  
1LT Warner M. Leeds IV, HHD COARNG  
SSG Beverly L. Pack, HHD COARNG  
MAJ Conrad A. Johnson, 140th Sig Bn  
COL Fred W. Markle, HHD COARNG  
LTC Herbert R. Shelton, HHB/1/157th FA Bn  
2LT Cynthia (NMN) Trujillo, HQ 217th Med Bn  
CW2 Haddon A. Stermer, HHD COARNG  
1SG Robert S. Johnson, HHD COARNG  
CW4 Melvin C. Hovde, HHD COARNG  
SFC John J. Galasso, CAC HQs  
MSG Richard Ryan, Jr., HHB 169th FA Bde  
SGM Roland D. Weaver, HHB 169th FA Bde  
COL Littleton J. Bunch, 147th Med Hosp  
SSG Randolph J. Johnston, B/2/157th FA Bn  
1LT Dewey E. Phillips, A/2/157th FA Bn  
SSG Robert L. Jackson, HHD COARNG  
PSG Gary W. Erickson, 928th Med Co (Amb)  
2LT Benjamin P. French, 122d Med Co (Amb)

The following individuals received the **COLORADO COMMENDATION RIBBON** during 1980.

SP5 Nancy L. Dorschner, HQs 140th Sig Bn  
SP5 Bertha L. Holliday, Co C 140th Sig Bn  
SGT Elizabeth Grogan, Co C 140th Sig Bn  
SSG Mickey Burke, C/1/157th FA Bn  
CPT Ron E. Spooner, HQs 140th Sig Bn  
SP4 Timothy E. Brotenmarkle, HHC 140th Sig Bn  
SSG Phillip A. Bourk, 142d Sig Det  
COL Donald S. Hightower, HQs COARNG  
SSG Robert L. Jackson, HHD COARNG  
SFC Karl L. Wilson, HHD COARNG  
SSG Edgar M. Vance, 142d Sig Det  
SSG Larry E. Meigs, 3650th Maint Co (FWD DS) (-)

SP5 Sonja Starkweather, Co C 140th Sig Bn  
 TSgt Betty A. Buck, HQ COANG  
 MSgt Francis K. Smith, HQ COANG  
 SFC Wayne J. Powell, HHB 169th FA Bde  
 CSM Norman W. Miller, 147th Med Hosp (100B)  
 MSG Robert D. Coleman, 147th Med Hosp (100B)  
 CW4 Samuel J. Barrow, HQ COARNG  
 SGM Ivan E. Baker, HHD COARNG  
 SFC Samuel P. Arguello, HHB 169th FA Bde  
 LTC Darryl D. Peters, HHD COARNG  
 MSG Manuel Montez, HHD COARNG  
 SFC Randell A. Vincent, HHD 217th Med Bn  
 SFC George F. Martinez, HHD 217th Med Bn  
 SGT George M. Payne, 217th Med Bn  
 Maj Alexander England, 140th TFW  
 MSgt Robert J. Waltz, 140th CAM SQ  
 MSgt Frederick A. Thebado, 140th CAM SQ  
 MSgt Eugene A. Schroeder, 140th CAM SQ  
 MSgt Elman R. McCaleb, 140th CAM SQ  
 MSgt Danny L. Fourts, 140th CAM SQ  
 MSgt Wayland D. Boyle, 140th CAM SQ  
 MSgt George I. Blackwell, 140th CAM SQ  
 TSgt Fred E. Wade, 140th CAM SQ  
 TSgt Steven T. Tollett, 140th CAM SQ  
 TSgt Dan P. Stouffs, Sr., 140th CAM SQ  
 TSgt Nicholas V. Romano, 140th CAM SQ  
 TSgt William R. Dye, 140th CAM SQ  
 TSgt Richard A. Bruening, 140th CAM SQ  
 TSgt Glen D. Brink, 140th CAM SQ  
 SSgt Daniel E. Willers, 140th CAM SQ  
 SSgt Eugene J. Uryga, 140th CAM SQ  
 SSgt Eddie W. Shreeve, 140th CAM SQ  
 SSgt Frank A. Rodosevich, 140th CAM SQ  
 SSgt Joseph L. Reed, 140th CAM SQ  
 TSgt John E. Poyer, 140th CAM SQ  
 SSgt Larry F. Mayo, 140th CAM SQ  
 SSgt Kenneth W. Love, 140th CAM SQ  
 SSgt John R. Kirkpatrick, 140th CAM SQ  
 SSgt Billy E. Gallimore, 140th CAM SQ  
 SSgt Monte H. Cook, 140th CAM SQ  
 TSgt Benny L. Benedict, 140th CAM SQ  
 Sgt Juan R. Dean, 140th CAM SQ  
 SrA Casey L. Shifflet, 120th TFS  
 SSgt Clifton L. Sutherland, 120th TFS  
 Maj Ronald N. Germano, 140th TFW SQ  
 MSgt Leonard L. Marshall, 140th TFW SQ  
 SSgt William G. Akins, 140th WSSF  
 MSgt Allan N. Skarie, 140th WSSF  
 SrA Brian W. Boardman, 140th WSSF  
 SSgt Ronald J. Lopez, 140th WSSF  
 SSgt David C. Ochs, 140th WSSF  
 TSgt Richard M. Rhenish, 140th WSSF  
 SSgt Russell Tidemann, 140th WSSF  
 MSgt Gilbert L. McKay, 140th WSSF

SSgt Michael E. Ceranski, 140th WSSF  
 SrA Arthur D. Bittner, 140th WSSF  
 SSgt John C. Costigan II, 140th CSS  
 SSgt Lynnette E. Meis, 140th CSS  
 SGT Herman W. Long, Svc/1/157th FA Bn  
 MSgt Thomas J. heath, 140th CSS  
 TSgt George R. Benedict, Jr., 140th WSSF  
 SSG Marilyn J. Ryan, HHB 169th FA Bde  
 SP5 Charlene A. Robinson, HHB 169th FA Bde  
 SP5 Mary L. Williams, HHB 169th FA Bde  
 1LT Pamela J. Staves, HHB 169th FA Bde  
 TSgt Artemis W. Bowens, 140th CSS  
 TSgt Dale D. Duran, 140th CSS  
 SrA Jon S. Rayburn, 140th CSS  
 SSgt James A. Skrbina, 140th CSS  
 SSgt John P. Miller, 140th CSS  
 SrA Patricio L. Maes, 154th TCG  
 SGT Brian E. Weishaar, 220th MP Bn  
 SSG Linda A. Cox, CAC HQs  
 SGT Henry M. Otto, 220th MP Co

**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 1980, the following awards were made.

SSG Howard L. Theil, HHC 140th Sig Bn  
 1SG Joseph A. Haberkorn, Co A 140th Sig Bn  
 SFC Phil R. Vawter, HHC 140th Sig Bn  
 MSgt William P. Brown, 140th Civ Eng Flt  
 1SG Charles E. Provow, HHC 140th Sig Bn  
 CW2 Donald D. Stowell, 142d Sig Det  
 SFC Lloyd E. Greenwood, Co C 140th Sig Bn  
 2LT Peggy J. Moench, 142d Sig Det  
 MAJ David C. Johnson, ARMR VIII, Advisor Gp, COARNG  
 SFC Felix Dejulio, Jr., HHD 217th Med Bn  
 BG Hershel C. Yeargan, HHD COARNG  
 TSgt Terri L. Chayney, 140th TAC Hosp  
 Col John B. Laubach, 140th TAC Hosp  
 LTC Jerry L. Bell, USAAG  
 LTC Charles A. Rodgers, HHB/2/157th FA Bn  
 CMSgt Homer E. Barnes, HQ COANG  
 SGM Warren A. Schimmel, USAAG  
 SSG Victor F. Holtus, 220th MP Bn  
 COL Fred W. Markle, HHD COARNG  
 CPT William R. Suhre, HHB/1/157th FA Bn  
 (Civilian) Maxine C. Pilcher, Department of Military Affairs  
 COL John F. Roehm, Jr., USARMR VIII  
 COL Harold L. Wright, HHD COARNG  
 SFC John J. Galasso, CAC HQs  
 SFC Jack W. Egelston, HHB/1/157th FA Bn  
 SSG Susan Casey, HHD 217th Med Bn  
 LtCol William R. Morris, HQ COANG  
 SMSgt Normand Langfelder, 140th CAM SQ

TSgt William R. Bates, 140th TFW  
LTC J. Richard Loucks, USARMR VIII  
CPT Clair L. Morrison, 947th Med Co (Clr)

**ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL** is issued under provisions of Army Regulation 675-2-1. The following awards were made in 1980.

LTC Marion A. Carmickle, HQs/2/157th FA Bn  
MAJ Charles G. Larsen, HHB/2/157th FA Bn  
CPT Matthew M. Martinez, HHB 169th FA Bde

Other awards issued in 1980 were: 26 - **RECRUITER RIBBON**; 20 - **RECRUITER BADGE**; 75 - **ARMED FORCES RESERVE MEDAL**; 369 - **ARMY RESERVE COMPONENTS ACHIEVEMENT MEDAL**; 84 - **COLORADO LONG SERVICE MEDAL**; 1 - **CAREER SERVICE BADGE**; 35 - **STATE EMERGENCY SERVICE RIBBON**; and 3 - **EXPERT FIELD MEDICAL BADGE**.

Three awards are made each year to candidates of the Officer Candidate program, one Distinguished Graduate award for each Noncommissioned Officer School and one award to a faculty member. The awards presented during graduation ceremonies in 1980 were:

**The Erickson Trophy.**

For the distinguished graduate for the highest combined academic and leadership averages was presented to Officer Candidate Kenneth L. Martinez, Headquarters Detachment, 5th Special Forces Battalion, 19th Special Forces Group (Airborne).

**The Association of the United States Army Award.**

For demonstrating the highest standards of leadership was presented to Officer Candidate Kenneth L. Martinez, Headquarters Detachment, 5th Special Forces, 19th Special Forces Group (Airborne).

**The Adjutant General's Award.**

For the highest academic average was presented to Officer Candidate Charles R. Fogg, Detachment 1, Company B, 140th Signal Battalion (Corps Cmd Ops).

**The Commandant's Instructor Award.**

In recognition of accomplishments, enthusiasm and inspiration to others as selected by the graduating officer candidates was presented to Captain Robert B. MacKay.

**The Sergeant Major's Leadership Award.**

For achieving the highest academic and leadership averages, the award is presented to the highest graduate of each Basic and Advanced Noncommissioned Officer class.



## COMMUNITY SERVICE

A severe snow and ice storm located in Yuma, Kit Carson, Cheyenne and Kiowa Counties on March 30, 1980, caused many roads to be blocked, caused electricity outages in the City of Haswell and many cattle feeders/ranchers, left many stranded starving cattle and isolated many families without food and medicine. The Governor ordered selected individuals with equipment to state active duty on April 1, 1980. During the period 1-5 April 1980, the National Guard provided seven mobile generators with support equipment and personnel to the Haswell and Cheyenne Wells areas to provide emergency electricity, one UH-1H Helicopter with support equipment and personnel were provided in the Yuma and Kit Carson disaster areas. Approximately 45 tons of hay was delivered to stranded starving cattle and numerous families were provided food and medicine, emergency communications were also provided in these areas. A total of 19 National Guardpersons and 18 items of equipment were utilized at a cost of \$8,301.16 to the State of Colorado.

Thirty-seven National Guard volunteers were employed by the United States Forest Service (USFS) to assist in the suppression of a forest fire northwest of Red Feathers in Larimer County during the period 15-20 June 1980. The fire was caused by an airplane crash. National Guard equipment used were 11 2-1/2 ton 6x6 trucks, 3 buses, 4 water trailers, 3 fuel tankers, 1 emergency communications van and 2 administrative vehicles. All costs for personnel, fuel and repairs amounted to \$6,845.56 and was totally funded by the USFS.

Sixty-two National Guard volunteers were employed by the USFS to assist in the suppression of a forest fire north of Glenwood Springs in the White River National Forest during the period 25 June-4 July 1980. The fire was man-caused and consumed approximately 14,000 acres. Equipment used were 16 2-1/2 ton 6x6 trucks, 5 1-1/4 ton 4x4 trucks, 2 fuel tankers, 5 water trailers, 2 generators, 3 large tents, 1 emergency communications van and 2 lighting sets. All costs for personnel, fuel and repairs amounted to \$36,154.00 and was totally funded by the USFS.

Seven National Guard volunteers were employed by the USFS to assist in the suppression of a forest fire north of Gunnison in the White River National Forest during the period 29 June-2 July 1980. The fire was caused by lightning. Equipment used were 3 2-1/2 ton 6x6 trucks and 2 water trailers. All costs for personnel, fuel and repairs amounted to \$2,394.00 and was totally funded by the USFS.

Three National Guard volunteers were employed by the USFS to provide armory supervision to quarter approximately 80 USFS firefighters in the Grand Junction armory during the period 2-6 July 1980. The armory was used to provide a rest and recuperation area for firefighters not committed to fire lines and also to provide a holding area for USFS standby firefighters. No military equipment was dispatched to support this activity. Cost of personnel was to provide armory supervision in the amount of \$625.26 and was funded by the USFS.



Six National Guard volunteers were employed by the USFS to assist in the forest fire southeast of Aspen in the White River National Forest during the period 18-26 July 1980. The fire was caused by an unattended campfire. Equipment used were 3 2-1/2 ton 6x6 trucks and 3 water trailers. All costs for personnel, fuel and repairs amounted to \$3,443.70 and was totally paid by the USFS.

Five National Guard volunteers were employed by the USFS to assist in the suppression of a forest fire 30 miles west of Fort Collins in the Roosevelt National Forest during the period 5-7 October 1980. The fire was man-caused. Equipment used were 2 2-1/2 ton 6x6 trucks, 2 water trailers and one 1-1/4 ton truck. All costs for personnel, fuel and repairs amounted to \$638.00 and was funded in total by the USFS.

The Air National Guard Public Affairs Office and Recruiting Section, while both in training and volunteer status, supported more than 64 different community-related projects during 1980. Of these projects, 47 involved tours of facilities at Buckley Air National Guard Base. Of the more than 1,162 persons that toured ANG facilities, 26 members were part of a delegation from the Peoples Republic of China who visited Buckley ANG Base as part of a week-long visit to the United States.

The Colorado Air National Guard "Jennies to Jets" float also made its way around the state participating in local community parades. The float, now in its eleventh year, garnered one more first place trophy to add to its ever-growing number of awards during 1980.

# DIVISION OF DISASTER EMERGENCY SERVICES

During 1970 the Division of Disaster Emergency Services continued the program initiated in 1969 through various disaster emergency services in the State's offices. The Division's specific functions under the Colorado Disaster Act of 1969 are:

## DIVISION OF

## DISASTER

## EMERGENCY

## SERVICES

Evaluation of the State's Emergency Response Plan through a large scale exercise. This was according to the criteria established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA).

Expansion and evaluation of the Rocky Flats Radiological Emergency Response Plan so that a revised and improved Plan could be formulated in the event of an attack.

Upgrade of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) facility and EOC's communication system.

Conduct of various disaster emergency services in the State's offices and activities in the State's offices.

Completion of a "Phase One" County Plans to develop and deliver emergency relief. Colorado's legislation that could be triggered through an attack on the United States by terrorist or foreign.

Also during this year, the Division continued its work in 1970 in performing its other principal tasks and in protecting Colorado citizens as mandated in the 1970 Disaster Act.

Identifying and assessing the increasing responsibilities 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. (This included a revitalization of the State's Radiological Defense Program.)

"Phase One" refers to the initial effort to develop and deliver plans which will eventually be prepared in considerable detail.

# DIVISION OF DISASTER EMERGENCY

## SERVICES

During 1980 the Colorado Division of Disaster Emergency Services continued the progress generated in 1979 toward improved disaster/emergency service to the State's citizens. The Division's specific mandate under the Colorado Disaster Act of 1973 was to assist local governments to prepare for, respond to, and recover from all types of disaster/emergency events which could overtax local resources. During 1980 the Division accelerated progress toward fulfillment of this mandate by accomplishing its major goals with unqualified success. These included:

- Evaluation of the Fort St. Vrain Radiological Emergency Response Plan through a large scale exercise; revision of this Plan according to new criteria proposed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), and submission for review by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the NRC.
- Exercise and evaluation of the Rocky Flats Radiological Emergency Response Plan so that a revised and improved Plan could be submitted to the Governor in 1981.
- Upgrade of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) facility and DODES communications capability.
- Completion of sixteen on-site preparedness/assistance visits to high risk counties, and submission of evaluation reports to the Governor, Legislators, and local leadership.
- Completion of six "Phase One"\* County Plans to host and shelter elements of Colorado's population that could be relocated should a nuclear attack on the United States be perceived as imminent.

Also, during the year, the Division accelerated the momentum gained in 1979 in performing its other principal tasks and annual programs involved in protecting Colorado citizens as mandated in the 1973 Act for both peace and war:

- 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. (This included a revitalization of the State's Radiological Defense Program.)

\* "Phase One" refers to an initial effort to develop crisis relocation plans which will eventually be produced in considerable detail.

- Providing leadership in defining the growing role of State Government in comprehensive emergency management.
- Effectively bringing to bear State and Federal Governments in response to the disaster/emergency needs of Coloradoans.
- Managing recovery activities of State and Federal Governments to provide the maximum assistance for Coloradoans affected by disaster.

Besides the strong DODES effort to exercise Plans for fixed nuclear facilities, and to carry out its statutory programming requirements, the year was characterized by heavy DODES involvement in operational and recovery assistance to local communities across the State as a result of a variety of natural disasters. Resulting State assistance policy developed by DODES was of particular and unique significance. DODES also merited a high level of executive and legislative attention as leadership sought means to cope with the rapidly growing costs of disaster.

In preparing to meet the continuing disaster preparedness challenge of the Eighties it became clear that governments across the State must meet intensifying problems generated by rapid population growth, increasing technological complexity, and changing life styles. State and local governments must close gaps in preparedness which may develop as federal support is adjusted to changing national fiscal policies. The Division must seek increasing means to better prepare while minimizing costs.

## MAJOR GOAL ACCOMPLISHMENT

To effectively achieve the goals of testing the State's Radiological Emergency Response Plans, training public officials, and reducing public concerns about fixed nuclear sites, a large scale effort by DODES over several months was necessary. For DODES the Fort St. Vrain exercise was massive in terms of cost (\$108,920) and personnel involvement (several man-years, including use of six members of the Federally funded "contract staff" of DODES). Also, to properly prepare for the full-scale exercise two other exercises were necessary - a "table-top" exercise, and a communications "dress rehearsal." A variety of people received valuable training and experience: Evaluators, radiation monitors, Public Service Company employees, school children, and many others. Public awareness and exposure through the media was emphasized. As in the case of Fort St. Vrain, the Rocky Flats exercise included a table-top exercise and a communications exercise as well as the full-scale event. Large numbers of State and County officials participated in this exercise directed by DODES. Both the Fort St. Vrain exercise and the Rocky Flats exercise fulfilled statutory and gubernatorial requirements. They were noteworthy successes as proclaimed by the Governor, independent evaluators, and the media.

To assist local government preparedness DODES continued its On-site Evaluation and Assistance Program. DODES visited sixteen high risk counties and spent considerable time and effort in working with a broad variety of local leadership and with preparedness officials. Essentially this program involved: Reviewing and evaluating existing local Response Plans in light of local vulnerabilities, capabilities to respond, and State plans; 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 local officials understand Colorado's statutory standards. Officials contacted included Commissioners, Sheriffs, Health and Social Services representatives, and many others. During the year visits were conducted to Jefferson, Boulder, Larimer, Weld, Adams, El Paso, Delta, Montrose, Gunnison, Mesa, Arapahoe, Clear Creek, Garfield, Morgan, Douglas, and Pueblo Counties. DODES included on the visit team representatives of many other state organizations, such as the National Guard, the Departments of Social Services, Health and Highways, and those private agencies, such as the Red Cross and Salvation Army, which are most likely to be involved in response tasks during actual emergencies. Following each visit written recommendations were forwarded to County Commissioners, the Governor, and Legislators. Deeper understanding of problem areas by all concerned was a clear result - significant changes also evolved. In the case of Larimer County in particular, these developments were timely in stimulating state and local capabilities for effective response to actual flooding associated with spring snowmelt runoff.

Similarly, the EOC and communications upgrade was a major contribution to state support of local disaster response and recovery operations. On one occasion the EOC was "activated" with a full complement of state agency representatives. A particularly well-coordinated response to heavy snows in the Eastern Plains was the result. In this situation the overall mix of representatives was tailored to emphasize agricultural and highway expertise. The installation of a vastly improved telephone capability, with additional trunk lines, permitted rapid and effective operational response to the snow emergency as well as a variety of other potentially disastrous situations throughout the year. Also, the EOC began to use the transmission/reception facility located on nearby Squaw Mountain to provide a much longer range radio communications capability to eastern counties. With this new capability the utility of DODES' hand-held and vehicle radios was also vastly improved. A major improvement in DODES' ability to facilitate the warning process was achieved with the installation of a Colorado Crime Information Computer terminal in the EOC. As a result of this installation DODES now sends hard copy warnings of potentially disastrous conditions to law enforcement agencies across the state.

## ANNUAL PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENT

DODES' operational commitments of assistance for local governments were heavy in 1980. In general, the spring was again characterized by a large

volume of snowmelt runoff, and the potential danger of flooding on most of Colorado's rivers and streams was high. Again, as in 1979, a "flood watch" was maintained by DODES to ensure the flow of critically important hazard information between threatened communities and State Government. Field assessments were conducted by the DODES' staff to support local efforts. Specific situations involving DODES' assistance in disaster emergency situations were not, however, limited to flooding. The year was one of a variety of costly snowstorms and wildfires, as well as floods, all of which required expeditious and effective DODES' assistance. More specifically:

- Four major events required state assistance and a State Declaration - the Prospect Dam failure in Weld County in February, the snowstorms in Yuma County, Kit Carson County, and Cheyenne County in March and April, flooding in seven eastern Colorado counties in April and May, and the Larimer County (Bear Trap) wildfire in June.
- Minor events which had the potential of becoming major consisting of both natural and man-made hazards. The Division actively dealt with 92 of these, averaging about 8 per month, as listed below.

#### 1980 DODES RESPONSES

4 Jan 80	Uravan - Unsafe Tailings Ponds	Montrose County
21 Jan 80	United Airlines Bomb Threat	Denver County
10, 13, 15, 16, 20, 22 Feb 80		
12 Mar 80	Dam Break	
13 Feb 80	Ice Flow	Gunnison County
19 Feb 80	Gasoline Spill into Clear Creek	Clear Creek County
19 Feb 80	Rangely - Flooding (White River out of banks)	Rio Blanco County
25, 28 Feb 80	Gasoline Pipeline Rupture	Larimer County
1 Mar 80	Electrical Power Outage	Broomfield
11 Mar 80	Fort St. Vrain Reactor Shutdown	Weld County
14 Mar 80	Hazardous Materials Spill	Denver County
17 Mar 80	Fort St. Vrain & Prospect Dam Problem Followup	Weld County
17 Mar 80	Frontier Airlines Incident (Hazardous Materials)	Denver County
21 Mar 80	Fort St. Vrain (Temporary Reactor Shutdown	Weld County
21, 24 Mar 80	Flooding	Delta County
24 Mar 80	Chlorine Fire - Colorado Springs	El Paso County
26 Mar 80	Potential Flooding	Delta County
26 Mar 80	Dam Failure	Weld County

28, 29, 30, 31 Mar 80	Spring Snowstorm - Activate EOC Deal extensively with State Agencies, Governor's Office, legislative representatives, Red Cross, press, and County officials as shown	Yuma, Kit Carson, Cheyenne, Kiowa, Phillips, Logan, El Paso Counties
1, 2, 3, 4 Apr 80		
9 Apr 80	Ruptured Gas Line (Rocky Flats)	Jefferson County
22 Apr 80	Report of Flooding	Archuleta County
23 Apr 80	Flooding	Montezuma County & Delta County
24 Apr 80	Cripple Creek, Victor, & Paonia Power Outage	Teller County & Delta County
24 Apr 80	Flooding	Montezuma County & Delta County
24, 25 Apr 80	Snowstorm - Telephone/Power Outage	Teller County
25 Apr 80	Apple Dam	Routt County
25 Apr 80	Minor Radiological Incident - CSU	Larimer County
25 Apr 80	Lost Persons	Las Animas County
29 Apr 80	Flooding - Flash Flood Alert	Chaffee County
30 Apr 80	Funnel Cloud	Broomfield
30 Apr 80	Report of Funnel Cloud (NWS)	Estern Counties
30 Apr 80	Flood Watch	Larimer, Boulder & Jefferson Counties
1 May 80	Fort St. Vrain - Possible Release	Weld County
1 May 80	Flooding (Front Range) - Major effort, population evacuation	Larimer County
3, 4 May 80	Flooding in all Counties along S. Platte River - Major effort	Logan County
6 May 80	Search & Rescue	Montrose County
6 May 80	South Platte River Flood	Logan County (Sterling)
6 May 80	South Platte River Flooding	Weld County (Fort Lupton)
6 May 80	Disaster Declaration, Initiation of assistance process, large scale effort amounting to several million dollars to be administered by DODES over at least a year; to include development of guidelines	Larimer County

7 May 80	East Alamosa Water & Sanitation District	Alamosa County
7 May 80	Rocky Flats Notification Exercise	Jefferson, Boulder & Alamosa Counties
7 May 80	Flooding - Bear Creek	Jefferson County
8 May 80	Queens Canyon Dam (Possible problem)	El Paso County
10 May 80	Tailings Pond Spill	Clear Creek County
13, 14, 15, 16 May 80	Flooding along Front Range Major assistance needed	Front Range Counties
16 May 80	Rocky Mountain Arsenal (arrange- ments to deal with potential problem)	Adams County
21 May 80	Flagler Dam - Possible failure	Kit Carson County
21 May 80	Argo Tunnel - Mine water release	Clear Creek County
22 May 80	Flooding	Larimer County & Sedgwick County
23 May 80	Rocky Mountain Arsenal	Adams County
6 Jun 80	Rocky Mountain Arsenal	Adams County
9 Jun 80	Flooding	Chaffee County
9 Jun 80	Flooding	La Plata County
10 Jun 80	Flooding (Clear Lake)	Clear Creek & Chaffee Counties
10 Jun 80	Request for assistance as a result of flood damage	Morgan County
10 Jun 80	Flooding - Watch established	Chaffee, Fremont, Pueblo, San Miguel, Ouray, Dolores, Montezuma, La Plata, & San Juan Counties
11 Jun 80	Flooding	Hinsdale County
12 Jun 80	Terrace Reservoir problem	Conejos County
12 Jun 80	Colorado State Patrol (Crystal River Flooding)	Eagle County
12 Jun 80	Flooding - Mayor of Dolores, Department of Local Affairs	Montezuma County
12 Jun 80	Flooding of Water Delivery System (Lake City)	Hinsdale County
12 Jun 80	Rocky Mountain Arsenal	Adams County
13 Jun 80	Flooding	La Plata County



14 Jun 80	Forest Fire W/Plane Crash	Larimer County
15 Jun 80	Wildfire	Larimer County
17 Jun 80	Rocky Flats - Small chip fire	Jefferson County
17 Jun 80	Fort St. Vrain - Activity Release	Weld County
19 Jun 80	Flooding	Fremont County
24 Jun 80	Water Supply (Wetmore)	Custer County
1 Jul 80	Water Supply (Wetmore)	Custer County
24 Jun 80	Insecticide used at State Museum	Jefferson County
19 Jun 80	Forest Fire (West of Fort Collins)	Larimer County
20 Jun 80	Fort St. Vrain - Possible evacuation	Weld County
26, 27, 28, 29, 30 Jun 80	Forest Fires	Eagle, Douglas, Larimer, Gunnison & Las Animas Counties
2 Jul 80	Rocky Flats - Fire in Bldg. 771	Jefferson County
2 Jul 80	Radioactive Material	Weld County
2, 3 Jul 80	Water Problem (Wetmore)	Custer County
4 Aug 80	Fort St. Vrain - Reactor shutdown	Weld County
7 Aug 80	Carbolic Acid Spill (On rail- road West of Dotsero)	Eagle County
18 Aug 80	Fort St. Vrain Incident	Weld County
22 Sep 80	Rocky Mountain Arsenal (Release of phosgene gas from storage container)	Adams County
2, 3 Oct 80	Chemical Spill	La Plata County
6 Oct 80	Hazardous Materials Incident (in High School)	Chaffee County
15 Oct 80	Tornado reported	Boulder County
16 Oct 80	Diesel Spill in Clear Creek	Jefferson County
30 Oct 80	Nitric Acid Spill (I-25 Milepost 37, Trinidad)	Las Animas County
31 Oct 80	Fire	El Paso County
6 Nov 80	Water Problem (3 Families)	Pitkin County
7 Nov 80	Rocky Flats (Explosion) - no damage	Jefferson County
11 Nov 80	Fire - 8 Persons homeless (Controlled at 12:54 a.m.)	Chaffee County

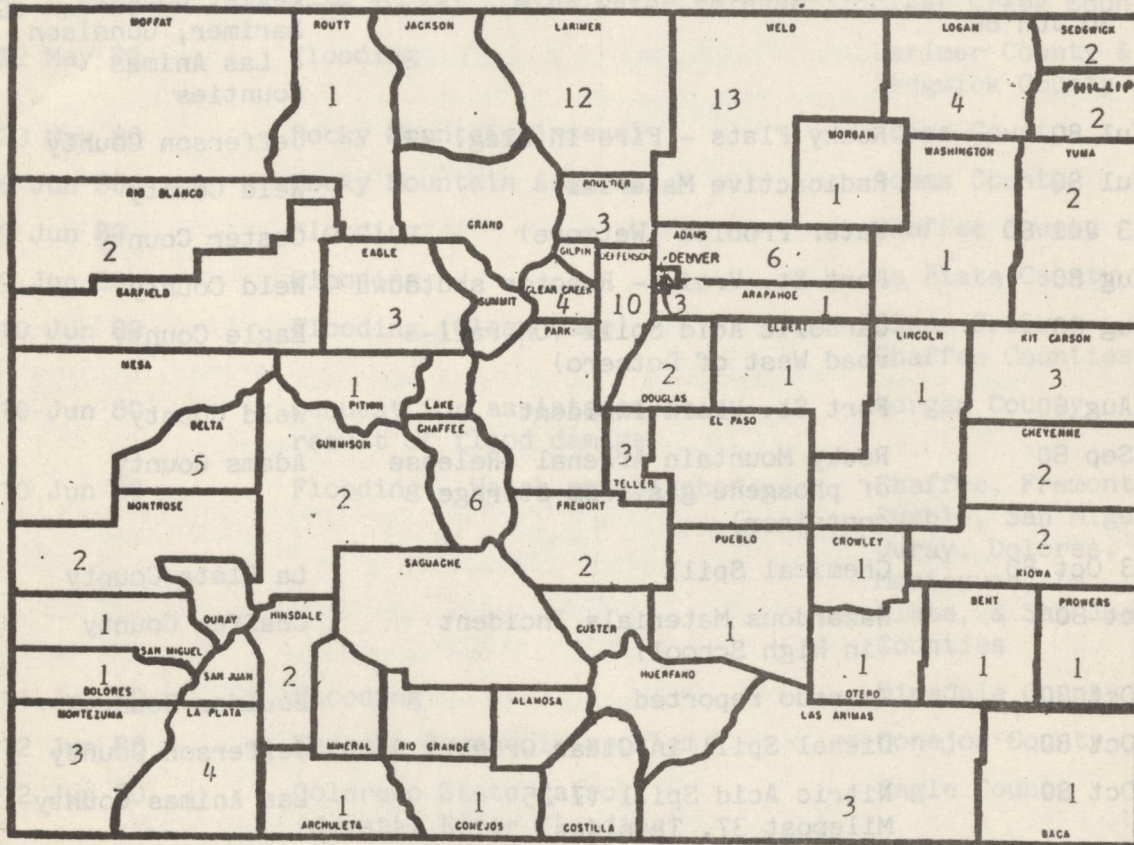
29 Nov 80	Gasoline Spill	Adams County
19, 20 Dec 80	Radioactive Material Incident (SST)	Larimer County
19, 20 Dec 80	Natural Gas Leak (Rangely)	Rio Blanco County

NOTE: The above disaster emergency responses by DODES are depicted by area for 1980 on the map shown below.

### DODES DISASTER EMERGENCY

#### SUPPORT TO COUNTIES

1980



Another facet of DODES' responsibility was the preparedness training of local officials. This responsibility was met through (1) semi-annual training seminars; (2) work with local officials in flood threatened areas across the State; (3) presentations to County Commissioners through their Association, "Colorado Counties, Inc.;" (4) presentations to the Sheriffs Association and to Sheriffs of La Plata, Montezuma, Gunnison, Archuleta, Mineral, Saguache, Hinsdale, Alamosa, Mesa, Montrose, Delta, and Rio Grande Counties; (5) a presentation to Police Chiefs at their annual meeting; and (6) active participation in the presentation of hazardous materials incident awareness seminars conducted by the Colorado Committee on Hazardous Materials Safety.

The two semi-annual seminars - held this year at the Emergency Operations Center, Golden, Colorado, in the spring, and at Colorado Springs in the fall - totaled approximately 120 local "Emergency Managers" and staff. Topics were presented encompassing a range of comprehensive emergency management issues to include disaster mitigation, preparedness planning, response and exercising, and lessons learned from recovery operations. In particular, the process of damage assessment was stressed to both experienced and newly appointed officials alike as a key element in initiating State assistance to local governments. The introduction to the complexities of comprehensive emergency management of a growing number of newly appointed local officials was emphasized as local leadership increasingly stressed the importance of local preparedness. Also stressed were Colorado's efforts, announced by Governor Lamm in 1979, to continue to strengthen the partnership among all three levels of government. The important linkages necessary to improve interaction between local, State, and Federal preparedness efforts were emphasized through a variety of presentations aimed at both old and new members of the preparedness community.

DODES' presentations to County Commissioners emphasized State assistance in recovery operations, the major aspects of the assistance process, and new policies developed from assistance rendered to Larimer County as a result of spring flooding. Discussions with Sheriffs emphasized the planning process and State assistance in potential lifesaving operations.

## RECOVERY POLICY DEVELOPMENT

As a result of spring flooding two counties and several ditch companies requested State assistance for emergency repairs of damages. Conditions were judged as not warranting a Federal declaration, but Larimer County's damages exceeded the County's funding capacity so that emergency assistance from the State was necessary. A recovery program, including assistance criteria, was established; damages were verified; repair costs were surveyed and determined. Monies were then allocated to the Disaster Fund, and in turn to Larimer County, on a 50/50 match basis. Ditch company emergency repairs were funded through the Construction Project Trust Fund. Approximately \$750,000 was provided through this Program. The monies provided, and the procedures

established, represented an important policy initiative for State recovery assistance. The criteria established in this recovery/assistance initiative have become the standard for assistance recommendations by DODES to the Governor and the Legislature.

## **LEGISLATIVE PREPAREDNESS REVIEW**

In order to appraise for the Legislature Colorado's rapidly escalating preparedness needs, DODES made a series of presentations to the General Assembly's Interim Study Committee on Local Government. These presentations were designed to review DODES' preparedness goals, statewide and specific local preparedness problem areas, comparatively low funding levels experienced by Colorado in comparison with other States of similar population size (see chart under section titled "Staffing and Administrative Activities"), initiatives for improved cost-effectiveness such as a project to stimulate mutual aid for counties in the San Luis Valley, and the need to allocate and maintain sufficient funds in the "Disaster Emergency Fund" (created by the Colorado Disaster Act of 1973) so that local government recovery could be expedited following a disaster. On the basis of these presentations the Interim Study Committee unanimously supported a bill to "fund the Disaster Fund" for addressal by the 1981 session of the General Assembly. This bill represents the most effective and practical means to provide crucially needed funds for the immediate emergency needs of Colorado's political subdivisions when disaster occurs and overtaxes their capabilities. As disasters grow in severity and cost, and as population and prices increase, the need for passage of this bill will escalate.

## **NCP PROGRAMS**

NCP planning resources had been committed to revision of the Fort St. Vrain Nuclear Generating Facility Radiological Emergency Response Plan (RERP) in 1979; this continued into 1980. This effort included preparation and incorporation into the RERP of significant revisions that were to have an impact on the conduct of the operational exercise. Specific preparation for the operational exercise included preparation of an exercise scenario, as well as security and administrative procedures. This effort involved numerous logistical tasks such as procurement and preparation of identification badges and logs and the development of identification procedures for all exercise participants, observers, umpires, and the news media. Subsequent to the exercise planner effort was devoted to incorporation into the RERP of the lessons learned during the exercise, and the additional requirements imposed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission regulation NUREG-0654. Some of these changes were

significant and impact the present RERP to the extent that a complete retype and reprint of the RERP was necessary prior to submission for review. Concurrent with the incorporation of the NUREG-0654 revisions, those suggestions submitted by participants/umpires/observers were incorporated where applicable. Upon completion of these efforts the RERP was submitted to FEMA for review and approval. Authorization to utilize the NCP Contract Planning Staff for fixed nuclear facility emergency planning expired on July 1, 1980. Therefore, projected contract planning efforts reverted to (wartime) NCP planning effective that date.

A major project completed this year was the development of an example Crisis Relocation Host Area "Phase One" Plan suitable for use in most counties designated to receive people moving from "risk" areas in Colorado. This Plan was submitted and approved by FEMA Region VIII. Using the example Phase One Plan as a base, county plans (including a shelter plan component) were completed for Archuleta, La Plata, Fremont, Mineral, Saguache, and Teller during the second half of the year.

An example Crisis Relocation "Mini" Plan\* for risk areas was completed, reviewed, and approved by FEMA Region VIII and distribution made to all risk area Emergency Management Coordinators. Guidance to all risk area coordinators in local development of risk area mini plans were provided at the State Seminar in October 1980 during a five-hour workshop. Additional assistance in risk area mini plan development was provided to the political subdivisions that comprise the Denver Metropolitan Risk Area (including Boulder) during a two-hour seminar for the coordinators in December 1980.

Late in 1980 FEMA Crisis Relocation Plan (CRP) guidance was revised in such a way as to require participation in the CRP process by all Emergency Management personnel of jurisdictions receiving "Emergency Management Assistance" funds. Recognizing the lack of formal planning, training, and experience, and that many Colorado counties were never surveyed for crisis relocation facilities, a new mini plan format for host areas was needed. Development of an example plan, plus guidance and other material for local completion of host area mini plans, was initiated and will be completed early next year.

## **RADIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM**

During the latter part of 1979 and early 1980 DODES' expertise and resources under this 100% Federally funded program were devoted fully to supporting the Fort St. Vrain and Rocky Flats exercises. However, for the last half of the year the Radiological Defense Program was re-evaluated and re-established as

\* A Mini Plan stresses major planning elements which can be dealt with currently; additional details will be published later.

an active and progressive program oriented on newly developing federal approaches, and on previously established assets, fallout monitoring equipment, and trained personnel located across the State. Considerable progress was made in better preparing the State to monitor, collect, and report data concerning radiological fallout that might affect the State as a consequence of nuclear attack. Specific accomplishments were as follows:

- Eight RADEF On-site Assistance visits to counties were completed, using an improved system of analyzing/evaluating the nuclear attack/fallout threat and the community's ability to respond.
- Publication and distribution to local Emergency Management Organizations of a "RADEF Manual" - a multi-part technical assistance document - was initiated.
- Reallocation and redistribution of radiological monitoring equipment on a statewide basis was started.
- Planning and organizing for the placement of radiological detection kits in support of the crisis relocation plans was begun.

The eight counties visited during 1980 were Eagle, Garfield, Grand, Jackson, Moffat, Rio Blanco, Routt, and Summit. Topics of these meetings were the proper kit placement within the community; recruiting, assigning, and training of RADEF personnel; reporting of RADEF data; state and local responsibilities for post nuclear attack.

## **DODES & LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

During the Federal Fiscal Year 1980 fifty-five (55) Colorado local political subdivisions (42 counties - 13 cities) established and satisfied eligibility requirements with the State's Division of Disaster Emergency Services for the receipt of Federal financial assistance (on a matching funds basis, through program grant, or other) from the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

The funds were used to extend efforts in local disaster preparedness, and for operations support, and came from distinct allocations Federally provided to develop and maintain emergency staffs. The funds support a variety of programs: Emergency Management Assistance (personnel); Maintenance and Services to keep communications and warning systems operable and Emergency Operations Centers functional; Supporting Materials for various capital outlays, emergency equipment and materials; contracts and grants to foster preparedness for nuclear disaster; radiological defense (RADEF); natural disaster; and cooperative training arrangements for State and local staffs through Seminars, Special Phase Courses, RADEF classes, and Home Studies.

A summary of funding assistance programs for Fiscal Year 1980 is shown on the next page.

## FY 1980 Financial Assistance Programming

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE (EMA) PROGRAM	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	AMOUNTS	
(Shared costs for personnel compensation and benefits and administrative expenses)	32		
	1 State	\$766,540	Total
	24 Counties	383,270	Match
	7 Cities		

MAINTENANCE AND SERVICES (M&S) PROGRAM	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	AMOUNTS	
(Covers recurring charges and necessary maintenance and repair plus upkeep for emergency warning and communications systems and Emergency Operations Centers)	45		
	State - 3	\$ 58,066	Total
	Cities - 4	\$ 29,033	Match
	Counties - 38		

SUPPORTING MATERIALS (S&M) PROGRAM	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	AMOUNTS	
(Shared costs for sirens, communications gear, EOC house-keeping and habitation goods and materials, rescue equipment, etc. of a capital outlay nature)	None		
	Declared		
	Federal		
	Moratorium on Program for FY 1980		
		DODES did, however, reimburse in FY 1980 \$29,161 of match funds to local entities on previous projects	

CONTRACT GRANT PROGRAMS	NUMBER OF CONTRACTS	AMOUNTS	
Nuclear Civil Protection Radiological Equipment & Maintenance Improvement Grant (50% of \$37,950) Training & Education	4 Federal	(100% Fed funded)	
		\$ 92,643	
		56,446	
		18,795	
Special Purpose State 100% funds for EOC improvement, HB 1566, Tank replacement, commo. gear, etc. & Improvement Grant 50% support funds	5 State	111,924	124,308

RECAP:	TOTALS	FEDERAL SHARE
	\$ 766,540	\$383,270
	58,066	29,033
	58,322	29,161
	404,296	279,988
	<u>\$1,287,224</u>	<u>\$721,452</u>

# DODES STAFFING & ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES

To analyze DODES preparedness staffing with respect to other States of similarly sized populations, the comparison shown below was developed. In general the column titled "Personnel & Admin. Staff" depicts those professional staff members and administrative support positions that are devoted to State oriented disaster related problems, while the column labeled "Contract Staff" depicts those who respond to federal requirements. It is noteworthy that for State oriented projects, DODES' staff is significantly smaller than the staffs of other States with similarly sized populations.

## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PREPAREDNESS STAFFS STATES OF SIMILAR POPULATIONS

State/FY 80	Pop. '70 (000's)	Personnel & Admin. Staff	Per 1,000,000	Contract Staff*	Total Staff	Per 1,000,000
Mississippi	2,216	22	9.92	10	32	14.5
S. Carolina	2,590	19	7.33	12	31	11.9
Arkansas	1,923	30	15.60	6	36	18.9
Oklahoma	2,559	20	7.80	6	26	10.0
Iowa	2,825	11	3.89	5	16	5.7
Kansas	2,249	12	5.33	7	19	8.4
Arizona	1,772	18	10.15	8	26	14.4
Colorado	2,207	7	3.20	9	16	7.2

\* Includes Improvement Planning Grant (50/50 match)

Another aspect of this analysis was designed to show DODES' work expenditure and division of labor during the year. It was estimated that the professional staff completed work on major State activities utilizing 2,263 work/days. This exceeds the expected annual effort (220 days x 9 people) by 283 man/days. This analysis also revealed the significant impact which administrative activities imposed on a small staff. 176 man/days were expended by the DODES' professional staff on a variety of Divisional support activities, e.g. arranging for vehicle maintenance. This time was not available to be devoted to other important activities: Operations (245 man/days spent); Preparedness (597 man/days spent); and Training (210 man/days spent). Since the professional staff is small, and since continuous 24-hour-a-day operation is a necessity, the relatively large burden of administrative support absorbs a significant amount of professional time.



## EMERGENCY SERVICES

In 1988 the Corps has been able to provide 177 man-days of emergency services worldwide. The Wing was involved with 20 lands and 31 rivers. The highest number of days in the program

is spent at these sites which share with an Army unit at Fort Carson and a Navy helicopter squadron when CAP is used. These agencies in the recovery of a large number of people stranded in the mountains. The Air National Guard units were involved in the Wing when a Cessna CAP aircraft was in difficulty. The CAP program is a critical part of the Wing's mission. The CAP program is a critical part of the Wing's mission. The CAP program is a critical part of the Wing's mission.

**CIVIL**

The Wing's Civil Air Patrol (CAP) program is a critical part of the Wing's mission. The CAP program is a critical part of the Wing's mission. The CAP program is a critical part of the Wing's mission.

**AIR**

The Wing's Air Patrol (AP) program is a critical part of the Wing's mission. The AP program is a critical part of the Wing's mission. The AP program is a critical part of the Wing's mission.

## SENIOR MEMBER TRAINING PATROL

In addition to emergency services training, the Wing's Senior Member Training Patrol is a critical part of the Wing's mission. The Senior Member Training Patrol is a critical part of the Wing's mission.

The Senior Member Training Patrol is a critical part of the Wing's mission. The Senior Member Training Patrol is a critical part of the Wing's mission. The Senior Member Training Patrol is a critical part of the Wing's mission.

The Senior Member Training Patrol is a critical part of the Wing's mission. The Senior Member Training Patrol is a critical part of the Wing's mission. The Senior Member Training Patrol is a critical part of the Wing's mission.

## EMERGENCY SERVICES

In 1980 the Colorado Wing flew 378 hours and expended 929 mandays on 67 emergency services missions. The Wing was credited with 29 finds and 51 saves -- the highest number of saves in the nation.

Forty-two of these saves were shared with an Army unit at Fort Carson and a Denver television helicopter when CAP assisted those agencies in the recovery of a group of people stranded in heavy snows in the Flattop Wilderness Area. An additional four saves were credited to the Wing when a Colorado CAP aircraft used its direction-finding equipment to locate a crashed Beech K37 aircraft near Taos, New Mexico. The four survivors were evacuated by the MAST Unit from Fort Carson. The CAP also located the survivors of an aircraft which crashed near Buena Vista, gaining credit for four more lives saved.

The Emergency Services Department is continually engaged in training to keep personnel proficiency high. A Wing ground team has been organized and a comprehensive training program is underway. The team meets monthly with courses in map reading, tracking, direction finding, medical evacuation, and radiological monitoring being taught to all members.

Practice searches (SARCAPS) are held on an as-needed basis to keep both aircrews and ground teams up to date on search and rescue and disaster relief techniques.

## SENIOR MEMBER TRAINING

In addition to emergency services training, the Colorado Wing has been actively training its senior members in leadership and management.

Over a dozen Level I Orientation courses were held throughout the state. This is the first step in senior member training and provides the information required to transition into the CAP program. It is a motivating course centered around a detailed slide briefing.

Squadron Leadership School was held on 31 May and 1 June 1980. This is a formal course designed to train squadron-level members to perform their jobs. It does this by introducing the members to leadership and management techniques and through exercises in problem solving. Thirty senior members graduated from this course.

## CADET PROGRAM

The Civil Air Patrol cadet program is designed to instill principles of leadership in today's youth. It also attempts to give them a working knowledge of management techniques, emergency services skills, and introduce them to the aerospace world around them.

The annual Type A summer encampment was held in June at the Air Force Academy with 73 cadets and 7 senior members in attendance. This is a training activity which is required for promotion to Cadet Warrant Officer.

A Cadet Officer Training Activity (COTA) was held to select the cadet staff for the Type A encampment and to provide advance training in leadership and management.

The annual Wing drill team competition was held with first place going to a combined drill team from North Valley Composite and Mile Hi Cadet squadrons. This team went on to win the Rocky Mountain Region drill competition and then to the National Finals, where they placed fourth overall and first in the physical fitness category, out of 8 teams. They also won the Special Team Award.

The Colorado Wing planned and conducted a National Emergency Assistance Training (NEAT) course for cadets. This was a ten-day school aimed at emergency services training. Thirty-five cadets became search-and-rescue qualified. The course included first aid, communications and ground team operations training.

The Colorado Wing hosted 11 cadets and 1 escort officer from Spain for two weeks as part of the International Air Cadet Exchange (IACE) program. Activities included tours of local aerospace facilities, a Military Ball and Dining Out, and visits to the Colorado mountains. The Spanish cadets shared the homes of Wing members during their stay. This is an annual National activity in which Colorado Wing participates biennially.

## COMMUNICATIONS

The Wing Communications Department is constantly striving to keep our communications capability at peak performance. Communications personnel are constantly updating equipment and training new personnel to operate and maintain a radio network which is part of one of the largest National networks in existence. The Wing currently operates radio stations throughout the state.

Many Colorado CAP members operate daily behind the scene. The administrative and logistics people who handle the paperwork and support functions are just as important to mission effectiveness as are the aircrew and ground team personnel. For every manday expended in actual emergency services missions, four or five mandays are expended to maintain the state of readiness and training for which the Colorado Civil Air Patrol is noted.

SEARCH AND RESCUE MISSIONS

MISSION NUMBER	TYPE OF MISSION	LOCATION OF FIND	OPENING DATE	CLOSING DATE
1. AFRCC 7-074A	Two Lost Cross Country Skiers	15 mi NE Silverton	22 Jan	22 Jan
2. AFRCC 7-103A	Ck Flashing Lights	Oil Rig, W Mesa County	31 Jan	31 Jan
3. Colo 13A	Ft St Vrain Emer Serv Test	Private Strip NW Walsenburg	31 Jan	31 Jan
4. AFRCC 7-114	ELT	Ft. Collins Airport	2 Feb	3 Feb
5. AFRCC 7-121	ELT		4 Feb	5 Feb
6. AFRCC 6-201	Beech 35, N3154W		22 Feb	3 Mar
7. AFRCC 7-265A	Missing Hiker	Walked Out	10 Mar	10 Mar
8. AFRCC 7-299	ELT	Granby Airport	20 Mar	20 Mar
9. AFRCC 7-333A	Beech King Air, N456L	S of Buckley ANG Base	27 Mar	27 Mar
10. Colo 1-80	Blizzard Survey, Dept of Agriculture		3 Apr	6 Apr
11. AFRCC 7-339	ELT	Montrose Area, Wrecked Helicopter	29 Mar	30 Mar
12. AFRCC 7-378	ELT	On a Truck in Salida	6 Apr	6 Apr
13. AFRCC 7-389A	Missing Cross Country Skier	Walked Out	8 Apr	8 Apr
14. AFRCC 5-390	Cessna 210, N2120S	Near Sidney VOR	8 Apr	8 Apr
15. AFRCC 7-440	ELTs	Granby and Littleton Areas	17 Apr	17 Apr
16. AFRCC 7-485A	Three Missing Hikers	Victor Area	24 Apr	25 Apr
17. AFRCC 7-486A	Two Missing Persons	SE of Trinidad	25 Apr	25 Apr
18. AFRCC 7-491	ELT	Johnstown	26 Apr	27 Apr
19. S-69-4-80	SARCAP	Salida	3 May	4 May
20. AFRCC 7-530	ELT	Colorado Springs	4 May	5 May
21. Colo 135-050680		Salida	6 May	6 May
22. AFRCC 7-551	ELT	In House in Pueblo	9 May	9 May
23. AFRCC 7-628	Blood Run	Denver to Del Norte	28 May	28 May
24. AFRCC 7-678	Mooney Mark 20, N5799Q	Failed to Close Flight Plan	7 Jun	7 Jun
25. AFRCC 7-705A	Possible Downed Aircraft	Possible Meteorite, Steam-boat Springs	12 Jun	13 Jun
26. AFRCC 7-720A	Missing Person, Douglas County		16 Jun	16 Jun

MISSION NUMBER	TYPE OF MISSION	LOCATION OF FIND	OPENING DATE	CLOSING DATE
27. AFRCC 7-731	ELT		17 Jun	17 Jun
28. AFRCC 7-737	ELT	Sharon Springs, KS	18 Jun	19 Jun
29. AFRCC 7-744A	Missing Person, Ouray Area	Found at Home in Pueblo	19 Jun	20 Jun
30. AFRCC 7-795	ELT		28 Jun	28 Jun
31. AFRCC 7-819A	Ck out Signal Flares	W of Grand Junction	3 Jul	4 Jul
32. AFRCC 7-825A	Two Missing Persons on Raft	S of Pagosa Springs	5 Jul	5 Jul
33. AFRCC 7-828A *	Comm Cover of Mast, 111 Back Packer	Pagosa Springs Area	5 Jul	5 Jul
34. AFRCC 7-843 ****	ELT, Beech Bonanza, N829C	Between Alamosa & Pagosa Springs	7 Jul	7 Jul
35. AFRCC 70864	ELT	Ft Collins	10 Jul	10 Jul
36. AFRCC 7-887	Ck Out Report of Downed Aircraft		14 Jul	14 Jul
37. AFRCC 7-906A	Missing Hiker near Pagosa Springs		17 Jul	17 Jul
38. AFRCC 7-914A *	Blood Run		17 Jul	18 Jul
39. S106-7-80	SARCAP	Kremmling	25 Jul	28 Jul
40. AFRCC 7-996A	Lost 10 year old Boy	Pagosa Springs Area	26 Jul	26 Jul
41. AFRCC 7-968A +	Comm Cover for Mast	St. Francis, KS, Airport	31 Jul	31 Jul
43. AFRCC 7-1012	Missing Aircraft, Nebr to Boulder	Boulder Airport	2 Aug	2 Aug
44. AFRCC 7-1049A +	Missing Man, Clear Creek County		7 Aug	7 Aug
45. AFRCC 7-1062	Piper Arrow, N215Y	Arapahoe County Airport	8 Aug	8 Aug
46. AFRCC 7-1099	Possible Downed Aircraft		14 Aug	14 Aug
47. S111-7-80	SARCAP	Gunnison	22 Aug	25 Aug
48. AFRCC 5-1162 +	ELT	Burlington	27 Aug	27 Aug
49. AFRCC 7-1176A	Missing Persons	Wolf Creek Pass Area	29 Aug	29 Aug
50. AFRCC 7-1189A	Climber Fell	Near Pagosa Springs	31 Aug	31 Aug
51. AFRCC 7-1192	ELT	Stopped Transmitting	1 Sep	1 Sep
52. AFRCC 7-1196 +	ELT	Wilkerson Pass Area	1 Sep	1 Sep
53. AFRCC 7-1200A	Missing Persons	Vail Area	2 Sep	2 Sep
54. AFRCC 7-1233	ELT	W of Gunnison	10 Sep	10 Sep

MISSION NUMBER	TYPE OF MISSION	LOCATION OF FIND	OPENING DATE	CLOSING DATE
55. AFRCC 7-1259 +	Overdue Hunter, Comm Cover		14 Sep	15 Sep
56. AFRCC 7-1314A	Missing Hiker	Pagoas Springs Area	27 Sep	28 Sep
57. AFRCC 7-1353A	Missing Hiker		6 Oct	8 Oct
58. AFRCC 7-1359A *	Injured Skier, Comm Cover for Mast	Archuleta County	15 Oct	15 Oct
59. AFRCC 7-1396 +	ELT	Near Arapahoe Airport	13 Oct	14 Oct
60. AFRCC 7-1405A	Missing Persons	Archuleta County	15 Oct	15 Oct
61. AFRCC 7-1417A ++	Nine Lost People (3 parties)	Pagoas Springs Area	18 Oct	18 Oct
62. AFRCC 7-1426A +	Lost Person	Pagoas Springs Area	19 Oct	19 Oct
63. AFRCC 7-1429A *	42 Lost Persons, Comm Cover	Grand Junction Area	19 Oct	21 Oct
64. DR 27-10-80	SARCAP	Colorado Springs	24 Oct	25 Oct
65. AFRCC 1456 +	Cessna 182, N735YM	Grand Junction	26 Oct	28 Oct
66. AFRCC 7-1458A	Missing Hunter	Pagoas Springs Area	27 Oct	27 Oct
67. AFRCC 7-1462 +	ELT	Grand Junction	27 Oct	27 Oct
68. AFRCC 1464A	Two Lost Hunters	W of Loveland	28 Oct	28 Oct
69. AFRCC 7-1480 +	ELT	Alamosa	30 Oct	1 Nov
70. AFRCC 7-1481A	Possible Downed Aircraft, NW of Grand Junction		31 Oct	31 Oct
71. AFRCC 7-1526 +	Mooney, N231GP	3 mi of Walker Field	8 Nov	9 Nov
72. AFRCC 7-1553	PA-28, N32770	12 mi NNW of Simla	14 Nov	14 Nov
73. AFRCC 7-1566 +	Cessna 175, CGBYJ	Mt. Shavano	16 Nov	18 Nov
74. AFRCC 7-1662A	Possible Downed Aircraft		9 Dec	10 Dec

+ Finds  
\* Saves

On AFRCC 7-1429A, CAP shared 42 saves with Ft. Carson and Channel 9 (Hunters caught in blizzard).

IN MEMORIAM

Sgt DAVID GLENN HENSLEE  
140th Combat Support Group  
18 December 1979

BG HERSHEL C. YEARGAN  
Cdr, COLO ARNG  
3 April 1980

LTC FAYE E. FAGAN, JR.  
COLO ARNG (Retired)  
5 January 1980

PVI DANNY JAMES HAITH  
Co C, 5th SF Bn, 19th SF  
10 August 1980

CMSgt WILLIAM FRANK OSMUNDSON  
HQs COLO ANG, OL-AA  
14 March 1980

SP5 RICHARD WALLACE CREED  
Det 1, 928th Med Co (Amb)  
10 November 1980

MSgt MERLE EDWARD TRAVIS  
140th Civil Engineering Flight  
17 March 1980

2LT GAYLE MARIE BOURNE  
220th MP Co  
13 December 1980



